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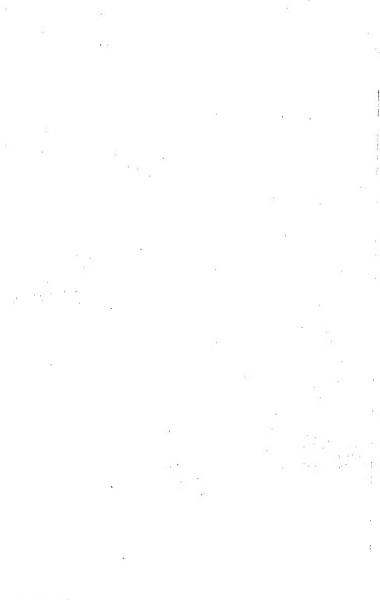
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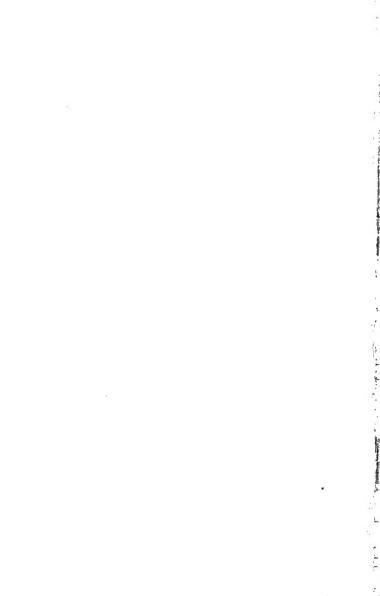
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THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO IV



THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO-VJ. 4

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY HORACE LEONARD JONES, Ph.D., LL.D.

IN EIGHT VOLUMES



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THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO BOOK VIII

ΣΤΡΑΒΩΝΟΣ ΓΕΩΓΡΑΦΙΚΩΝ

H

I

C 332 1. Έπεὶ δὲ ἐπιόντες ἀπὸ τῶν ἐσπερίων τῆς Ευρώπης μερών, όσα τη θαλάττη περιέχεται τη έντὸς καὶ τῆ ἐκτός, τά τε βάρβαρα ἔθνη περιωδεύσαμεν πάντα εν αὐτη μέχρι τοῦ Τανάϊδος καὶ της Έλλάδος οὐ πολύ μέρος, την Μακεδονίαν,1 αποδώσομεν νυνί τὰ λοιπὰ τῆς Ελλαδικῆς γεωγραφίας. ἄπερ "Ομηρος μέν πρῶτος, ἔπειτα καὶ άλλοι πλείους ἐπραγματεύσαντο, οἱ μὲν ἰδία Λιμένας ή Περίπλους ή Περιόδους γής τοιούτον άλλο ἐπιγράψαντες, ἐν οἶς καὶ τὰ Ἑλλαδικὰ περιέχεται, οί δ' ἐν τἢ κοινἢ τῆς ἱστορίας γραφή χωρίς ἀποδείξαντες τὴν τῶν ἡπείρων τοπογραφίαν, καθάπερ "Εφορός τε ἐποίησε καὶ Πολύβιος, άλλοι δ' είς του φυσικου τόπου καὶ τὸν μαθηματικὸν προσέλαβόν τινα καὶ τῶν τοιούτων, καθάπερ Ποσειδώνιός τε καὶ "Ιππαρχος. τὰ μὲν οὖν τῶν ἄλλων εὐδιαίτητά ἐστι, τὰ δ' Ομήρου σκέψεως δείται κριτικής, ποιητικώς τε λέγοντος καὶ οὐ τὰ νῦν, ἀλλὰ τὰ ἀρχαῖα, ὧν

 1 την Μακεδονίαν, Casaubon, for της Μακεδονίας, which latter Meineke ejects.

¹ The Mediterranean and Atlantic.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF STRABO

T

1. I BEGAN my description by going over all the western parts of Europe comprised between the inner and the outer sea; 1 and now that I have encompassed in my survey all the barbarian tribes in Europe as far as the Tanaïs and also a small part of Greece, Macedonia,2 I now shall give an account of the remainder of the geography of Greece. subject was first treated by Homer; and then, after him, by several others, some of whom have written special treatises entitled Harbours, or Voyages, or General Descriptions of the Earth, or the like; and in these is comprised also the descrip-Others have set forth the topotion of Greece. graphy of the continents in separate parts of their general histories, for instance, Ephorus and Polybius. Still others have inserted certain things on this subject in their treatises on physics and mathematics, for instance, Poseidonius and Hipparchus. although the statements of the others are easy to pass judgment upon, yet those of Homer require critical inquiry, since he speaks poetically, and not of things as they now are, but of things as they were in antiquity, which for the most part have been

² See Book 7, Frag. 9, in Vol. III.

ο χρόνος ημαύρωκε τὰ πολλά. ὡς δ' οὖν δυνατὸν ἐγχειρητέον, ἀρξαμένοις ἀφ' ὧνπερ ἀπελίπομεν· ἐτελεύτα δ' ήμιν ὁ λόγος ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς ἐσπέρας καὶ τῶν ἄρκτων εἰς τὰ 'Ππειρωτικὰ ἔθνη καὶ τὰ τῶν Ἰλλυριῶν, ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἕω εἰς τὰ τῶν Μακεδόνων μέχρι Βυζαντίου. μετὰ μὲν οὖν τοὺς 'Ηπειρώτας καὶ τοὺς 'Ιλλυριοὺς τῶν 'Ελλήνων 'Ακαρνῶνἐς εἰσι καὶ Λίτωλοὶ καὶ Λοκροὶ οἱ 'Οζόλαι· πρὸς δὲ τούτοις 'Φωκεῖς τε καὶ Βοιωτοί· τούτοις δ' ἀντίπορθμός ἐστιν ἡ Πελοπώννησος, ἀπολαμβάνουσα μεταξὺ τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπον ὑπ' αὐτοῦ· μετὰ δὲ Μακεδονίαν 'Θετταλοὶ μέχρι Μαλιέων καὶ τὰ ¹ τῶν ἄλλων τῶν ἐκτὸς 'Ισθμοῦ καὶ αὐτῶν τῶν ἐντός.

2. Έλλάδος μὲν οὖν ² πολλὰ ἔθνη γεγένηται, τὰ δ' ἀνωτάτω τοσαῦτα, ὅσας καὶ διαλέκτους παρειλήφαμεν τὰς 'Ελληνίδας· τούτων δ' αὐτῶν τεσσάρων οὐσῶν, τὴν μὲν 'Ιάδα τῷ παλαιῷ 'Ατθίδι τὴν αὐτήν φαμεν (καὶ γὰρ "Ιωνες ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ τότε 'Αττικοί, καὶ ἐκεῖθέν εἰσιν οἱ τὴν 'Λσίαν ἐποικήσαντες "Ιωνες καὶ χρησάμενοι τῷ νῦν λεγομένη γλώττη 'Ιάδι), τὴν δὲ Δωρίδα τῷ Λιολίδι πάντες γὰρ οἱ ἐκτὸς 'Ισθμοῦ πλὴν 'Αθηναίων καὶ Μεγαρέων καὶ τῶν περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν Δωριέων καὶ νῦν ἔτι Λιολεῖς καλοῦνται, καὶ τοὺς Δωριέας δὲ ὀλίγους ὅντας καὶ τραχυτάτην

1 τά, before τῶν ἄλλων, Müller-Dübner insert, following coni. of Meineke.

² Eλλάδος μέν οὖν Ε, Ιδία μέν οὖν Β, Ιδού μέν οὖν Colo, έπιδουομέν οὖν Ag. Corais follows B, and Kramer and Müller-Dübner read της Έλλάδος μέν οὖν; but Meineke, *ἐπιδονο μέν οὖν.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. I. 1-2

obscured by time. Be this as it may, as far as I can I must undertake the inquiry; and I shall begin where I left off. My account ended, on the west and the north, with the tribes of the Encirotes and of the Illyrians, and, on the east, with those of the Macedonians as far as Byzantium. After the Epeirotes and the Illyrians, then, come the following peoples of the Greeks: the Acarnanians, the Actolians, and the Ozolian Locrians; and, next, the Phocians and Boeotians; and opposite these. across the arm of the sea, is the Peloponnesus, which with these encloses the Corinthian Gulf, and not only shapes the gulf but also is shaped by it; and after Macedonia, the Thessalians (extending as far as the Malians) and the countries of the rest of the peoples outside the Isthmus,1 as also of those inside.

2. There have been many tribes in Greece, but those which go back to the earliest times are only as many in number as the Greek dialects which we have learned to distinguish. But though the dialects themselves are four in number,2 we may say that the Ionic is the same as the ancient Attic, for the Attic people of ancient times were called Ionians, and from that stock sprang those Ionians who colonised Asia and used what is now called the Ionic speech; and we may say that the Doric dialect is the same as the Aeolic, for all the Greeks outside the Isthmus, except the Athenians and the Megarians and the Dorians who live about Parnassus, are to this day still called Aeolians. And it is reasonable to suppose that the Dorians too, since they were few in number and lived in a most

i.e. north of the Isthmus.

² See 14. 5. 26.

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οἰκοῦντας χώραν εἰκός ἐστι τῷ ἀνεπιμίκτω παρατρέψαι την γλώτταν καὶ τὰ ἄλλα ἔθη 1 πρὸς τὸ μη όμογενές, όμογενείς πρότερον όντας. τοῦτο δ' αὐτὸ καὶ τοῖς 'Αθηναίοις συνέβη, λεπτόγεών τε καὶ τραχεῖαν οἰκοῦντας χώραν ἀπορθήτους μείναι 2 διὰ τοῦτο, καὶ αὐτόχθονας νομισθῆναί φησιν ό Θουκυδίδης, κατέχοντας την αὐτην ἀεί, μηδενός έξελαύνοντος αύτους μηδ' έπιθυμοθυτος έχειν την εκείνων τούτο τοίνυν αὐτο καὶ τοῦ έτερογλώττου καὶ τοῦ έτεροεθοῦς 3 αἴτιον, ώς εἰκός, ὑπῆρξε, καίπερ ὀλίγοις οὖσιν. οὕτω δὲ τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ πλήθους ἐπικρατοῦντος ἐν τοῖς έκτὸς Ἰσθμοῦ, καὶ οἱ ἐντὸς Λἰολεῖς πρότερον ησαν, είτ' ἐμίχθησαν, Ἰώνων μὲν ἐκ τῆς ᾿Λττικῆς τὸν Αἰγιαλὸν κατασχόντων, τῶν δ' Ἡρακλειδῶν τοὺς Δωριέας καταγαγόντων, ὑφ' ὧν τά τε Μέναρα ωκίσθη καὶ πολλαὶ τῶν ἐν τῆ Πελοποννήσω πόλεων, οί μεν οθν Ίωνες έξέπεσον πάλιν ταχέως ύπὸ 'Αχαιῶν, Αἰολικοῦ ἔθνους' ἐλείφθη δ' ἐν τῆ Πελοποννήσω τὰ δύο ἔθνη, τό τε Λίολικὸν καὶ τὸ Δωρικόν. ὅσοι μὲν οὖν ἦττον τοῖς Δωριεῦσιν ἐπεπλέκοντο (καθώπερ συνέβη τοῦς τε ᾿Αρκώσι καὶ τοῖς Ἡλείοις, τοῖς μὲν ὀρεινοῖς τελέως οὖσι καὶ οὐκ ἐμπεπτωκόσιν εἰς τὸν κλῆρον, τοῖς δ' ίεροῖς νομισθεῖσι τοῦ 'Ολυμπίου Διὸς καὶ καθ'

ξθη (n), for ξθνη; so the editors.
 μεῖναι, Müller-Dübner, for μὲν εἶναι.

 $^{^3}$ έτεροεθν \hat{vs} , Meineke, for έτεροεθνο \hat{vs} ; sec κατὰ τὰ . . . $\xi\theta\eta$, 14. 5. 26.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 1. 2

rugged country, have, because of their lack of intercourse with others, changed their speech and their other customs to the extent that they are no longer a part of the same tribe as before. And this was precisely the case with the Athenians; that is, they lived in a country that was both thin-soiled and rugged, and for this reason, according to Thucydides.1 their country remained free from devastation, and they were regarded as an indigenous people, who always occupied the same country, since no one drove them out of their country or even desired to possess it. This, therefore, as one may suppose, was precisely the cause of their becoming different both in speech and in customs, albeit they were few in number. And just as the Aeolic element predominated in the parts outside the Isthmus, so too the people inside the Isthmus were in earlier times Acolians; and then they became mixed with other peoples, since, in the first place, Ionians from Attica seized the Aegialus.2 and, secondly, the Heracleidae brought back the Dorians, who founded both Megara and many of the cities of the Peloponnesus. Ionians, however, were soon driven out again by the Achaeans, an Acolic tribe; and so there were left in the Peloponnesus only the two tribes, the Aeolian and the Dorian. Now all the peoples who had less intercourse with the Dorians—as was the case with the Arcadians and with the Eleians, since the former were wholly mountaineers and had no share in the allotments 3 of territory, while the latter were regarded as sacred to the Olympian Zeus and hence

² The Peloponnesian Achaea.

³ Cp. 8. 5. 6.

αύτοὺς εἰρήνην ἄγουσι πολὺν χρόνον, ἄλλως τε καὶ τοῦ Λίολικοῦ γένους οὖσι καὶ δεδεγμένοις τὴν Ὁξύλῳ συγκατελθοῦσαν στρατιὰν περὶ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον), οὖτοι Λίολιστὶ διελέχθησαν, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μικτῷ τινὶ ἐχρήσαντο ἐξ ἀμφοῦν, οἱ μὲν μᾶλλον οἱ δ' ἤττον αἰολίζοντες. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ νῦν κατὰ πόλεις ἄλλοι ἄλλως διαλέγονται, δοκοῦσι δὲ δωρίζειν ἄπαντες διὰ τὴν C 334 συμβᾶσαν ἐπικράτειαν. τοιαῦτα μὲν οὖν τὰ τῶν Ἡλλήνων ἔθνη καὶ οὕτως, ὡς τύπῳ εἰπεῖν, ἀφωρισμένα. λέγωμεν δὴ ἰδίᾳ λαβόντες δν χρὴ τρύπον τῷ τάξει, περὶ αὐτῶν.

3. Έφορος μὲν οὖν ἀρχὴν εἶναι τῆς Ἑλλάδος τὴν ᾿Ακαρνανίαν φησὶν ἀπὸ τῶν ἑσπερίων μερῶν ταύτην γὰρ συνάπτειν πρώτην τοῖς Ἡπειρωτικοῖς ἔθνεσιν. ἀλλ᾽ ἄσπερ οὖτος τῆ παραλία μέτρω χρώμενος ἐντεῦθεν ποιεῖται τὴν ἀρχήν, ἡγεμονικόν τι τὴν θάλατταν κρίνων πρὸς τὰς τοπογραφίας, ἐπεὶ ἄλλως τ᾽ ἐνεχώρει κατὰ τὴν Μακεδύνων καὶ Θετταλῶν τῆν ² ἀρχὴν ἀποφαίνεσθαι τῆς Ἑλλάδος οὕτω καὶ ἡμῖν προσήκει ἀκολουθοῦσι τῆ φύσει τῶν τόπων σύμβουλον ποιεῖσθαι τὴν θάλασσαν. αὕτη δ᾽ ἐκ τοῦ Σικελικοῦ πελάγους προπεσοῦσα ³ τῆ μὲν ἀναχεῖται πρὸς τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπον, τῆ δ᾽ ἀποτελεῖ χερρύνησον μετάλην τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ἰσθμῷ στενῷ κλειομένην. ἔστι δὲ ταῦτα ⁴ δύο μέγιστα συστήματα τῆς

¹ ίδία λαβόντες, Meineke emends to διαλαβόντες.

² For γην, Meincke reads την.

⁸ προπεσούσα (BEl), Jones, for προσπεσοίσα.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 1. 2-3

have long lived to themselves in peace, especially because they belonged to the Aeolic stock and had admitted the army which came back with Oxylus¹ about the time of the return of the Heracleidae—these peoples, I say, spoke the Aeolic dialect, whereas the rest used a sort of mixture of the two, some leaning more to the Aeolic and some less. And, I might almost say, even now the people of each city speaks a different dialect, although, because of the predominance which has been gained by the Dorians, one and all are reputed to speak the Doric. Such, then, are the tribes of the Greeks, and such in general terms is their ethnographical division. Let me now take them separately, following the appropriate order, and tell about them.

3. Ephorus says that, if one begins with the western parts, Acarnania is the beginning of Greece; for, he adds, Acarnania is the first to border on the tribes of the Epcirotes. But just as Ephorus, using the sea-coast as his measuring-line, begins with Acarnania (for he decides in favour of the sea as a kind of guide in his description of places, because otherwise he might have represented parts that border on the land of the Macedonians and the Thessalians as the beginning), so it is proper that I too, following the natural character of the regions, should make the sea my counsellor. Now this sea, issuing forth out of the Sicilian Sea, on one side stretches to the Corinthian Gulf, and on the other forms a large peninsula, the Peloponnesus, which is closed by a narrow isthmus. Thus Greece consists of two

¹ Ср. 8. 3. 33.

^{*} ταῦτα, Meineke emends to τά.

Έλλάδος, τό τε ἐντὸς Ἰσθμοῦ καὶ τὸ ἐκτὸς διὰ 1 Πυλών μέχρι της ἐκβολης τοῦ Πηνειοῦ (καὶ τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ Θετταλικόν 2). ἔστι δὲ καὶ μείζον καὶ ἐπιφανέστερον τὸ ἐντὸς Ἰσθμοῦ· σχεδον δέ τι καὶ ἀκρόπολίς ἐστιν ή Πελοπόννησος τής συμπάσης Έλλάδος, χωρίς γάρ της λαμπρότητος και δυνάμεως των ένοικησάντων έθνων αὐτὰ ή τῶν τόπων θέσις ὑπογράφει τὴν ἡγεμονίαν ταύτην, κόλποις τε καὶ ἄκραις πολλαίς καί. τοίς σημειωδεστάτοις, χερρονήσοις μεγάλαις διαπεποικιλμένη, ών εκ διαδοχής έτέρα την έτέραν έχει. έστι δε πρώτη μεν των χερρονήσων ή Πελοπόννησος, ἰσθμῷ κλειομένη τετταρίικοντα σταδίων. δευτέρα δε ή και ταύτην περιέχουσα, ης ἰσθμός ἐστιν ὁ ἐκ Παγῶν³ τῶν Μεγαρικῶν είς Νισαίαν, τὸ Μεγαρέων ἐπίνειον, ὑπερβολῆ σταδίων έκατὸν εἴκοσιν ἀπὸ θαλάττης ἐπὶ θάλατταν. τρίτη δ' ή καὶ ταύτην περιέχουσα, ής ἰσθμὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ μυχοῦ τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου μέχρι Θερμοπυλών, ή δ' ἐπινοουμένη εὐθεῖα γραμμή όσον πεντακοσίων οκτώ σταδίων την μεν Βοιωτίαν απασαν έντος ἀπολαμβάνουσα, την δὲ Φωκίδα τέμνουσα λοξὴν καὶ τοὺς Ἐπικνημιδίους. τετάρτη δὲ ἡ ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Αμβρακικοῦ κόλπου διὰ τῆς Οἴτης καὶ τῆς Τραχινίας εἰς τὸν Μαλιακὸν

² Meincke ejects the words in parenthesis.

¹ διά, before Πυλῶν, Jones inserts. Meineke ejects Πυλῶν. For the readings of the other editors, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 989.

³ Παγῶν, Ερίτ. and man. sec. in C, for πάντων (ABCEI); so other editors.

⁴ δ', A omits.

δ ὀκτώ probably should be emended to εἴκοσι (κ') or πεντήκοντα (ν'), as C. Müller suggests.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. r. 3

very large bodies of land, the part inside the Isthmus, and the part outside, which extends through Pylae 1 as far as the outlet of the Peneius (this latter is the Thessalian part of Greece); 2 but the part inside the Isthmus is both larger and more I might almost say that the Peloponnesus is the acropolis of Greece as a whole; 3 for, apart from the splendour and power of the tribes that have lived in it, the very topography of Greece, diversified as it is by gulfs, many capes, and, what are the most significant, large peninsulas that follow one another in succession, suggests such hegemony The first of the peninsulas is the Peloponnesus, which is closed by an isthmus forty stadia in width. The second includes the first; and its isthmus extends in width from Pagae in Megaris to Nisaea, the naval station of the Megarians, the distance across being one hundred and twenty stadia from sea to sea. The third likewise includes the second: and its isthmus extends in width from the recess of the Crisaean Gulf as far as Thermopylaethe imaginary straight line, about five hundred and eight stadia in length, enclosing within the peninsula the whole of Boeotia and cutting obliquely Phocis and the country of the Epichemidians.4 The fourth is the peninsula whose isthmus extends from the Ambracian Gulf through Oeta 5 and Trachinia to the Maliac

¹ Thermopylae.

² That is, from Pylac to the outlet of the Peneius.

4 The Epicnemidian Locrians.

³ Groskurd, Kramer and Curtius think that something like the following has fallen out of the MSS.: "and that Greece is the acropolis of the whole world."

⁵ Now the Katavothra Mountain. It forms a boundary between the valleys of the Spercheius and Cephissus Rivers.

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κόλπον καθήκοντα ἔχουσα τὸν ἰσθμὸν καὶ τὰς Θερμοπύλης, ὅσον ὀκτακοσίων ὄντα σταδίων πλειόνων δ' ἢ χιλίων ἄλλος ἐστὶν ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτοῦ κόλπου τοῦ ᾿Αμβρακικοῦ διὰ Θετταλῶν καὶ Μακεδόνων εἰς τὸν Θερμαῖον διήκων μυχόν. ὑπαγορεύει δή τινα τάξιν οὐ φαύλην ἡ τῶν χερρονήσων διαδοχή· δεῖ δ' ἀπὸ τῆς ἐλαχίστης ἄρξασθαι, ἐπιφανεστάτης δέ.

II

C 335 1. "Εστι τοίνυν ή Πελοπόννησος ἐοικυῖα φύλλφ πλατάνου τὸ σχῆμα, ἴση σχεδόν τι κατὰ μῆκος καὶ κατὰ πλάτος, ὅσον χιλίων καὶ τετρακοσίων σταδίων· τὸ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσπέρας ἐπὶ τὴν ἔω, τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἀπὸ τοῦ Χελωνάτα δι' ()λυμπίας καὶ τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος ἐπὶ Ἰσθμόν· τὸ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ νότου πρὸς τὴν ἄρκτον, ὅ ἐστι τὸ ἀπὸ Μαλεῶν δι' 'Αρκαδίας εἰς Λἴγιον· ἡ δὲ περίμετρος μὴ κατακολπίζοντι τετρακισχιλίων σταδίων, ὡς Πολύβιος· 'Αρτεμίδωρος δὲ καὶ τετρακοσίους προστίθησι· κατακολπίζοντι δὲ πλείους τῶν ἐξακοσίων ἐπὶ τοῦς πεντακισχιλίοις. ὁ δ' Ἰσθμὸς κατὰ τὸν διολκόν, δι' οῦ τὰ πορθμεῖα ὑπερνεωλκοῦσιν ἀπὸ τῆς ἐτέρας εἰς τὴν ἑτέραν θάλατταν,¹ εἴρηται ὅτι τετταράκοντα σταδίων ἐστίν.

¹ κατά . . . θά ι ατταν, omitted by BClsv.

¹ Cp. 2. 1. 30.

² Cape Chelonatas, opposite the island Zacynthos; now Cape Tornese.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 1. 3-2. 1

Gulf and Thermopylae—the isthmus being about eight hundred stadia in width. But there is another isthmus, more than one thousand stadia in width, extending from the same Ambracian Gulf through the countries of the Thessalians and the Macedonians to the recess of the Thermaean Gulf. So then, the succession of the peninsulas suggests a kind of order, and not a bad one, for me to follow in my description; and I should begin with the smallest, but most famous, of them.

H

1. Now the Peloponnesus is like a leaf of a plane-tree in shape, its length and breadth being almost equal, that is, about fourteen hundred stadia. Its length is reckoned from the west to the east, that is, from Chelonatas ithrough Olympia and Megalopolis to the Isthmus; and its width, from the south towards the north, that is, from Maleae through Arcadia to Aegium. The perimeter, not following the sinuosities of the gulfs, is four thousand stadia, according to Polybius, although Artemidorus adds four hundred more; but following the sinuosities of the gulfs, it is more than five thousand six hundred. The width of the Isthmus at the "Diolcus," where the ships are hauled overland from one sea to the other, is forty stadia, as I have already said.

² Cape Maleae.

⁴ The Aegion, or Aegium, of to-day, though until recent times more generally known by its later name Vostitza.
⁵ Polybius counted 84 stadia to the mile (7. Frag. 56).

⁶ Literally, "Haul-across"; the name of "the narrowest part of the Isthmus" (8. 6. 4), and probably applied to the road itself.

2. "Εχουσι δὲ τῆς χερρονήσου ταύτης τὸ μὲν έσπέριον μέρος 'Ηλείοι και Μεσσήνιοι, κλυζόμενοι τῶ Σικελικῶ πελάγει προσλαμβάνουσι δὲ καὶ της έκατέρωθεν παραλίας, ή μεν 'Πλεία πρός άρκτον επιστρέφουσα καὶ τὴν ἀρχὴν τοῦ Κορινθιακοῦ κόλπου μέχρι ἄκρας 'Αράξου, καθ' ἡν άντίπορθμός έστιν ή τε 'Ακαρνανία καὶ αί προκείμεναι νήσοι, Ζάκυνθος καὶ Κεφαλληνία καὶ 'Ιθάκη καὶ 'Εχινάδες, ὧν ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ Δουλίγιον της δὲ Μεσσηνίας τὸ πλέον ἀνεφγμένον πρὸς νότον καὶ τὸ Λιβυκὸν πέλαγος μέχρι τῶν καλουμένων Θυρίδων πλησίον Ταινάρου. Εξης δέ μετά μεν την Πλείαν έστι το των Αχαιων έθνος πρὸς ἄρκτους βλέπον καὶ τῷ Κορινθιακῷ κύλπφ παρατείνου, τελευτά δ' είς την Σικυωνίαν έντεθθεν δὲ Σικυὼν καὶ Κύρινθος ἐκδέχεται μέχρι τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ μετὰ δὲ τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ή Λακωνική καὶ ή ᾿Αργεία, μέχρι τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ καὶ αὕτη. κόλποι δ' εἰσὶν ἐνταῦθα ὅ τε Μεσσηνιακὸς καὶ ὁ Λακωνικός καὶ τρίτος ὁ ᾿Αργολικός, τέταρτος δ΄ ό Έρμιονικός καὶ Σαρωνικός. οί δὲ Σαλαμινιακὸν καλοθσιν ών τους μέν ή Λιβυκή, τους δ' ή Κρητική θάλασσα πληροί καὶ τὸ Μυρτῶον πέλαγος τινές δε και του Σαρωνικου πόρου ή 1 πέλαγος ουομάζουσι. μέση δ' ἐστὶν ἡ ᾿Αρκαδία, πᾶσιν ἐπικειμένη καὶ γειτνιῶσα τοῖς ἄλλοις ἔθνεσιν.

3. 'Ο δὲ Κορινθιακὸς κόλπος ἄρχεται μὲν ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκβολῶν τοῦ Εὐήνου (τινὲς δέ φασιν τοῦ

¹ ή, after πόρον, Groskurd inserts; so Meineke.

¹ See S. 5. 1, and footnote.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 2. 2-3

- 2. The western part of this peninsula is occupied by the Eleians and the Messenians, whose countries are washed by the Sicilian Sea. In addition, they also hold a part of the sea-coast in both directions, for the Eleian country curves towards the north and the beginning of the Corinthian Gulf as far as Cane Araxus (opposite which, across the straits, lie Acarnania and the islands off its coast—Zacynthos. Cephallenia, Ithaca, and also the Echinades, among which is Dulichium), whereas the greater part of the Messenian country opens up towards the south and the Libyan Sea as far as what is called Thyrides,1 near Taenarum. Next after the Eleian country comes the tribe of the Achaeans,2 whose country faces towards the north and stretches along the Corinthian Gulf, ending at Sicyonia. Then come in succession Sievon and Corinth, the territory of the latter extending as far as the Isthmus. After the Messenian country come the Laconian and the Argive, the latter also extending as far as the Isthmus. The gulfs on this coast are: first, the Messenian; second, the Laconian; third, the Argolic; fourth, the Hermionic; and fifth, the Saronic, by some called the Salaminiac. Of these gulfs the first two are filled by the Libyan Sea, and the others by the Cretan and Myrtoan Seas. Some, however, call the Saronic Gulf "Strait" or "Sea." In the interior of the peninsula is Arcadia, which touches as nextdoor neighbour the countries of all those other tribes.
- 3. The Corinthian Gulf begins, on the one side, at the outlets of the Evenus (though some say at the

² See 8. 7. 4, and footnote.

'Αχελώου του όρίζοντος 'Ακαρνᾶνας καὶ τοὺς Αἰτωλούς) καὶ τοῦ Αράξου. ἐνταῦθα γὰρ πρῶτον άξιόλογον συναγωγήν λαμβάνουσι πρός άλλήλας αι έκατέρωθεν άκται προϊούσαι δέ πλέον 1 τελέως συμπίπτουσι κατά τὸ 'Ρίον καὶ τὸ 'Αντίροιου, όσου δη πέντε σταδίων απολείπουσαι πορθμόν. ἔστι δὲ τὸ μὲν 'Ρίον τῶν 'Αχαιῶν άλιτενης άκρα, δρεπανοειδή τινα ἐπιστροφήν εἰς τὸ ἐντὸς ἔχουσα (καὶ δὴ καὶ καλεῖται Δρέπανον), Ο 336 κείται δὲ μεταξύ Πατρών καὶ Λίγίου, Ποσειδώνος ίερον έχουσα το δ' Αντίρριον έν μεθορίοις της Αίτωλίας καὶ τῆς Λοκρίδος ἵδρυται, καλοῦσι δὲ 2 Μολύκριον 'Ρίον. εἰτ' ἐντεῦθεν διίσταται πάλιν ή παραλία μετρίως έκατέρωθεν, προελθούσα δ' είς τὸν Κρισαῖον κύλπον ἐνταῦθα τελευτᾶ, κλειομένη τοίς προσεσπερίοις της Βοιωτίας καὶ τῆς Μεγαρικῆς τέρμοσιν. ἔχει δὲ τὴν περίμετρον ὁ Κορινθιακὸς κόλπος ἀπὸ μὲν τοῦ Εὐήνου μέχρι 'Αράξου σταδίων δισχιλίων διακοσίων τριάκοντα εί δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀχελώου, πλεονάζοι αν έκατόν που σταδίοις. ἀπό μέντοι 'Αχελώου έπλ τὸν Εὔηνον 'Ακαρνᾶνές εἰσι, εἶθ' έξῆς ἐπὶ τὸ 'Αντίρριον Αἰτωλοί, τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν μέχρι 'Ισθμοῦ

² Before Μολύκριον, Meineke inserts καί.

¹ Capps happily suggests that Strabo probably wrote $\sigma_{\chi\epsilon}\delta\delta\nu$ instead of $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu$ or that $\sigma_{\chi\epsilon}\delta\delta\nu$ has fallen out of the text after $\pi\lambda\epsilon\nu$.

¹ Cape Araxus; now Kalogria.

² Lit. "more completely" (see critical note).

² Cape "Drepanum." Strabo confuses Cape Rhium with Cape Drepanum, since the two were separated by the Bay of Panormus (see Frazer's Pausanias, notes on 7. 22. 10 and 7. 23. 4, and Curtius' Peloponnesos, I. p. 447).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 2. 3

outlets of the Acheloüs, the river that separates the Acarnanians and the Aetolians), and, on the other, at Araxus; 1 for here the shores on either side first draw notably nearer to one another; then in their advance they all but2 meet at Rhium and Antirrhium, where they leave between them a strait only about five stadia in width. Rhium, belonging to the Achaeans, is a low-lying cape; it bends inwards (and it is in fact called "Sickle").3 It lies between Patrae and Aegium, and possesses a temple of Poseidon. Antirrhium is situated on the common boundary of Aetolia and Locris; and people call it Molycrian Rhium.4 Then, from here, the shoreline on either side again draws moderately apart, and then, advancing into the Crisaean Gulf, it comes to an end there, being shut in by the westerly limits of Boeotia and Megaris.5 The perimeter of the Corinthian Gulf, if one measures from the Evenus to Araxus, is two thousand two hundred and thirty stadia; but if one measures from the Acheloüs, it is about a hundred stadia more. Now from the Acheloüs to the Evenus the coast is occupied by Acarnanians; 6 and thence to Antirrhium, by Aetolians; but the remaining coast, as far as the Isthmus, belongs to 7 the Phocians, the

5 "Crisacan Gulf" (the Gulf of Salona of to-day) was often used in this broader sense. Cp. 8. 6. 21.

⁴ After Molycreia, a small Aetolian town near by.

⁶ Strabo thus commits himself against the assertion of others (see at the beginning of the war 'the' the Achelous separates the Acarnanians

⁷ The Greek for "the Locrians and" seems to have fallen out of the MSS, at this point; for Strabo has just said that "Antirrhium is on the common boundary of Aetolia and Louris" (see 9. 3. 1).

STRABO

Φωκέων ἐστὶ ¹ καὶ Βοιωτῶν καὶ τῆς Μεγαρίδος, στάδιοι χίλιοι ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι δυεῖν δέοντες ^{*} ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Αντιρρίου μέχρι Ἰσθμοῦ θάλαττα ² ᾿Αλκυονὶς καλεῖται, μέρος οὖσα τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ³ Ἰσθμοῦ ἐπὶ τὸν "Αραξον τριάκοντα ἐπὶ τοῖς χιλίοις. ⁴ ὡς μὲν δὴ τύπῳ εἰπεῖν τοιαύτη τις καὶ τοσαύτη ἡ τῆς Πελοποννήσου θέσις καὶ τῆς ἀντιπόρθμου γῆς μέχρι τοῦ μυχοῦ, τοιοῦτος δὲ καὶ ὁ μεταξὺ ἀμφοῖν κόλπος. εἶτα τὰ ⁵ καθ ἔκαστα ἐροῦμεν, τὴν ἀρχὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἡλείας ποιησάμενοι.

III

1. Νῦν μὲν δὴ πᾶσαν Ἡλείαν ὀνομάζουσι τὴν μεταξὺ ᾿Αχαιῶν τε καὶ Μεσσηνίων παραλίαν, ἀνέχουσαν εἰς τὴν μεσόγαιαν τὴν πρὸς ᾿Αρκαδίᾳ τἢ κατὰ Φολόην καὶ ᾿Αζᾶνας καὶ Παρρασίους. τοῦτο δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν εἰς πλείους δυναστείας διήρητο, εἶτ᾽ εἰς δύο, τήν τε τῶν Ἐπειῶν καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Νέστορι τῷ Νηλέως καθάπερ καὶ Ὁμηρος εἴρηκε, τὴν μὲν τῶν Ἐπειῶν ὀνομάζων Ἡλιν.6

1 Φωκέων ἐστὶ, Pletho, Corais, and Forbiger would emend to Λοκρῶν ἐστὶ καὶ Φωκέων.

² After θάλαττα (iroskurd, Kramer and others believe that words like the following have fallon out: Κρισαῖος κόλπος ἐστίν ἡ δὲ ἀπὸ Κρεούσης πόλεως θάλαττα. Meineke indicates a lacuna. There is no lacuna in the MSS.

3 ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ: the letters πὸ δὲ τοῦ are supplied by Kramer,

there being a lacuna of five or six letters in A.

⁴ χιλίσιs: lacuna supplied by Corais (see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 989).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 2. 3-3. 1

Boeotians and Megaris—a distance of one thousand one hundred and eighteen stadia. The sea from Antirrhium as far as the Isthmus ¹ is called Alcyonian, it being a part of the Crisaean Gulf. Again, from the Isthmus to Araxus the distance is one thousand and thirty stadia. Such, then, in general terms, is the position and extent of the Peloponnesus, and of the land that lies opposite to it across the arm of the sea as far as the recess; and such, too, is the character of the gulf that lies between the two bodies of land. Now I shall describe each part in detail, beginning with the Eleian country.

III

1. At the present time the whole of the seaboard that lies between the countries of the Achaeans and the Messenians, and extends inland to the Arcadian districts of Pholoë, of the Azanes, and of the Parrhasians, is called the Eleian country. But in early times this country was divided into several domains; and afterwards into two—that of the Epeians and that under the rule of Nestor the son of Neleus; just as Homer, too, states, when he calls the land of the Epeians by the name of "Elis"

6 Hλιν, Corais, for πόλιν; so Meineke and others.

¹ Some of the editors believe that words to the following effect have fallen out at this point: "is the Crisaean Gulf; but the sea from the city Creusa."

 $^{^{5}}$ $\epsilon \bar{t} \tau \alpha \quad \tau \dot{\alpha}$: for the different readings, see C. Müller, p. 989.

STRABO

ήδὲ παρ' 1 Ἡλιδα δῖαν, ὅθι κρατέουσιν Ἐπειοί· τὴν δ' ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι Πύλον, δι' ἦς τὸν ᾿Αλφειὸν ῥεῖν φησίν,

'Αλφειοῦ, ὅς τ' εὐρὺ ῥέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης.

Πύλον μεν οθν καὶ πύλιν οίδεν ὁ ποιητής.

οί δὲ Πύλον, Νηλήσς ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, ἔξον

οὐ διὰ τῆς πόλεως δὲ οὐδὲ παρ' αὐτὴν ῥεῖ ὁ ᾿Αλφειός, ἀλλὰ παρ' αὐτὴν μὲν ἔτερος, ὃν οἱ μὲν Ηαμισόν, οἱ δὲ ᾿Λμαθον καλοῦσιν, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ ὁ Πύλος ἸΙμαθόεις εἰρῆσθαι οῦτος δοκεῖ, διὰ δὲ τῆς

οὲ Κοίλη τιλις ἀπό τοῦ συμβεβηκότος τοιαύτη

χώρας τῆς Πυλίας ὁ 'Αλφειός.
2. 'Ήλις δὲ ἡ νῦν πόλις οὔπω ἔκτιστο καθ'
"Ομηρον, ἀλλ' ἡ χώρα κωμηδὸν ῷκεῖτο· ἐκαλεῖτο

γὰρ ἢν ἡ πλείστη καὶ ἀρίστη. ὀψὲ δέ ποτε συνῆλθον εἰς τὴν νῦν πόλιν ἸΙλιν, μετὰ τὰ Περσικά, ἐκ πολλῶν δήμων. σχεδὸν δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους τόπους τοὺς κατὰ Πελοπόννησον πλὴν C 337 ὀλίγων, οὺς κατέλεξεν ὁ ποιητής, οὐ πόλεις, ἀλλὰ χώρας ὀνομάζει,² συστήματα δήμων ἔχουσαν ἐκάστην πλείω, ἐξ ὧν ὕστερον αὶ γνωριζόμεναι πόλεις συνωκίσθησαν, οἶον τῆς ᾿Αρκαδίας Μαντίνεια μὲν ἐκ πέντε δήμων ὑπ' ᾿Αργείων συνωκίσθη, Τεγέα δ' ἐξ ἐννέα, ἐκ τοσούτων δὲ καὶ Ἡραία ὑπὸ Κλεομβρότου ἢ ὑπὸ Κλεωνύμου ὡς δ' αὕτως

¹ ἡδὲ παρ', the editors, for τὴν δὲ παρ'.

² ονομάζει, Meineke emends to νομίζειν δεῖ; ονομάζων πο.

¹ Sc. "the ship."

² Odyssey 15, 298.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 1-2

("and 1 passed goodly Elis, where the Epeians hold sway"),2 and the land under the rule of Nestor, "Pylus," through which, he says, the Alpheius flows (" of the Alpheius, that floweth in wide stream through the land of the Pylians").3 Of course Homer also knew of Pylus as a city ("and they reached Pylus, the well-built city of Nestor"),4 but the Alpheius does not flow through the city, nor past it either; in fact, another river flows past it, a river which some call "Pamisus" and others "Amathus" (whence, apparently, the epithet "Emathoëis" which has been applied to this Pylus), but the Alpheius flows

through the Pylian country.

2. What is now the city of Elis had not yet been founded in Homer's time; in fact, the people of the country lived only in villages. And the country was called Coelê 5 Elis from the fact in the case, for the most and best of it was "Coelê." It was only relatively late, after the Persian wars, that people came together from many communities into what is now the city of Elis. And I might almost say that, with only a few exceptions, the other Peloponnesian places named by the poet were also named by him, not as cities, but as countries, each country being composed of several communities, from which in later times the well-known cities were settled. For instance, in Arcadia, Mantineia was settled by Argive colonists from five communities; and Tegea from nine; and also Heraea from nine, either by Cleombrotus or by Cleonymus. And in

⁸ Iliad 5. 545. 4 Odyssey 3. 4. ⁵ Literally, "Hollow"; that is, consisting of hollows. "Coelê Syria" (16. 2. 2), a district of Syria.

Αἴγιον ἐξ ἐπτὰ ἢ ὀκτὼ δήμων συνεπολίσθη, Πάτραι δὲ ἐξ ἐπτά, Δύμη δὲ ἐξ ὀκτώ· οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἡ Ἡλις ἐκ τῶν περιοικίδων συνεπολίσθη¹ (μία τούτων προσκτισ Αγριάδες).² ρεῖ δὲ διὰ τῆς πόλεως ὁ Πηνειὸς ποταμὸς παρὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον αὐτῆς. ἔπραξάν τε τοῦτο Ἡλεῖοι χρόνοις ὕστερον πολλοῖς τῆς εἰς αὐτοὺς μεταστάσεως τῶν

χωρίων τῶν ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι.

3. Ήν δὲ ταῦτα ή τε Πισᾶτις, ής ή 'Ολυμπία μέρος, καὶ ή Τριφυλία καὶ ή τῶν Καυκώνων. Τριφύλιοι δ' ἐκλήθησαν ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος, ἀπὸ τοῦ τρία φῦλα συνεληλυθέναι, τό τε τῶν ἀπ' ἀρχῆς 'Επειῶν καὶ τὸ τῶν ἐποικησάντων ὕστερον Μινυῶν καὶ τὸ τῶν ὕστατα ἐπικρατησάντων Ἡλείων οἱ δ' ἀντὶ τῶν Μινυῶν 'Αρκάδας φασίν, ἀμφισβητήσαντας τῆς χώρας πολλάκις, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ 'Αρκαδικὸς Πύλος ἐκλήθη ὁ αὐτὸς καὶ Τριφυλιακός. "Ομηρος δὲ ταύτην ἄπασαν τὴν χώραν μέχρι Μεσσήνης καλεῖ Πύλον ὁμωνύμως τῆ πόλει. ὅτι δὲ διώριστο ἡ Κοίλη 'Ηλις ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπὸ τῶ

1 After συνεπολίσθη Corais inserts δκτώ (η'); but Curtius

(Pelopounesos ii. 99) dissents.

² μία τυύταν προσκτισ 'Αγριάδες; so in A, with lacuna of six or seven letters before 'Αγριάδες. But the whole of μία . . . 'Αγριάδες is omitted by BClm, with no lacuna. For the readings of ykhi (similar to A), see C. Müller, p. 989. Simply μία τούτων, Aldine; μία τούτων [οδσα], Corais; Kramer follows A, supplying the lacuna thus: προσκτισ[θεισῶν]; Meineke makes no effort to supply the lacuna. Jones conjectures: μία δὲ τούτων προσεκτίσθη, 'Ανιγριάδες.

¹ It seems impossible to restore what Strabo wrote here. He appears to have said either (1) that Elis was the name

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 2-3

the same way the city Aegium was made up of seven or eight communities; the city Patrae of seven; and the city Dymê of eight. And in this way the city Elis was also made up of the communities of the surrounding country (one of these . . . the Agriades). The Peneius River flows through the city past the gymnasium. And the Eleians did not make this gymnasium until a long time after the districts that were under Nestor had

passed into their possession.

3. These districts were Pisatis (of which Olympia was a part), Triphylia, and the country of the Cauconians. The Triphylians were so called from the fact that three tribes of people had come together in that country—that of the Epeians, who were there at the outset, and that of the Minyans, who later settled there, and that of the Eleians, who last dominated the country. But some name the Arcadians in the place of the Minyans, since the Arcadians had often disputed the possession of the country; and hence the same Pylus was called both Arcadian Pylus and Triphylian Pylus. Homer calls this whole country as far as Messenê "Pylus," giving it the same name as the city. But Coelê Elis was distinct from the places subject to Nestor,

of one of the original communities and that the community of the Agriades was later added, or simply (2) that one of the communities, that of the Agriades, was later added. But the "Agriades" are otherwise unknown, and possibly, as C. Müller (Ind. Var. Lect., p. 989) suggests, Strabo wrote "Anigriades"—if indeed there was such a people (see 8. 3. 19). See critical note on opposite page.

2 "Tri," three, and "phyla," tribes.

³ Now Kakovatos (Dr. Blegen, *Korakou*, p. 119, American School of Classical Studies, 1921).

Νέστορι τόπων, ὁ τῶν νεῶν κατάλογος δηλοῖ τοῖς τῶν ἡγεμόνων καὶ τῶν κατοικιῶν ὀνόμασι. λέγω δὲ ταῦτα, συμβάλλων τά τε νῦν καὶ τὰ ὑφ' Ὁμήρου λεγόμενα· ἀνάγκη γὰρ ἀντεξετάζεσθαι ταῦτα ἐκείνοις διὰ τὴν τοῦ ποιητοῦ δόξαν καὶ συντροφίαν πρὸς ἡμᾶς, τότε νομίζοντος ἐκάστου κατορθοῦσθαι τὴν παροῦσαν πρόθεσιν, ὅταν ἡμηδὲν ἀντίπιπτον τοῖς οὕτω σφόδρα πιστευθεῖσι περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν λόγοις· δεῖ δὴ τά τε ὄντα λέγειν καί, τὰ τοῦ ποιητοῦ παρατιθέντας, ἐψ' ὅσον προσή-

κει, προσσκοπείν.

4. Έστι δέ τις ἄκρα τῆς ἸΙλείας πρόσβορρος ἀπὸ ἐξήκοντα Δύμης, ᾿Αχαϊκῆς πόλεως, ᾿Αραξος. ταύτην μὲν οὖν ἀρχὴν τίθεμεν τῆς τῶν ἸΙλείων παραλίας μετὰ δὲ ταύτην ἐστὶν ἐπὶ τὴν ἑσπέραν προϊοῦσι τὸ τῶν ἸΗλείων ἐπίνειον ἡ Κυλλήνη, ἀνάβασιν ἔχουσα ἐπὶ τὴν νῦν πόλιν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων. μέμνηται δὲ τῆς Κυλλήνιον ἀρχὸν Ἐπειῶν οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Αρκαδικοῦ ὅρους ὅντα ἔμελλεν ἡγεμόνα τῶν Ἐπειῶν ἀποφῆναι ἔστι δὲ κώμη μετρία, τὸν ᾿Ασκληπιὸν ἔχουσα τὸν Κολώτου, θαυμαστὸν ἰδεῖν ξόανον ἐλεφάντινον. μετὰ δὲ Κυλλήνην ἀκρωτηριόν ἐστιν ὁ Χελωνάτας, δυσμικώτατον τῆς Πελοποννήσου σημείον. πρόκει

C 338 δυσμικώτατον τῆς Πελοποννήσου σημείον. πρόκειται δ' αὐτοῦ νησίον καὶ βραχέα ἐν μεθορίοις τῆς τε Κοίλης "Ηλιδος καὶ τῆς Πισατῶν, ὅθεν εἰς

^{1 *}Ωτον, Xylander, for Βοιωτών.

¹ Iliad 15, 518.

² Mt. Cyllenê, now Mt. Z_jria.

as is shown in the Catalogue of Ships by the names of the chieftains and of their abodes. I say this because I am comparing present conditions with those described by Homer; for we must needs institute this comparison because of the fame of the poet and because of our familiarity with him from our childhood, since all of us believe that we have not successfully treated any subject which we may have in hand until there remains in our treatment nothing that conflicts with what the poet says on the same subject, such confidence do we have in his words. Accordingly, I must give conditions as they now are, and then, citing the words of the poet, in so far as they bear on the matter, take them also into consideration.

4. In the Eleian country, on the north, is a cape, Araxus, sixty stadia distant from Dymê, an Achaean This cape, then, I put down as the beginning of the seaboard of the Eleians. After this cape, as one proceeds towards the west, one comes to the naval station of the Eleians, Cyllenê, from which there is a road leading inland to the present city Elis, a distance of one hundred and twenty stadia. Homer, too, mentions this Cyllenê when he says, "Otus, a Cyllenian, a chief of the Epeians," 1 for he would not have represented a chieftain of the Epcians as being from the Arcadian mountain.2 Cyllenê is a village of moderate size; and it has the Asclepius made by Colotes—an ivory image that is wonderful to behold. After Cyllenê one comes to the promontory Chelonatas, the most westerly point of the Peloponnesus. Off Chelonatas lies an isle, and also some shallows that are on the common boundary between Coelê Elis and the country of the Pisatae;

25

Κεφαλληνίαν πλέοντί είσιν οὐ πλείους ¹ στάδιοι ὀγδοήκοντα. αὐτοῦ δέ που καὶ ὁ Ἑλίσων ἡ ελισα

ρεί ποταμός ἐν τῆ λεχθείση μεθορία.

5. Μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Χελωνάτα καὶ τῆς Κυλλήνης ὅ τε Πηνειὸς ἐκδίδωσι ποταμὸς καὶ ὁ Σελλήεις ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λεγόμενος, ῥέων ἐκ Φολόης· ἐφ' ῷ Ἦξονρα πόλις, ἐτέρα τῆς Θεσπρωτικῆς καὶ ὑπὸ όδῷ κειμένη τῆς ἐπὶ τὸν Λασίωνα,² ἤτοι ἡ αὐτὴ οὖσα τῆ Βοινώς ³ (τὴν γὰρ Οἰνόην οὕτω καλεῖν εἰώθασιν) ἡ πλησίον ἐκείνης, διέχουσα τῆς Ἡλείων πόλεως σταδίους ἑκατὸν εἴκοσιν ἐξ ῆς ῆ τε Τληπολέμου τοῦ Ἡρακλέους δοκεῖ λέγεσαι μήτηρ ἐκεῖ γὰρ μᾶλλον αὶ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους στρατεῖαι.⁴

τὴν ἄγετ' ἐξ Ἐφύρης ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος· πρὸς ἐκείναις δὲ δοὐδεὶς ποταμὸς Σελλήεις· καὶ ὁ τοῦ Μέγητος θώραξ,6

τόν ποτε Φυλεύς

ἤγαγεν ἐξ Ἐφύρης ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος ἐξ ῆς καὶ τὰ φάρμακα τὰ ἀνδροφόνα. εἰς Ἔφυραν γὰρ ἀφῖχθαί φησι τὸν Ὀδυσσέα τ

φάρμακον ἀνδροφόνον διζήμενον, ὄφρα οί εἴη ἰοὺς χρίεσθαι*

² επί τον Λασίωνα, Müller-Dübner, for επιθαλασσίωνα (see C.

Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 990).

Βοινώα, Corais, for Βοιωνώα; so Meineke.
 ἐκεῖ · · · στρατεῖαι, Meineke transposes to position after
 Σελλήεντος.

δ δέ, Meineke emends to τε. 6 θώραξ, Meineke inserts.

¹ ε[lσιν οὐ πλεί]ους: lacuna of about nine letters in A supplied by Kramer; so Meineke.

GEOGRAPHY, 8, 3, 4-5

and from here the voyage to Cephallenia is not more than eighty stadia. Somewhere in this neighbourhood, on the aforesaid boundary-line, there also flows the River Elison or Elisa.

5. It is between Chelonatas and Cyllenê that the River Peneius empties; as also the River Sellëeis. which is mentioned by the poet and flows out of Pholoê. On the Sellëeis is situated a city Ephyra, which is to be distinguished from the Thesprotian. Thesselian. and Corinthian Ephyras; 1 it is a bear in Party or and is situated on the road that leads to Lasion, being either the same city as Boenoa (for thus Oenoê is usually called), or else near that city, at a distance of one hundred and twenty stadia from the city of the Eleians. This, apparently, is the Ephyra which Homer calls the home of the mother of Tlepolemus the son of Heracles (for the expeditions of Heracles were in this region rather than in any of the other three) when he says, "whom he had brought out of Ephyra, from the River Selleeis"; 2 and there is no River Selleeis near the Ephyras. Again, he says of the corselet of Meges: "this corselet Phyleus once brought out of Ephyra, from the River Sellëeis." 3 And thirdly, the manslaying drugs: for Homer says that Odysseus came to Ephyra "in search of a man-slaying drug, that he might have wherewithal to smear his arrows "; 4 and

² Iliad 2. 659. The mother of Tlepolemus was Astyocheia.

³ Iliad 15, 530.

¹ The site of the Corinthian Ephyra is probably to be identified with that of the prehistoric Korakon (Dr. Blegen, op. cit., p. 54).

⁴ Odyssey 1. 261 (Athenê speaking).

⁷ Meineke inserts ἡ 'Αθηνᾶ after 'Οδυσσέα.

STRABO

καὶ τὸν Τηλέμαχου οί μυηστήρες.

η καὶ εἰς Ἐφύρης ἐθέλει πίειραν ἄρουραν ἐλθεῖν, ὄφρ' ἔνθεν θυμοφθόρα φάρμακ' ἐνείκη.

καὶ γὰρ τὴν Λὐγέου θυγατέρα τοῦ τῶν Ἐπειῶν βασιλέως ὁ Νέστωρ ἐν τῆ διηγήσει τοῦ πρὸς αὐτοὺς πολέμου φαρμακίδα εἰσάγει,

πρώτος έγων έλον ἄνδρα, φήσας,¹ Μούλιον αἰχμητήν, γαμβρὸς δ΄ ἦν Λὐγείαο, πρεσβυτάτην δὲ θύγατρ' εἶχεν, ἢ τόσα φάρμακα ἥδη, ὅσα τρέψει εὐρεῖα χθών.

ἔστι δὲ καὶ περὶ Σικυῶνα Σελλήεις ποταμὸς καὶ "Εφυρα πλησίον κώμη, καὶ ἐν τῆ 'Αγραία τῆς Αἰτωλίας "Εφυρα κώμη, οἱ δ' ἀπ' αὐτῆς "Εφυροι καὶ ἄλλοι οἱ Περραιβῶν πρὸς Μακεδονία, οἱ ² Κραννώνιοι, καὶ οἱ Θεσπρωτικοὶ οἱ ἐκ Κιχύρου

της πρότερου 'Εφύρας.

G. 'Απολλόδωρος δὲ διδάσκων, ὃν τρόπον ὁ ποιητὴς εἴωθε διαστέλλεσθαι τὰς ὁμωνυμίας, οἶον ἐπὶ τοῦ 'Ορχομενοῦ τὸν μὲν ' Λρκαδικὸν πολύμηλον καλῶν, τὸν δὲ Βοιωτιακὸν Μινύειον, καὶ Σάμον Θρηικίην συντιθεὶς

C 339

μεσσηγύς τε Σάμοιο καὶ Ίμβρου,

ΐνα χωρίση ἀπὸ τῆς Ἰωνικῆς, οὕτω φησὶ καὶ τὴν Θεσπρωτικὴν Ἔφυραν διαστέλλεσθαι τῷ τε τηλόθεν καὶ τῷ

ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος.

² καί, before οἱ, Meineke deletes.

¹ ἄνδρα, repeated after φήσας, Meineke deletes.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 5-6

in speaking of Telemachus the wooers say: "or else he means to go to the fertile soil of Ephyra, that from there he may bring deadly drugs"; 1 for Nestor, in his narrative of his war against the Epeians, introduces the daughter of Augeas, the king of the Epeians, as a mixer of drugs: "I was the first that slew a man, even the spearman Mulius; he was a son-in-law of Augeias, having married his eldest daughter, and she knew all drugs that are nourished by the wide earth." 2 But there is another River Sellëeis near Sicyon, and near the river a village Ephyra. And in the Agraean district of Actolia there is a village Ephyra; its inhabitants are called Ephyri. And there are still other Ephyri, I mean the branch of the Perrhaebians who live near Macedonia (the Crannonians), as also those Thesprotian Ephyri of Cichyrus,4 which in earlier times was called Ephyra.

6. Apollodorus, in teaching us how the poet is wont to distinguish between places of the same name, says that as the poet, in the case of Orchomenus, for instance, refers to the Arcadian Orchomenus as "abounding in flocks" and to the Boeotian Orchomenus as "Minyeian," and refers to Samos as the Thracian Samos? by connecting it with a neighbouring island, betwixt Samos and Imbros," in order to distinguish it from Ionian Samos—so too, Apollodorus says, the poet distinguishes the Thesprotian Ephyra both by the word "distant" and by the phrase "from the River Sellëeis." In this, however,

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    Odyssey 2, 328,
    See 7, Fray, 16,
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<sup>Iliad 2. 605.
Samothrace.</sup>

⁹ Iliad 24. 78.

² Iliad 11, 738. ⁴ See 7, 7, 5. ⁶ Iliad 2, 511.

⁸ See 10. 2. 17.

¹⁰ Iliad 2. 659. Cp. 7. 7. 10.

ταῦτα δ' οὐχ ὁμολογεῖ τοῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ Σκηψίου Δημητρίου λεγομένοις, παρ' οὖ μεταφέρει τὰ πλεῖστα. ἐκεῖνος γὰρ οὔ φησιν εἶναι Σελλήεντα ἐν Θεσπρωτοῖς ποταμόν, ἀλλ' ἐν τῆ ἸΠλείᾳ παρὰ τὴν ἐκεῖ Ἔφυραν, ὡς προείπομεν. τοῦτό τε οὖν εἴρηκε σκέψεως δεόμενον καὶ περὶ τῆς Οἰχαλίας, ὅτι φησίν, οὐ μιᾶς οὔσης, μίαν εἶναι πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος, τὴν Θετταλικήν, ἐφ' ἦς φησίν

οί τ' ἔχου Ολχαλίηυ, πόλιυ Εὐρύτου Ολχαλιῆας. τίς οὖυ ἐστίυ, ἐξ ἦς ὁρμηθέντα αὶ Μοῦσαι κατὰ Δώριου

ἀντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρήικα παῦσαν ἀοιδῆς ; φησὶ γάρ·

Οἰχαλίηθεν ἰόντα παρ' Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος.¹ εἰ μὲν γὰρ ἣν² Θετταλική, οὐκ εὖ πάλιν ὁ Σκήψιος, ᾿Αρκαδικήν τινα λέγων, ῆν νῦν ᾿Ανδανίαν καλοῦσιν· εἰ δ' οὖτος εὖ, καὶ ἡ ᾿Αρκαδικὴ πόλις Εὐρύτου εἴρηται, ὥστ' οὐ μία μόνον· ἐκεῖνος δὲ μίαν φησί.

7. Μεταξύ δὲ τῆς τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καὶ τοῦ Σελλήεντος ἐκβολῆς Πύλος ὡκεῖτο κατὰ τὸ Σκόλλιον, οὐχ ἡ τοῦ Νέστορος πόλις, ἀλλ' ἐτέρα τις, ἦ ³ πρὸς τὸν ᾿Αλφειὸν οὐδέν ἐστι κοινώνημα, οὐδὲ πρὸς τὸν Παμισόν, εἴτε Ἦμαθον χρὴ καλεῖν. βιάζονται δ' ἔνιοι μνηστευόμενοι τὴν Νέστορος

3 \$, Penzel, for \$; \$s (Acylino).

¹ φησί . . . Οἰχαλιῆος, Meineke ejects.

² ην, Meineke emends to η, perhaps rightly.

^{1 &}quot;Scepsis," the Greek word here translated "perception," seems to be a pun on (Demetrius of) "Scepsis."

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 6-7

Apollodorus is not in agreement with what Demetrius of Seepsis says, from whom he borrows most of his material; for Demetrius says that there is no River Selleeis among the Thesprotians, but says that it is in the Eleian country and flows past the Ephyra there, as I have said before. In this statement, therefore, Apollodorus was in want of perception; 1 as also in his statement concerning Oechalia, because, although Occhalia is the name of not merely one city, he says that there is only one city of Eurytus the Occhalian, namely, the Thessalian Occhalia, in reference to which Homer says: "Those that held Oechalia, city of Eurytus the Oechalian." 2 What Occhalia, pray, was it from which Thamyris had set out when, near Dorium, the Muses "met Thamyris the Thracian and put a stop to his singing"?3 For Homer adds: "as he was on his way from Oechalia, from Eurytus the Oechalian." 4 if it was the Thessalian Oechalia, Demetrius of Scensis is wrong again when he says that it was a certain Arcadian Oechalia, which is now called Andania; but if Demetrius is right, Arcadian Oechalia was also called "city of Eurytus," and therefore there was not merely one Oechalia; but Apollodorus says that there was one only.

7. It was between the outlets of the Pencius and the Sellëeis, near the Scollium, that Pylus was situated; not the city of Nestor, but another Pylus which has nothing in common with the Alpheius, nor with the Pamisus (or Amathus, if we should call it that). Yet there are some who do violence to Homer's words, seeking to win for themselves

Hiad 2, 730. * Hiad 2, 595. * Hiad 2, 596.

⁵ Scollis Mountain (see 8. 3. 10); now Santameriotiko.

STRABO

δόξαν καὶ τὴν εὐγένειαν τριῶν γὰρ Πύλων ἱστορουμένων ἐν Πελοποννήσφ (καθύτι καὶ τὸ ἔπος εἴρηται τουτί,

ἔστι Πύλος πρὸ Πύλοιο. Πύλος γέ μέν ἐστι καὶ ἄλλος),

τούτου τε καὶ τοῦ Λεπρεατικοῦ τοῦ ἐν τῆ Τριφυλία καὶ τῆ Πισάτιδι, τρίτου δὲ τοῦ Μεσσηνιακοῦ τοῦ κατά Κορυφάσιον, έκαστοι τὸν παρά σφισιν ήμαθόεντα πειρώνται δεικνύναι, και την τοῦ Νέστορος πατρίδα τοῦτον ἀποφαίνουσιν. οἱ μὲν οὖν πολλοὶ τῶν νεωτέρων 1 καὶ συγγραφέων καὶ ποιητών Μεσσήνιόν φασι τὸν Νέστορα, τῷ σωζομένω μέχρι είς αὐτοὺς προστιθέμενοι οί δ' 'Ομηρικώτεροι, τοῖς ἔπεσιν ἀκολοθοῦντες, τοῦτον είναι φασι τὸν τοῦ Νέστορος Πύλον, οδ τὴν χώραν διέξεισιν ό 'Αλφειός διέξεισι δὲ τὴν Πισᾶτιν καὶ τὴν Τριφυλίαν. οἱ δ' οὖν ἐκ τῆς Κοίλης 'Ηλιδος καὶ τοιαύτην φιλοτιμίαν προσετίθεσαν τῶ παρ' αὐτοῖς Πύλω καὶ γιωρίσματα, C 340 δεικνύντες Γέρηνον τόπον καὶ Γέροντα ποταμὸν καὶ ἄλλον Γεράνιον, εἶτ' ἀπὸ τούτων ἐπιθέτως Γερήνιον εἰρῆσθαι πιστούμενοι τὸν Νέστορα. τοῦτο δὲ ταὐτὸ καὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι πεποιήκασι, καὶ πιθανώτεροί γε φαίνονται μᾶλλον γὰρ

γνώριμά φασιν είναι τὰ παρ' ἐκείνοις Γέρηνα,

1 νεωτέρων, Corais, for ἐτέρων; so the later editors.

 $^{^1}$ A proverb. See Stephanus Byz. s.v. Kopv $\phi d\sigma io\nu$, and Eustathius on Od. 1. 93.

GEOGRAPHY, 8.3.7

the fame and noble lineage of Nestor; for, since history mentions three Pyluses in the Peloponnesus (as is stated in this verse: "There is a Pylus in front of Pylus; yea, and there is still another Pylus"),1 the Pylus in question, the Lepreatic Pylus in Triphylia and Pisatis, and a third, the Messenian Pylus near Coryphasium,2 the inhabitants of each try to show that the Pylus in their own country is "emathoëis" and declare that it is the native place of Nestor. However, most of the more recent writers, both historians and poets, say that Nestor was a Messenian, thus adding their support to the Pylus which has been preserved down to their own times. But the writers who follow the words of Homer more closely say that the Pylus of Nestor is the Pylus through whose territory the Alpheius flows. And the Alpheius flows through Pisatis and Triphylia. However, the writers from Coelê Elis have not only supported their own Pylus with a similar zeal, but have also attached to it tokens of recognition,4 pointing out a place called Gerenus, a river called Geron, and another river called Geranius, and then confidently asserting that Homer's epithet for Nestor, "Gerenian," was derived from these. But the Messenians have done the self-same thing, and their argument appears at least more plausible; for they say that their own Gerena is better known, and that

The Homeric epithet of Pylus, translated "sandy";

but see 8. 3. 14.

² Gosselin identifies Coryphasium with the Navarino of to-day. So Frazer, note on Pausanias 4. 36 1.

⁴ As mothers who exposed their infants hung tokens about their necks, hoping that thus their parentage would be discovered.

συνοικουμένην ποτέ εὖ. τοιαῦτα μὲν τὰ περὶ

την Κοίλην 'Ηλιν υπάρχοντα νυνί.

8. 'Ο δὲ ποιητὴς εἰς τέτταρα μέρη διελῶν τήνδε τὴν χώραν, τέτταρας δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας εἰπών, οὐ σαφῶς εἰρηκεν*

οί δ' ἄρα Βουπράσιόν τε καὶ "Ηλιδα δῖαν ἔναιον,

δσσον ἔφ' 'Υρμίνη καὶ Μύρσινος ἐσχατιόωσα πέτρη τ' 'Ωλενίη καὶ 'Αλείσιον ἐντὸς ἐέργει. τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἔσαν, δέκα δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω

νηες επούτο θοαί πολέες δ' εμβαινού Έπειοί.

τῷ μὲν γὰρ Ἐπειοὺς ἀμφοτέρους προσαγορεύειν τούς τε Βουπρασιεῖς καὶ τοὺς Ἡλείους, Ἡλείους δὲ μηκέτι καλεῖν τοὺς Βουπρασιεῖς, οὐ τὴν Ἡλείαν δόξειεν ἂν εἰς τέσσαρα μέρη διαιρεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὴν τῶν Ἐπειῶν, ἡν εἰς δύο μέρη διεῖλε πρότερον οὐδ' ἂν μέρος εἴη τῆς Ἡλιδος τὸ Βουπράσιον, ἀλλὰ τῶν Ἐπειῶν μᾶλλον. ὅτι γὰρ Ἐπειοὺς καλεῖ τοὺς Βουπρασίους, δῆλον·

ώς δπότε κρείοντ' 'Αμαρυγκέα θάπτον 'Επειολ Βουπρασίφ.

τὸ δὲ Βουπράσιον εἶναί τινα χώραν τῆς ἸΗλείας κατοικίαν ἔχουσαν ὁμώνυμον νυνὶ φαίνεται, τῆς "Ηλιδος ὂν μέρος καὶ τοῦτο.¹ πάλιν δὲ τῷ

 1 τδ δὲ Βουπράσιον . . . τοῦτο, Meineke relegates to the foot of the page. οἰκ, before ἔχουσαν, Βlu omit. δέ, after νυνί, BEknou insert.

 $^{^{1}}$ $\it Hiad$ 2, 615. Homer seems to speak of the four last-named places as the four corners of Coelê Elis (Leaf, $\it The$

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 7-8

it was once a populous place. Such, then, is the present state of affairs as regards Coelê Elis.

8. But when the poet divides this country into four parts and also speaks of the leaders as four in number, his statement is not clear: "And they too that inhabited both Buprasium and goodly Elis, so much thereof as is enclosed by Hyrminê and Myrsinus on the borders, and by the Olenian Rock and Aleisium, -of these men, I say, there were four leaders, and ten swift ships followed each leader, and many Epeians embarked thereon." 1 For when he speaks of both the Buprasians and the Eleians as Eneians, but without going on and calling the Buprasians Eleians, it would seem that he is not dividing the Eleian country into four parts, but rather the country of the Epeians, which he had already divided into only two parts; and thus Buprasium would not be a part of Elis but rather of the country of the Epeians. For it is clear that he calls the Buprasians Epeians; "as when the Epeians were burying lord Amarynces at Buprasium."2 But Buprasium now appears to have been a territory of the Eleian country, having in it a settlement of the same name, which was also a part of Elis.3 And

Iliad, vol. i, p. 72). Elsewhere (11. 756) he refers to "Buprasium, rich in wheat," "the Olenian Rock" and "the hill called the hill of Aleisium" as landmarks of the country.

² Iliud 23, 630.

² Most of the editors regard this sentence as a gloss. Moreover, serious discrepancies in the readings of the MSS. render the meaning doubtful (see critical note on opposite page). For instance, all but three MSS. read "no settlement of the same name." But see Curtius, Peloponnesos, vol. II, p. 36; also Etym. Mag. and Hesych. s.v. Βουπράσιον.

συγκαταριθμεῖσθαι Βουπράσιόν τε καὶ Ἡλιδα δῖαν λέγοντα, εἶτ' εἰς τέσσαρας διαιρεῖν μερίδας, ώς ἂν κοινῷ δοκεῖ τῷ τε Βουπρασίῷ καὶ τῷ Ἡλιδι αὐτὰς ὑποτάττειν. ἢν δ', ὡς ἔοικε, κατοικία τῆς Ἡλείας τὸ Βουπράσιον ἀξιόλογος, ἡ νῦν οὐκέτ' ἐστίν' ἡ δὲ χώρα καλεῖται μόνον οὕτως ἡ ἐπὶ τῆς όδοῦ τῆς ἐπὶ Δύμην ἐξ Ἡλιδος τῆς νῦν πόλεως.¹ ὑπολάβοι δ' ἄν τις καὶ ὑπεροχήν τινα ἔχειν τότε τὸ Βουπράσιον παρὰ τὴν Ἡλιν, ισπερ καὶ οἱ Ἐπειοὶ παρὰ τούτους: ὕστερον δ' ἀντ' Ἐπειῶν Ἡλεῖοι ἐκλήθησαν. καὶ τὸ Βουπράσιον μὲν δὴ μέρος ἢν τῆς Ἡλιδος, ποιητικῷ δὲ τινι σχήματι συγκαταλέγειν τὸ μέρος τῷ ὅλῷ φασὶ τὸν "Ομηρον, ὡς τὸ

ἀν' Έλλάδα καὶ μέσου "Αργος,

καὶ

αν' Έλλάδα τε Φθίην τε,

καὶ

Κουρήτές τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοί,

καὶ

οί δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίοιο Ἐχινάων θ' ἱεράων.

καὶ γὰρ τὸ Δουλίχιον τῶν Ἐχινάδων. χρῶνται δὲ καὶ οἱ νεώτεροι Ἑππῶναξ μέν

Κυπρίων βέκος φαγοῦσι καὶ ᾿Αμαθουσίων πυρόν΄

Κύπριοι γὰρ καὶ οἱ ᾿Αμαθούσιοι᾽ καὶ ᾿Αλκμὰν δέδο C 341 Κύπρον ἱμερτὰν λιποῖσα καὶ Πάφον περιρρύταν.

καὶ Λἰσχύλος.2

1 ή δε χώρα . . . πόλεως, Β omits.

GEOGRAPHY, 8.3.8

again, when he names the two together, saving "both Buprasium and goodly Elis," and then divides the country into four parts, it seems as though he is classifying the four parts under the general designation "both Buprasium and goodly Elis." It seems likely that at one time there was a considerable settlement by the name of Buprasium in the Eleian country which is no longer in existence (indeed, only that territory which is on the road that leads to Dymê from the present city of Elis is now so called); and one might suppose that at that time Buprasium had a certain pre-eminence as compared with Elis, just as the Epeians had in comparison with the Eleians; but later on the people were called Eleians instead of Epeians. And though Buprasium was a part of Elis, they say that Homer, by a sort of poetic figure, names the part with the whole, as for instance when he says: "throughout Hellas and mid-Argos," 1 and "throughout Hellas and Phthia," 2 and "the Curetes fought and the Aetolians," 3 and "the men of Dulichium and the holy Echinades," 4 for Dulichium is one of the Echinades. And more recent poets also use this figure; for instance, Hipponax, when he says: "to those who have eaten the bread of the Cyprians and the wheaten bread of the Amathusians." 5 for the Amathusians are also Cyprians; and Aleman, when he says: "when she had left lovely Cypros and sea-girt Paphos"; 6 and Aeschylus,7 when he

Odyssey 1, 344.
 Iliad 9, 529.
 Frag. 82 (Bergk).

⁶ Frag. 21 (Bergk).

7 Meineke (Vind. Strab. p. 103) thinks Strabo wrote "Archilochus," not "Aeschylus."

Odyssey 11, 496.
 Iliad 2, 625,

² For Aλοχύλος Meineke (Vind. Strab.) proposes 'Αρχίλοχος.

STRABO

Κύπρου Πάφου τ' έχουσα πάντα κληρον.

- εὶ δ' οὖκ εἴρηκεν Ἡλείους ¹ τοὺς Βουπρασίους, οὐδ' ἄλλα πολλὰ τῶν ὄντων, φήσομεν ἀλλὰ τοῦτ' οὖκ ἔστιν ἀπόδειξις τοῦ μὴ εἶναι, ἀλλὰ τοῦ μὴ εἶναι
- 9. Έκαταῖος δ' ὁ Μιλήσιος ἐτέρους λέγει τῶν 'Ηλείων τοὺς 'Επειούς' τῷ γοῦν Ήρακλεῖ συστρατεθσαι τους Επειούς επί Λύγεαν και συνανελείν αὐτῶ τόν τε Αὐγέαν καὶ τὴν Ἡλιν φησὶ δὲ καὶ την Δύμην Έπειίδα καὶ Αχαιίδα. πολλά μεν ούν καὶ μή οντα λέγουσιν οι άρχαιοι συγγραφείς, συντεθραμμένοι τῷ ψεύδει διὰ τὰς μυθογραφίας· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ οὐχ ὁμολογοῦσι πρὸς ἀλλήλους περὶ τῶν αὐτῶν. οὖ μέντοι ἄπιστον, οὐδ' εἴ ποτε διάφοροι τοις 'Πλείοις όντες οί Έπειοι και έτεροεθνείς είς ταὐτὸ συνήρχοντο κατ' ἐπικράτειαν καὶ κοινὴν ἔνεμαν τὴν ² πολιτείαν ἐπεκράτουν δὲ καὶ μέχρι Δύμης. ὁ μὲν γὰρ ποιητὴς οὐκ ωνόμακε την Δύμην ουκ απεικός δ' έστί, τότε μεν αὐτὴν ὑπὸ τοῖς Ἐπειοῖς ὑπάρξαι, ὕστερον δὲ τεθε "Ιωσιν, ή μηδ' εκείνοις, άλλα τοίς την εκείνων χωραν κατασχοῦσιν 'Αχαιοῖς. τῶν δὲ τεττάρων μερίδων, ων έντός έστι και το Βουπράσιον, ή μεν Υρμίνη καὶ ή Μύρσινος τῆς Ἡλείας ἐστίν, αί λοιπαί δὲ ἐπὶ τῶν ὅρων ἤδη τῆς Πισάτιδος, ὡς οἴονταί τινες.
- 10. 'Υρμίνη μεν οδυ πολίχνιον ην, νου δ' οδκ έστιν, άλλ' άκρωτήριον πλησίου Κυλλήνης όρεινου

^{1 &#}x27;HAelous, Corais, for 'Emelous; so the later editors.

² ἔνεμον τήν (Acglino); ἐνέμοντο (the other MSS.).

¹ Frag. 463 (Nauck).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 8-10

says: "since thou dost possess the whole of Cypros and Paphos as thine allotment." But if Homer nowhere calls the Buprasians Eleians, I will say that there are many other facts also that he does not mention; yet this is no proof that they are not facts, but merely that he has not mentioned them.

- 9. But Hecataeus of Miletus says that the Epeians are a different people from the Eleians; that, at any rate, the Epcians joined Heracles in his expedition against Augeas and helped him to destroy both Augeas and Elis. And he says, further, that Dymê is an Epcian and an Achaean city. However, the early historians say many things that are not true. because they were accustomed to falsehoods on account of the use of myths in their writings; and on this account, too, they do not agree with one another concerning the same things. Yet it is not incredible that the Epeians, even if they were once at variance with the Eleians and belonged to a different race, later became united with the Eleians as the result of prevailing over them, and with them formed one common state; and that they prevailed even as far as Dymê. For although the poet has not named Dymê, it is not unreasonable to suppose that in his time Dymê belonged to the Epeians, and later to the Ionians, or, if not to them, at all events to the Achaeans who took possession of their country. Of the four parts, inside which Buprasium is situated. only Hyrminê and Myrsinus belong to the Eleian country, whereas the remaining two are already on the frontiers of Pisatis, as some writers think.
- 10. Now Hyrminê was a small town. It is no longer in existence, but near Cyllenê there is a

έστι, καλούμενον 'Ορμίνα ή "Υρμινα: Μύρσινος δὲ τὸ νῦν Μυρτούντιον, ἐπὶ θάλατταν καθήκουσα κατὰ τὴν ἐκ Δύμης εἰς Ἦλιν όδὸν κατοικία, στάδια της 'Πλείων πόλεως διέχουσα έβδομήκουτα. πέτρην δ' 'Ωλενίην εἰκάζουσι τὴν νθν Σκόλλιν ἀνάγκη γὰρ εἰκότα λέγειν, καὶ τῶν τόπων καὶ τῶν ονομάτων μεταβεβλημένων, έκείνου τε μή σφύδρα έπὶ πολλών σαφηνίζοντος. έστι δ' όρος πετρώδες κοινον Δυμαίων τε καί Τριταιέων και 'Πλείων, εχόμενου ετέρου τινὸς 'Αρκαδικού ὄρους Λαμπείας, ο τῆς Ἰλιδος μὲν διέστηκεν έκατον και τριάκοντα σταδίους, Τριταίας δὲ έκατόν, καὶ Δύμης 1 τοὺς ἴσους, 'Αχαϊκῶν πόλεων. τὸ δ' Αλείσιον έστι τὸ νῦν Αλεσιαίον, χώρα περί τὴν 'Αμφιδολίδα, ἐν ή καὶ κατὰ μῆνα άγορὰν συνάγουσιν οί περίοικοι: κεῖται δὲ ἐπὶ τῆς ορείνης όδου, της εξ Πλιδος είς 'Ολυμπίαν' πρότερου δ' ην πόλις της Πισάτιδος, άλλοτ' άλλως των δρων ἐπαλλαττόντων διὰ τὰς των ήγεμόνων μεταβολάς το δ' Αλείσιον καὶ Αλεισίου κολώνην ό ποιητής καλεί, όταν φή.

C 342 μέσφ' ἐπὶ Βουπρασίου πολυπύρου βήσαμεν ἵππους

πέτρης τ' 'Ωλενίης, καὶ 'Αλεισίου ἔνθα κολώνη κέκληται'

ύπερβατῶς γὰρ δεῖ δέξασθαι, ἴσον τῷ καὶ ἔνθ'

 1 καl $\Delta b \mu \eta s$, Xylander inserts, and so the later editors. καl ἐκ $\Delta b \mu \eta s$ δέ (hi).

¹ Santameriotiko Mountain.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 10

mountain promontory called Hormina or Hyrmina. Myrsinus is the present Myrtuntium, a settlement that extends down to the sea, and is situated on the road which runs from Dymê into Elis, and is seventy stadia distant from the city of the The Olenian Rock is surmised to be what is now called Scollis; 1 for we are obliged to state what is merely probable, because both the places and the names have undergone changes, and because in many cases the poet does not make himself very Scollis is a rocky mountain common to the territories of the Dymacans, the Tritaeans, and the Eleians, and borders on another Arcadian mountain called Lampeia,2 which is one hundred and thirty stadia distant from Elis, one hundred from Tritaea, and the same from Dymê; the last two are Achaean cities. Aleisium is the present Alesiaeum, a territory in the neighbourhood of Amphidolis,3 in which the people of the surrounding country hold a monthly market. It is situated on the mountain-road that runs from Elis to Olympia. In earlier times it was a city of Pisatis, for the boundaries have varied at different times on account of the change of rulers. The poet also calls Aleisium "Hill of Aleisium," when he says: "until we caused our horses to set foot on Buprasium, rich in wheat, and on the Olenian Rock, and of Aleisium where is the place called Hill" 4 (we must interpret the words as a case of hyperbaton, that is, as equivalent to "and

4 Iliad 11, 756.

² Now Astras, apparently. See C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., 990.

³ Amphidolis, or Amphidolia, was an Eleian territory north of Olympia.

'Αλεισίου κολώνη κέκληται· ένιοι δε καὶ ποταμὸν

δεικνύουσιν 'Αλείσιον.

11. Λεγομένων δέ τινων έν τη Τριφυλία Καυκώνων πρὸς τη Μεσσηνία, λεγομένης δε καὶ τῆς Δύμης Καυκωνίδος ύπό τινων, όντος δὲ καὶ ποταμοῦ ἐν τῆ Δυμαία μεταξύ Δύμης και Τριταίας. δς καλείται Καύκων θηλυκώς, Τητούσι περί τών Καυκώνων, μη διττοί λέγονται, οί μεν περί την Τριφυλίαν, οί δὲ περὶ Δύμην καὶ Πλιν καὶ τον Καύκωνα εμβάλλει δ' ούτος είς έτερον, ός Τευθέας 3 άρσενικώς καλείται, όμώνυμος πολίχνη τινί των είς την Δύμην συνωκισμένων, πλην ότι χωρίς του σίγμα Τευθέα λέγεται θηλυκώς αύτη. έκτεινόντων τὴν ἐσχάτην συλλαβήν, ὅπου τὸ τῆς Νεμυδίας 4 'Αρτέμιδος ίερον. ό δὲ Τευθέας 5 εἰς τὸν 'Αχελῷον ἐμβάλλει τὸν κατὰ Δύμην ῥέοντα, όμώνυμον τῶ κατὰ 'Λκαρνανίαν, καλούμενον καὶ Πείρον, τοῦ δ' Ἡσιόδου εἰπόντος,

φκεε δ' 'Ωλενίην πέτρην ποταμοΐο παρ' ὄχθας εὐρεῖος Πείροιο,

μεταγράφουσί τινες Πιέροιο, οὐκ εὖ. περὶ δὲ τῶν Καυκώνων ζητοῦσι, φασίν, ὅτι τῆς ᾿Λθηνᾶς

¹ θηλυκῶs is suspected by Corais, Kramer, and Müller-Dübner, and ejected by Meineke. But Eustathius retains the word in two quotations (notes on Il. 2, 607 and Od. 3, 367).

² ωs, before μή, Pletho omits; so Corais and Meineko.

³ Τευθέας (B); Τευθόας (Acglina).

⁴ Νεμιδίας (bknou, perhaps rightly); Νεμεαίας, Lobock ad Phryn. p. 557; Νεμαίας, Corais.

⁵ Τευθόας Α.

⁶ Πιέροιο, Jones, for Πώροιο (see Pausanias 7. 22).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 10-11

where is the place called Hill of Aleisium"). Some writers point also to a river Aleisius.

11. Since certain people in Triphylia near Messenia are called Cauconians, and since Dymê also is called Cauconian by some writers, and since in the Dymaean territory between Dymê and Tritaea there is also a river which is called Caucon, in the feminine gender, writers raise the question whether there are not two different sets of Cauconians, one in the region of Triphylia, and the other in the region of Dymê, Elis, and the River Caucon. river empties into another river which is called Teutheas, in the masculine gender: Teutheas has the same name as one of the little towns which were incorporated into Dymô, except that the name of this town, "Teuthea," is in the feminine gender, and is spelled without the s and with the last syllable long. In this town is the temple of the Nemydian 1 Artemis. The Teutheas empties into the Achelous which flows by Dyme 2 and has the same name as the Acarnanian river. It is also called the "Peirus"; by Hesiod, for instance, when he says: "he dwelt on the Olenian Rock along the banks of a river, wide Peirus." Some change the reading to "Pierus," wrongly. They raise that question about the Cauconians, they say, because,

^{1 &}quot;Nemydian" is otherwise unknown; perhaps "Nemi-1 "Nemyuan ... dian" or "Nemcacan." s Frag. 74 (98).

 $^{^7}$ The whole passage π ερὶ δὲ . . . φησίν (τισίν Βkhι) . . . ἀτὰρ ἡῶθεν . . . τυχόν, according to Kramer, crept in from the margin. Meincke ejects it. Jones emends φησίν to φασίν and retains the passage.

τῆς τῷ Μέντορι ώμοιωμένης ἐν τῆ 'Οδυσσεία εἰπούσης πρὸς τὸν Νέστορα,

άτὰρ ἡῶθεν μετὰ Καύκωνας μεγαθύμους εἶμ', ἔνθα χρεῖός μοι ὀφείλεται' οὔ τι νέον γε οὖδ' ὀλίγον. σὺ δὲ τοῦτον, ἐπεὶ τεὸν ἵκετο δῶμα,

πέμψον σύν διφρφ τε καὶ υίεϊ· δὸς δε οί ἵππους,

δοκεί σημαίνεσθαι χώρα τις εν τῆ τῶν Ἐπειῶν,
ῆν οἱ Καύκωνες εἰχον, ἔτεροι ὄντες τῶν ἐν τῆ
Τριφυλία, ἐπεκτείνοντες καὶ μέχρι τῆς Δυμαίας
τυχόν. ὁυτε γὰρ τὴν Δύμην, ὁπόθευ Καυκωνίδα
εἰρῆσθαι συμβέβηκε, παραλιπεῖν ἄξιον, οὐτε τὸν
ποταμόν, ὁπόθευ Καύκων εἴρηται, διὰ τὸ τοὺς
Καύκωνας παρέχειν ζήτησιν, οἵτινές ποτέ εἰσιν,
ὅπου φησὶν ἡ ᾿Αθηνᾶ βαδίζειν κατὰ τὴν τοῦ
χρέους κομιδήν. εἰ γὰρ δὴ δεχοίμεθα τοὺς ἐν τῆ
Τριφυλία λέγεσθαι τοὺς περὶ Λέπρεον,¹ οὐκ οἶδ'
ὅπως πιθανὸς ἔσται ὁ λόγος διὸ καὶ γράφουσί
τινες'

ἔνθα χρεῖός μοι ὀφείλεται "Ηλιδι δίη, οὐκ ὀλίγον.

σαφεστέραν δ' έξει την επίσκεψιν τοῦτο, επειδὰν την έξης χώραν περιοδεύσωμεν τήν τε Ηισᾶτιν καὶ την Τριφυλίαν μέχρι της τῶν Μεσσηνίων μεθορίας.

12. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Χελωνιίταν ὁ τῶν Πισατῶν ἐστὶν αἰγιαλὸς πολύς εἰτ' ἄκρα Φειά ἡν δὲ καὶ

πολίχνη*

Φειᾶς πὰρ τείχεσσιν, Ἰαρδάνου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα· 44

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 11-12

when Athenê in the guise of Mentor, in the Odyssey. says to Nestor, "but in the morning I will go to the great-hearted Cauconians, where a debt is due me. in no way new or small. But do thou send this man on his way with a chariot and with thy son, since he has come to thy house, and give him horses," 1 the poet seems to designate a certain territory in the country of the Epeians which was held by the Cauconians, these Cauconians being a different set from those in Triphylia and perhaps extending as far as the territory of Dymê. Indeed, one should not fail to inquire both into the origin of the epithet of Dymê, "Cauconian," and into the origin of the name of the river "Caucon," because the question who those Cauconians were to whom Athene says she is going in order to recover the debt offers a problem; for if we should interpret the poet as meaning the Cauconians in Triphylia near Lepreum, I do not see how his account can be plausible. Hence some read: "where a debt is due me in goodly Elis, no small one." 2 But this question will be investigated with clearer results when I describe the country that comes next after this, I mean Pisatis and Triphylia as far as the borders of the country of the Messenians.3

12. After Chelonatas comes the long sea-shore of the Pisatans; and then Cape Pheia. And there was also a small town called Pheia: "beside the walls of Pheia, about the streams of Iardanus." 4

¹ Odyssey 3, 366. ³ 8, 3, 17.

Cp. Iliad 11, 698.
 Iliad 7, 135.

¹ Λέπρεον, Corais, Kramer, and Müller-Dübner, for Λέπρεον; Λέπρειον, Meineke.

STRABO

C 343 έστι γάρ καὶ ποτάμιον πλησίον. ένιοι δ' άρχην της Πισάτιδος την Φειάν φασι πρόκειται δέ καί ταύτης νησίον καὶ λιμήν, ένθεν εἰς 'Ολυμπίαν τὸ έγγυτάτω 1 έκ θαλάττης 2 στάδιοι έκατὸν εἴκοσιν. εἶτ' ἄλλη ἄκρα Ἰχθὺς 3 ἐπὶ πολὺ προύχουσα έπὶ τὴν δύσιν, καθάπερ ὁ Χελωνάτας, ἀφ' ῆς πάλιν 4 έπὶ τὴν Κεφαλληνίαν στάδιοι έκατὸν εἴκοείθ' ὁ 'Αλφειὸς ἐκδίδωσι, διέχων τοῦ Χελωνάτα σταδίους διακοσίους ογδοήκοντα, 'Αράξου δὲ πεντακοσίους τετταράκοντα πέντε, ρεῖ δ' ἐκ τῶν αὐτῶν τόπων, ἐξ ὧν καὶ ὁ Εὐρώτας καλεῖται δὲ ᾿Ασέα, κώμη τῆς Μεγαλοπολίτιδος, πλησίον άλλήλων έχουσα δύο πηγάς, εξ ών ρέουσιν οί λενθέντες ποταμοί δύντες δ' ύπο γης έπι συχνούς σταδίους άνατέλλουσι πάλιν, εἶθ' ὁ μὲν εἰς Λακωνικήν, ό δ' είς την Πισάτιν κατώγεται, ό μέν οὖν Εὐρώτας, κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς Βλεμινάτιδος άναδείξας τὸ ρείθρου, παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν Σπάρτην ουείς και διεξιών αὐλωνά τινα μακρόν κατά τὸ Έλος, οὖ μέμνηται καὶ ὁ ποιητής, ἐκδίδωσι μεταξύ Γυθίου, τοῦ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐπινείου, καὶ 'Ακραίων. ὁ δ' 'Αλφειός, παραλαβών τόν Λάδωνα 5 καὶ τὸν Ἐρύμανθον καὶ ἄλλους ἀσημοτέρους, διὰ τῆς Φρίξης καὶ Πισάτιδος καὶ Τριφυλίας ένεχθείς, παρ' αὐτὴν τὴν 'Ολυμπίαν έπὶ θάλατταν την Σικελικήν ἐκπίπτει μεταξύ

¹ τὸ ἐγγυτάτω, B and Epit., for τῷ ἐγγυτάτω; so Meineke. ² ἐστί, before στάδιοι, Corais omits; εἰσί, Meineke.
 ³ Ἰχθύς, Palmer, for εὐθύς. αὖθις, Corais.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 12

for there is also a small river near by. According to some, Pheia is the beginning of Pisatis. Off Pheia lie a little island and a harbour, from which the nearest distance from the sea to Olympia is one hundred and twenty stadia. Then comes another cape, Ichthys, which, like Chelonatas, projects for a considerable distance towards the west; and from it the distance to Cephallenia is again one hundred and twenty stadia. Then comes the mouth of the Alpheius, which is distant two hundred and eighty stadia from Chelonatas, and five hundred and fortyfive from Araxus. It flows from the same regions as the Eurotas, that is, from a place called Asea, a village in the territory of Magain, where there are two springs near one and a read which the rivers in question flow. They sink and flow beneath the earth for many stadia I and then rise again; and then they flow down, one into Laconia and the other into Pisatis. The stream of the Eurotas reappears where the district called Bleminatis begins, and then flows past Sparta itself, traverses a long glen near Helus (a place mentioned by the poet),2 and empties between Gythium, the naval station of Sparta, and Acraea. But the Alpheius, after receiving the waters of the Ladon, the Erymanthus, and other rivers of less significance, flows through Phrixa, Pisatis, and Triphylia past Olympia itself to the Sicilian Sea, into which it empties between

² Iliad 2, 581.

4 πάλιν, omitted by BEk/u.

¹ According to Polybius (16, 17), ten stadia.

⁵ For Κελάδοντα (MSS.) Palmer conjectures Λάδωνα, ('. Müller approving.

STRABO

Φειᾶς τε καὶ Ἐπιταλίου.¹ πρὸς δὲ τῷ ἐκβολῷ τὸ τῆς ᾿Αλφειονίας ᾿Αρτέμιδος ἡ ᾿Αλφειονίσης ἄλσος ἐστί (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως), ἀπέχον τῆς ᾿Ολυμπίας εἰς ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίους. ταύτη δὲ τῷ θεῷ καὶ ἐν ᾿Ολυμπία κατ ἔτος συντελεῖται πανήγυρις, καθάπερ καὶ τῷ Ἐλαφία καὶ τῷ Δαφνία. μεστὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἡ γὴ πᾶσα ᾿Αρτεμισίων τε καὶ ᾿Αφροδισίων καὶ Νυμφαίων ἐν ἄλσεσιν ἀνθέων πλέως ² τὸ πολὺ διὰ τὴν εὐυδρίαν, συχνὰ δὲ καὶ Ἑρμεῖα ἐν ταῖς όδοῖς, Ποσείδια δ' ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀκταῖς. ἐν δὲ τῷ τῆς ᾿Αλφειονίας ἱερῷ γραφαὶ Κλεάνθους τε καὶ ᾿Αρήγοντος, ἀνδρῶν Κορινθίων, τοῦ μὲν Τροίας ἄλωσις καὶ ᾿Αθηνᾶς γοναί, τοῦ δ' ϶ ᾿Αρτεμις ἀναφερομένη ἐπὶ γρυπός, σφόδρα εὐδόκιμοι.

13. Εἶτα τὸ διεῖργου ὅρος τῆς Τριφυλίας τῆν Μακιστίαν ἀπὸ τῆς Πισάτιδος εἶτ' ἄλλος ποταμὸς Χαλκὶς καὶ κρήνη Κρουνοὶ καὶ κατοικία Χαλκίς, καὶ τὸ Σαμικὸυ μετὰ ταῦτα, ὅπου τὸ μάλιστα τιμώμενον τοῦ Σαμίου Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν ἔστι δ' ἄλσος ἀγριελαιῶν πλέων ἐπεμελοῦντο δ' αὐτοῦ Μακίστιοι οὖτοι δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐκεχειρίαν ἐπήγγελλον, ῆν καλοῦσι Σάμιον συντελοῦσι δ'

είς το ίερον πάντες Τριφύλιοι.

14. Κατὰ ταῦτα δέ πως τὰ ἱερὰ ὑπέρκειται τῆς θαλάττης ἐν τριάκοντα ἡ μικρῷ πλείοσι σταδίοις ὁ Τριφυλιακὸς Πύλος καὶ Λεπρεατικός,

1 'Επιταλίου, Tzschucke, for 'Επιτάνου (Ac jh), 'Επιτάνηs (B), Ηιτάνηs (klno); so Kramer and the later editors.

² ἀνθέων πλέφs, Meineke, and Müller-Dübner, for ἀνθέων ὡs; for other emendations, see C. Müller, Ind. Vur. Lect., p. 991.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 12-14

Pheia and Epitalium. Near the outlet of the river is the sacred precinct of Artemis Alpheionia or Alpheiusa (for the epithet is spelled both ways), which is about eighty stadia distant from Olympia. An annual festival is also celebrated at Olympia in honour of this goddess as well as in honour of Artemis Elaphia and Artemis Daphnia. The whole country is full of temples of Artemis, Aphroditê, and the Nymphs, being situated in sacred precincts that are generally full of flowers because of the abundance of water. And there are also numerous shrines of Hermes on the road-sides, and temples of Poseidon on the capes. In the temple of Artemis Alpheionia are very famous paintings by two Corinthians, Cleanthes and Aregon: by Cleanthes the "Capture of Troy" and the "Birth of Athene," and by Aregon the "Artemis Borne Aloft on a Griffin."

13. Then comes the mountain of Triphylia that separates Macistia from Pisatis; then another river called Chalcis, and a spring called Cruni, and a settlement called Chalcis, and, after these, Samicum, where is the most highly revered temple of the Samian Poseidon. About the temple is a sacred precinct full of wild olive-trees. The people of Macistum used to have charge over it; and it was they, too, who used to proclaim the armistice-day called "Samian." But all the Triphylians contribute to the maintenance of the temple.

14. In the general neighbourhood of these temples, above the sea, at a distance of thirty stadia or slightly more, is situated the Triphylian Pylus, also called the

³ Σάμιον, Corais, for Σάμιοι; so the later editors.

C 344 δν καλεί ό ποιητής ήμαθύεντα καὶ παραδίδωσι τοῦ Νέστορος πατρίδα, ώς ἄν τις ἐκ τῶν ἐπῶν τῶν Ὁμήρου τεκμαίροιτο εἴτε τοῦ παραρρέοντος ποταμού πρὸς άρκτον 'Αμάθου καλουμένου πρότερου, δς υθυ Μάμαος καὶ 'Αρκαδικός ' καλείται. ώστ' έντεῦθεν ημαθόεντα κεκλησθαι είτε τούτου μέν Παμισού καλουμένου όμωνύμως τοίς έν τή Μεσσηνία δυσί, της δὲ πόλεως άδηλον έχούσης την ετυμολογίαν τοῦ επιθέτου καὶ γὰρ τὸ άμαθώδη τὸν ποταμὸν ἡ τὴν χώραν εἶναι ψεῦδός φασι. καὶ τὸ τῆς Σκιλλουντίας δὲ ᾿Λθηνᾶς ίερον το περί Σκιλλούντα των ἐπιφανών ἐστίν, 'Ολυμπίας πλησίου κατά του Φέλλωνα.2 προς έω δ' ἐστὶν ὅρος τοῦ Πύλου πλησίον ἐπώνυμον Μίνθης, ην μυθεύουσι παλλακήν του "Λδου γενομένην πατηθείσαν 3 ύπο της Κόρης είς την κηπαίαν μίνθην μεταβαλείν, ήν τινές ήδύοσμον καλουσι. και δή και τέμενος έστιν "Λόου προς τω όρει, τιμώμενον καὶ ὑπὸ Μακιστίων, καὶ Δήμητρος άλσος ύπερκείμενον τοῦ Πυλιακοῦ πεδίου. τὸ δὲ πεδίον εὐγεών ἐστι τοῦτο, τῆ θαλάττη δὲ συνάψαν, παρατείνει παρ' ἄπαν τδ μεταξυ του τε Σαμικου και ποταμου Νέδας διάστημα. θινώδης δὲ καὶ στενός ἐστιν ὁ τῆς θαλάττης αίγιαλός, ώστ' οὐκ ἂν ἀπογνοίη τις έντεθθεν ημαθόεντα ωνομάσθαι τὸν Πύλον.

¹ καl ³Αρκαδικός, C. Müller would transpose to a position after Λεπρεατικός (above); cp. 8. 3. 3 and 8. 3. 26.

² The words καὶ τὸ τῆς... Φέλλωνα are transposed by Groskurd, Meineke, and others to a position after Τρφόλιοι (at end of § 13). Meineke emends Φέλλωνα το φελλῶνα (stony ground); C. Müller (Philologus 34. 79) conjectures Απέλλωνα, or Φλέγανα, and Kriiger Φολόην.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 14

Lepreatic Pylus, which Homer calls "emathöeis" 1 and transmits to posterity as the fatherland of Nestor, as one might infer from his words, whether it be that the river that flows past Pylus towards the north (now called Mamaüs, or Arcadicus) was called Amathus in earlier times, so that Pylus got its epithet "emathöeis" from "Amathus," or that this river was called Pamisus, the same as two rivers in Messenia, and that the derivation of the epithet of the city is uncertain; for it is false, they say, that either the river or the country about it is "amathodes." 2 And also the temple of Athenê Scilluntia at Scillus, in the neighbourhood of Olympia near Phellon, is one of the famous temples. Near Pylus, towards the east, is a mountain named after Minthê, who, according to myth, became the concubine of Hades, was trampled under foot by Corê, and was transformed into garden-mint, the plant which some call Hedyosmos.4 Furthermore, near the mountain is a precinct sacred to Hades, which is revered by the Macistians too,⁵ and also a grove sacred to Demeter, which is situated above the Pylian plain. This plain is fertile; it borders on the sea and stretches along the whole distance between Samicum and the River Neda. But the shore of the sea is narrow and sandy, so that one could not refuse to believe that Pylus got its epithet "emathöeis" therefrom.

⁵ As well as by the Pylians.

¹ Now interpreted as meaning "sandy." 2 "Sandy."
3 Phellon, whether town, river, or mountain, is otherwise unknown.
4 "Sweet-smelling" (mint).

³ πατηθεῖσαν, Corais (from conjecture of Sevin), for ἀπατηθεῖσαν; so Meineke, Forbiger, and others.

15. Πρὸς ἄρκτον δ' ὅμορα ἢν τῷ Πύλῳ δύο πολείδια Τριφυλιακά, "Υπανα καὶ Τυμπανέαι, ἄν τὸ μὲν εἰς Ἦλιν συνφκίσθη, τὸ δ' ἔμεινε. καὶ ποταμοὶ δὲ δύο ἐγγὺς ρέουσιν, ὅ τε Δαλίων ² καὶ ὁ ᾿Αχέρων, ἐμβάλλοντες εἰς τὸν ᾿Αλφειόν. ὁ δὲ ᾿Αχέρων κατὰ τὴν πρὸς τὸν Ἅδην οἰκειότητα ἀνόμασται· ἐκτετίμηται γὰρ δὴ σφόδρα τὰ τε τῆς Δήμητρος καὶ τῆς Κόρης ἱερὰ ἐνταῦθα καὶ τὰ τοῦ Ἅδου, τάχα διὰ τὰς ὑπεναντιότητας, ὡς φησιν ὁ Σκήψιος Δημήτριος. καὶ γὰρ εὕκαρπός ἐστι καὶ ἐρυσίβην γεννᾶ καὶ θρύον ἡ Ἱριφυλία· διόπερ ἀντὶ μεγάλης φορᾶς πυκνὰς ἀφορίας γίνεσθαι συμβαίνει κατὰ τοὺς τόπους.

16. Τοῦ δὲ Πύλου πρὸς νότον ἐστὶ τὸ Λέπρεον. ἢν δὲ καὶ αὕτη ἡ³ πόλις ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης ἐν τεσσαράκοντα σταδίοις· μεταξὺ δὲ τοῦ Λεπρέου καὶ τοῦ ᾿Αννίου ⁴ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Σαμίου Ποσειδῶνός ἐστιν, ἑκατὸν σταδίους ἐκατέρου ⁵ διέχον. τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ ἱερόν, ἐν ῷ καταληφθῆναί φησιν ὁ ποιητὴς ὑπὸ Τηλεμάχου τὴν θυσίαν συντελοῦντας

τούς Πυλίους.

οί δὲ Πύλον, Νηλῆος ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον Ίξον· τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης ἱερὰ ῥέζον ταύρους παμμέλανας Ἐνοσίχθονι κυανοχαίτη.

C 345 πάρεστι μεν γὰρ τῷ ποιητῆ καὶ πλάττειν τὰ μὴ ὄντα, ὅταν δ' ἦ δυνατὸν ἐφαρμόττειν τοῖς οὖσι

² Δαλίων: cp. Διάγων in Pausanias 6. 21. 4, which appears

to be the same river.

¹ Τυμπανέαι, Corais, Kramer, Meineke, for Ἐπάνη (Β), Ἦτανα (Β man. sec.), Τυπάνσαι (Abgh). But Τυπανέαι might be the correct reading (see C. Müller, Intl. Var. Lect., p. 991).

³ ή, after αΰτη, Groskurd inserts; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 15-16

15. Towards the north, on the borders of Pylus, were two little Triphylian cities, Hypana and Tympaneae; the former of these was incorporated into Elis, whereas the latter remained as it was, And further, two rivers flow near these places, the Dalion and the Acheron, both of them emptying into the Alpheius. The Acheron has been so named by virtue of its close relation to Hades; for, as we know, not only the temples of Demeter and Corê have been held in very high honour there, but also those of Hades, perhaps because of "the contrariness of the soil," to use the phrase of Demetrius of Scepsis. For while Triphylia brings forth good fruit, it breeds red-rust and produces rush; and therefore in this region it is often the case that instead of a large crop there is no crop at all.

16. To the south of Pylus is Lepreum. This city, too, was situated above the sea, at a distance of forty stadia; and between Lepreum and the Annius¹ is the temple of the Samian Poseidon, at a distance of one hundred stadia from each. This is the temple at which the poet says Telemachus found the Pylians performing the sacrifice: "And they came to Pylus, the well-built city of Neleus; and the people were doing sacrifice on the sea-shore, slaying bulls that were black all over, to the dark-haired Earth-shaker." Now it is indeed allowable for the poet even to fabricate what is not true, but when practicable he

⁵ ἐκατέρου, Corais, for ἐκάτερου; so the later editors.

^{1 &}quot;Annius" (otherwise unknown) seems to be a corruption of "Anigrus" (cp. 8. 3. 19 and Pausanias 5. 5. 5); but according to Kramer, "Alpheius." 2 Odyssey 3. 4.

⁴ 'Αννίου, Corais (following conj. of Xylander) emends to 'Ανίγρου, but Kramer conjectures 'Αλφειοῦ.

STRABO

τὰ ἔπη καὶ σώζειν τὴν διήγησιν, τὸ δ' ἀπέχεσθαι προσῆκε μᾶλλον. χώραν δ' εἶχον εὐδαίμονα οἱ Λεπρεᾶται.¹ τούτοις δ' ὅμοροι Κυπαρισσιεῖς. ἄμφω δὲ τὰ χωρία ταῦτα Καύκωνες κατεῖχον, καὶ τὸν Μάκιστον δέ, ὅν τινες Πλατανιστοῦντα καλοῦσιν. ὁμώνυμον τῆ χώρα δ' ἐστὶ τὸ πόλισμα. φασὶ δ' ἐν τῆ Λεπρεάτιδι καὶ Καύκωνος εἶναι μνῆμα, εἴτ' ἀρχηγέτου τινός, εἴτ' ἄλλως

όμωνύμου τῷ ἔθνει.

17. Πλείους δ' είσὶ λόγοι περὶ τῶν Καυκώνων. καὶ γὰρ ᾿Αρκαδικὸν ἔθνος φασί, καθώπερ τὸ Πελασγικόν, καὶ πλανητικόν ἄλλως, ὥσπερ έκείνο. ίστορεί γουν ό ποιητής και τοίς Τρωσίν άφιγμένους συμμάχους, πόθεν δ', οὐ λέγει δοκούσι δ' έκ Παφλαγονίας έκει γαρ δυομάζουσι Καυκωνιάτας τινὰς Μαριανδυνοῖς ὁμόρους, οῖ καὶ αὐτοὶ Παφλαγόνες εἰσί. μνησθησόμεθα δ' αὐτῶν έπι πλέον, όταν είς έκείνου περιστή του τόπου ή γραφή. νυνὶ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν τῆ Καυκώνων έτι και ταθτα προσιστορητέον. μέν γάρ καὶ ὅλην τὴν νῦν Ἡλείαν, ἀπὸ τῆς Μεσσηνίας μέχρι Δύμης, Καυκωνίαν λεχθηναί φασιν 'Αντίμαχος γοῦν καὶ 'Επειούς καὶ Καύκωνας ἄπαντας προσαγορεύει. τινές δὲ ὅλην μὲν μη κατασχείν αὐτούς, δίχα δὲ μεμερισμένους οίκειν, τούς μεν προς τη Μεσσηνία κατά την Τριφυλίαν, τοὺς δὲ πρὸς τῆ Δύμη κατὰ τὴν Βουπρασίδα και την Κοίλην "Ηλιν. 'Αριστοτέλης

¹ Λεπρεᾶται, Pletho, for Τεγεᾶται; so the editors.

¹ Iliad 20, 329,

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 16-17

should adapt his words to what is true and preserve his narrative; but the more appropriate thing was to abstain from what was not true. The Lepreatans held a fertile territory; and that of the Cyparissians bordered on it. Both these districts were taken and held by the Cauconians; and so was the Macistus (by some called Platanistus). The name of the town is the same as that of the territory. It is said that there is a tomb of Caucon in the territory of Lepreum—whether Caucon was a progenitor of the tribe or one who for some other reason had the same name as the tribe.

17. There are several accounts of the Cauconians: for it is said that, like the Pelasgians, they were an Arcadian tribe, and, again like the Pelasgians, that they were a wandering tribe. At any rate, the noet 1 tells us that they came to Troy as allies of the But he does not say whence they come, though they seem to have come from Paphlagonia; for in Paphlagonia there is a people called Cauconiatae whose territory borders on that of the Mariandvni. who are themselves Paphlagonians. But I shall speak of them at greater length when I come to my description of that region.2 At present I must add the following to my account of the Cauconians in Triphylia. Some say that the whole of what is now called Eleia, from Messenia as far as Dymê, was called Cauconia. Antimachus, at any rate, calls all inhabitants both Epeians and Cauconians. Others, however, say that the Cauconians did not occupy the whole of Eleia, but lived there in two separate divisions, one division in Triphylia near Messenia, and the other in Buprasis and Coelê Elis near Dymê. And Aristotle has knowledge of their δ' ἐνταῦθα μάλιστα οἶδεν ἱδρυμένους αὐτούς. καὶ δὴ τοῖς ὑφ' 'Ομήρου λεγομένοις ὁμολογεῖ μᾶλλον ἡ ὑστάτη ἀπόφασις, τό τε ζητούμενον πρότερον λαμβάνει λύσιν. ὁ μὲν γὰρ Νέστωρ ὑπόκειται τὸν Τριφυλιακὸν οἰκῶν Πύλον τά τε πρὸς νότον καὶ τὰ ἐωθινά (ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ συγκυροῦντα πρὸς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν καὶ τὴν Λακωνικήν) ¹ ὑπ' ἐκείνω ἐστίν, ἔχουσι δ' οἱ Καύκωνες, ὥστε τοῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ Πύλου βαδίζουσιν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἀνάγκη διὰ Καυκώνων εἰναι τὴν ὑδόν. τὸ δὲ ἱερὸν τοῦ Σαμίου Ποσειδῶνος καὶ ὁ κατ' αὐτὸ ὅρμος, εἰς δν κατήχθη Τηλέμαχος, πρὸς δύσιν καὶ πρὸς ἄρκτον ἀπονεύει. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν οἱ Καύκωνες ἐνταῦθα μόνον οἰκοῦσιν, οὐ σώζεται τῷ ποιητῆ ὁ λόγος. κελεύει γὰρ ἡ μὲν 'Αθηνᾶ ² κατὰ τὸν Σωτάδη ³ τῷ Νέστορι, τὸν μὲν Τηλέμαχον εἰς τὴν Λακεδαίμονα πέμψαι σὺν δίφρω τε καὶ υἰέῖ εἰς τὰ πρὸς ἔω μέρη αὐτὴ δ' ἐπὶ ναῦν βαδιεῖσθαι νυκτερεύσουσά φησιν ἐπὶ τὴν δύσιν καὶ εἰς τοῦπίσω'

ἀτὰρ ἠῶθιν μετὰ Καύκωνας μεγαθύμους

πορεύεσθαι ἐπὶ τὸ χρέος πάλιν εἰς τοὔμπροσθεν.
τίς οὖν ὁ τρόπος ; παρῆν γὰρ τῷ Νέστορι λέγειν

C 346 ἀλλ' οῖ γε Καύκωνες ὑπ' ἐμοί εἰσι καὶ πρὸ ὁδοῦ
τοῖς εἰς Λακεδαίμονα βαδίζουσιν ὥστε τί οὐ
συνοδεύεις τοῖς περὶ Τηλέμαχον, ἀλλ' ἀναχωρεῖς
εἰς τοὐπίσω ; ἄμα δ' οἰκεῖον ἦν τῷ βαδίζοντι ἐπὶ

ά, before ὑπ' ἐκείνφ, Meineke and others delete.
 For μὲν 'Αθηνᾶ, Madvig conjectures Μεντοραθηνᾶ.

³ τον Σωτάδη (Bkl, Ald.); 'Οδύσσειαν (marg. B, man. sec. and marg. n.).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 17

having been established at this latter place especially.1 And in fact the last view agrees better with what Homer says, and furnishes a solution of the question asked above,2 for in this view it is assumed that Nestor lived in the Triphylian Pylus, and that the parts towards the south and east (that is, the parts that are contiguous to Messenia and the Laconian country) were subject to him; and these parts were held by the Cauconians, so that if one went by land from Pylus to Lacedaemon his journey necessarily must have been made through the territory of the Cauconians; and yet the temple of the Samian Poseidon and the mooring-place near it, where Telemachus landed, lie off towards the north-west. So then, if the Cauconians live only here, the account of the poet is not conserved; for instance, Athenê, according to Sotades, bids Nestor to send Telemachus to Lacedaemon "with chariot and son" to the parts that lie towards the east, and yet she says that she herself will go to the ship to spend the night, towards the west, and back the same way she came, and she goes on to say that "in the morning" she will go "amongst the great-hearted Cauconians" 8 to collect a debt, that is, she will go forward again. How, pray? For Nestor might have said: "But the Cauconians are my subjects and live near the road that people travel to Lacedaemon. Why, therefore, do you not travel with Telemachus and his companions instead of going back the same way you came?" And at the same time it would have been

¹ The extant works of Aristotle contain no reference to the Canconians.

^{2 8, 3, 11.}

⁸ Od. 3.366.

χρέους κομιδήν, οὐκ ὀλίγου, ὧς φησι, πρὸς ἀνθρώπους ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι ὄντας, αἰτήσασθαί τινα παρ' αὐτοῦ βοήθειαν, εἴ τι ἀγνωμονοῖτο (ὥσπερ εἴωθε) περὶ τὸ συμβόλαιον οὐ γέγονε δὲ τοῦτο. εἰ μὲν τοίνυν ἐνταῦθα μόνον οἰκοῖεν οἱ Καύκωνες, ταῦτ' ἄν συμβαίνοι τὰ ἄτοπα μεμερισμένων δὲ τινων καὶ εἰς τοὺς πρὸς Δύμη τύπους τῆς 'Ηλείας, ἐκεῖσε ἄν εἴη λέγουσα τὴν ἔφοδον ἡ Αθηνᾶ, καὶ οὐκ ἄν ἔτι οὕθ' ἡ εἰς τὴν ναῦν κατάβασις ἔχοι τι ἀπεμφαῖνον, οὕθ' ὁ τῆς συνοδίας ἀποσπασμός, εἰς τἀναντία τῆς ὁδοῦ οὕσης. παραπλησίως δ' ἄν καὶ τὰ περὶ τοῦ Πύλου διαπορούμενα τύχοι τῆς προσηκούσης διαίτης, ἐπελθοῦσι μικρὸν ἔτι τῆς χωρογραφίας μέχρι τοῦ Πύλου τοῦ Μεσσηνιακοῦ.

18. Ἐλέγοντο δὲ Παρωρεᾶταί τινες τῶν ἐν τῷ Τριφυλία κατέχοντες ὅρη περὶ τὸ Λέπρεον καὶ τὸ Μάκιστον καθήκοντα ἐπὶ θάλατταν πλησίον 2

τοῦ Σαμιακοῦ Ποσειδίου.

19. 'Υπὸ τούτοις ἐστὶν ἐν τῆ παραλία δύο ἄντρα, τὸ μὲν νυμφῶν 'Ανιγριάδων, τὸ δέ, ἐν ῷ τὰ περὶ τὰς 'Ατλαντίδας καὶ τὴν Δαρδάνου γένεσιν. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἄλση, τό τε 'Ιωναῖον ' καὶ τὸ Εὐρυκύδειον. Τὸ μὲν οὖν Σαμικόν ἐστιν ἔρυμα, πρότερον δὲ καὶ πόλις Σάμος προσαγορευομένη

² μέχρι (Bl).

¹ Παρωρεᾶται, Tzschucke from conj. of Casaubon (see Herod. 4. 148), for Παρωνάται (Acgh), Παρονάται (Βkno); so the later editors.

³ For Ἰωναΐον Xylander conj. Διωναΐον; Ἐνδυμιωναΐον, Tzschucke, Corais, Groskurd, because Eurycyda was the daughter of Endymion (Pausanias 5. 1. 4).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 17-19

proper for one who was going to people subject to Nestor to collect a debt-"no small debt," as she says-to request aid from Nestor, if there should be any unfairness (as is usually the case) in connection with the contract; but this she did not do. then, the Cauconians lived only there, the result would be absurd; but if some of the Cauconians had been separated from the rest and had gone to the regions near Dymê in Eleia, then Athene would be speaking of her journey thither, and there would no longer be anything incongruous either in her going down to the ship or in her withdrawing from the company of travellers, because their roads lay in opposite directions. And similarly, too, the puzzling questions raised in regard to Pylus may find an appropriate solution when, a little further on in my chorography, I reach the Messenian Pylus.

18. A part of the inhabitants of Triphylia were called Paroreatae; they occupied mountains, in the neighbourhood of Lepreum and Macistum, that reach down to the sea near the Samian Poseidium.

19. At the base of these mountains, on the seaboard, are two caves. One is the cave of the nymphs called Anigriades; the other is the scene of the stories of the daughters of Atlas² and of the birth of Dardanus. And here, too, are the sacred precincts called the Ionaeum and the Eurycydeium. Samicum³ is now only a fortress, though formerly there was also a city which was called Samus, perhaps

¹ See 8, 3, 20, ² The seven Pleiades.

³ Cp. Pausanias' account of Samicum, Arenê, and the Anigrus (5, 5, 6 and 5, 6, 1-2).

⁴ After Εὐρυκύδειον Meineke indicates a lacuna.

διὰ τὸ ὕψος ἴσως, ἐπειδὴ σάμους ἐκάλουν τὰ ὕψη· τάχα δὲ τῆς ᾿Αρήνης ἀκρόπολις ἦν τοῦτο, ἦς ἐν τῷ Καταλόγῳ μέμνηται ὁ ποιητής·

οὶ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ 'Αρήνην ἐρατεινήν, οὐδαμοῦ γὰρ σαφῶς εὐρίσκοντες ἐνταῦθα μάλιστα εἰκάζουσι τὴν 'Αρήνην, ὅπου καὶ ὁ παρακείμενος 'Ανιγρος ποταμός, καλούμενος πρότερον Μινύειος, δίδωσιν οὐ μικρὸν σημεῖον' λέγει γὰρ ὁ ποιητής.

ἔστι δέ τις ποταμὸς Μινυήιος εἰς ἄλα βάλλων ἐγγύθεν 'Αρήνης.

πρὸς γὰρ δὴ τῷ ἄντρφ τῶν ᾿Ανιγριάδων νυμφῶν

έστὶ πηγή, ὑφ΄ ἡς ἔλειον καὶ τιφῶδες το ὑποπίπτον γίνεται χωρίον· ὑποδέχεται δὲ τὸ πλεῖστον
τοῦ ὕδατος ὁ ᾿Ανιγρος, βαθὺς καὶ ὕπτιος ὄν, ὥστε
λιμνάζειν θινώδης δ΄ ὢν ὁ τόπος ἐξ εἰκοσι σταδίων
βαρεῖαν ὀσμὴν ² παρέχει, καὶ τοὺς ἰχθῦς ἀβρώτους
ποιεῖ. μυθεύουσι δ΄ οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ τοῦ τῶν τετρωμένων Κενταύρων τινὰς ἐνταῦθ' ἀπονίψασθαι τὸν
ἐκ τῆς "Υδρας ἰόν, οἱ δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Μελάμποδα τοῖς
ὕδασι τούτοις καθαρσίοις χρήσασθαι πρὸς τὸν
C 347 τῶν Προιτίδων καθαρμόν· ἀλφοὺς δὲ καὶ λεύκας
καὶ λειχῆνας ἰᾶται τὸ ἐντεῦθεν λουτρόν. φασὶ
δὲ καὶ τὸν ᾿Αλφειὸν ἀπὸ τῆς τῶν ἀλφῶν θεραπείας
οὕτως ὧνομάσθαι. ἐπεὶ οὖν ἡ τε ὑπτιότης τοῦ
᾿Ανίγρου ³ καὶ αἱ ἀνακοπαὶ τῆς θαλάττης μονὴν

2 β΄ ερείαν δσμήν, Corais from conj. of Casaubon, for βαθείαν ὅχθην; cp. Pausanias 5. 5. 5.

3 Ανίγρου (B man. sec.), Pletho, for αντρου (other MSS.); so the other editors.

¹ τιφώδες, Corais from conj. of Casaubon, for τειφώδης (Acg), τυφώδης (Bl, Ald.); so later editors in general.

GEOGRAPHY, 8.3.19

because of its lofty situation; for they used to call lofty places "Samoi." And perhaps Samicum was the acropolis of Arenê, which the poet mentions in the Catalogue: "And those who dwelt in Pylus and lovely Arenê." 1 For while they cannot with certainty discover Arenê anywhere, they prefer to conjecture that this is its site; and the neighbouring River Anigrus, formerly called Minyeius. gives no slight indication of the truth of the conjecture, for the poet says: "And there is a River Minyeius which falls into the sea near Arenê." 2 For near the cave of the nymphs called Anigriades is a spring which makes the region that lies below it swampy and marshy. The greater part of the water is received by the Anigrus, a river so deep and so sluggish that it forms a marsh; and since the region is muddy, it emits an offensive odour for a distance of twenty stadia, and makes the fish unfit to eat.3 In the mythical accounts, however, this is attributed by some writers to the fact that certain of the Centaurs here washed off the poison they got from the Hydra, and by others to the fact that Melampus used these cleansing waters for the purification of the Proetides.4 The bathing-water from here cures leprosy, elephantiasis, and scabies. It is said, also, that the Alpheius was so named from its being a cure for leprosy. At any rate, since both the sluggishness of the Anigrus and the back-wash from the sea give

3 For a fuller account see Pausanias 5. 5. 5; also Frazer's

note, vol. III. p. 478.

¹ Hiad 2, 591. ² Hiad 11, 722.

⁴ According to Pausanias (5.5.5), "some attribute the peculiarity of the river to the fact that the objects used in the purification of the Proetides were flung into it."

μᾶλλον ἢ ρύσιν παρέχουσι τοῖς ὕδασι, Μινυήιόν ¹ φασιν εἰρῆσθαι πρότερον, παρατρέψαι δέ τινας τοὕνομα καὶ ἀντ' αὐτοῦ ποιῆσαι Μιντήιον.² ἔχει δ' ἡ ἐτυμότης καὶ ἄλλας ἀφορμάς, εἴτ' ἀπὸ τῶν μετὰ Χλωρίδος τῆς Νέστορος μητρὸς ἐλθόντων ἐξ 'Ορχομενοῦ τοῦ Μινυείου, εἴτε ³ Μινυῶν, οῖ τῶν 'Αργοναυτῶν ἀπόγονοι ὄντες ἐκ Λήμνου μὲν εἰς Λακεδαίμονα ἐξέπεσον, ἐντεῦθεν δ' εἰς τὴν Τριφυλίαν, καὶ ἄκησαν περὶ τὴν 'Αρήνην ἐν τῆ χώρα τῆ νῦν 'Υπαισία καλουμένη, οὐκ ἐχούση οὐκέτι τὰ τῶν Μινυῶν κτίσματα ὧν τινὲς μετὰ Θήρα τοῦ Λὐτεσίωνος (ἦν δ' οὖτος Πολυνείκους ἀπόγονος) πλεύσαντες εἰς τὴν μεταξὺ Κυρηναίας καὶ τῆς Κρήτης νῆσον,

Καλλίστην τὸ πάροιθε, τὸ δ' ὕστερον οὔνομα Θήρην,

ős φησι Καλλίμαχος, ἔκτισαν τὴν μητρόπολιν τῆς Κυρήνης Θήραν, ὁμώνυμον δ' ἐπέδειξαν⁴ τῆ

πόλει καὶ τὴν νῆσον.

20. Μετάξυ δὲ τοῦ ἀνίγρου καὶ τοῦ ὅρους, ἐξοῦ ρεῖ, ὁ τοῦ Ἰαρδάνου λειμῶν δείκνυται καὶ τάφος καὶ ἀχαιαί, εἰσὶ δὲ πέτραι ἀπότομοι τοῦ αὐτοῦ ὅρους, ὑπὲρ ὧν ἡ Σάμος, ὡς ἔφαμεν, γέγονε πόλις οὐ πάνυ δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν τοὺς περίπλους γραψώντων ἡ Σάμος μνημονεύεται, τάχα μέν γε διὰ τὸ πάλαι κατεσπάσθαι, τάχα δὲ καὶ διὰ τὴν θέσιν τὸ μὲν γὰρ Ποσείδιόν ἐστιν ἄλσος, ὡς

1 For Municipal (the Homeric spelling, Il. 11, 722), Corais

conj. Μιμνυήιον or Μενυήιον, and Meineke Έλινυήιον.

² Μιντήιον (Ayh), Μεντήιον (i), Μιντήριον (bkno), Corais emends to Μιννήιον; so the later editors, but the change is purely conjectural.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 19-20

fixity rather than current to its waters, it was called the "Minyeius" in earlier times, so it is said, though some have perverted the name and made it "Minteius" instead. But the word has other sources of derivation, either from the people who went forth with Chloris, the mother of Nestor, from the Minveian Orchomenus, or from the Minyans, who, being descendants of the Argonauts, were first driven out of Lemnos into Lacedaemon, and thence into Triphylia, and took up their abode about Arenê in the country which is now called Hypaesia, though it no longer has the settlements of the Minvans. Some of these Minyans sailed with Theras, the son of Autesion, who was a descendant of Polyneices, to the island 2 which is situated between Cyrenaea and Crete ("Callistê its earlier name, but Thera its later," as Callimachus 3 says), and founded Thera, the mother-city of Cyrene, and designated the island by the same name as the city.

20. Between the Anigrus and the mountain from which it flows are to be seen the meadow and tomb of Iardanus, and also the Achaeae, which are abrupt cliffs of that same mountain above which, as I was saying, the city Samus was situated. However, Samus is not mentioned at all by the writers of the Circumnavigations—perhaps because it had long since been torn down and perhaps also because of its position; for the Poseidium is a sacred precinct, as

εἴτε, before Μιννῶν, Kramer inserts; so the later editors.
 ἐπέδειξαν, Meineke emends to ἀπέδειξαν.

εἴρηται, πρὸς τῆ θαλάττη· ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτοῦ λόφος ὑψηλός, ἐπίπροσθεν ὧν τοῦ νῦν Σαμικοῦ, ἐφ' οὖ ἦν ἡ Σάμος, ὥστ' ἐκ θαλάττης μὴ ὁρᾶσθαι. καὶ πεδίον δ' αὐτόθι καλεῖται Σαμικόν· ἐξ οὖ πλέον ἄν τις τεκμαίροιτο ὑπάρξαι ποτὲ πόλιν τὴν Σάμον. καὶ ἡ 'Ραδινὴ δέ,¹ ἢν Στησίχορος ποιῆσαι δοκεῖ, ἦς ἀρχή·

"Αγε, Μοῦσα λίγει', ἄρξον ἀοιδᾶς, 'Ερατώ, νόμους ²

Σαμίων περὶ παίδων ἐρατῷ φθεγγομένα λύρα,

έντεύθεν λέγει τοὺς παίδας. ἐκδοθείσαν γὰρ τὴν 'Ραδινὴν εἰς Κόρινθον τυράινω φησὶν ἐκ τῆς Σάμου πλεῦσαι πνέοντος Ζεφύρου, οὐ δήπουθεν τῆς 'Ιωνικῆς Σάμου' τῷ δ' αὐτῷ ἀνέμω καὶ ἀρχιθέωρον εἰς Δελφοὺς τὸν ἀδελφὸν αὐτῆς ἐλθεῖν, καὶ τὸν ἀνεψιὸν ἐρῶντα αὐτῆς ἄρματι εἰς Κόρινθον ἐξορμῆσαι παρ' αὐτήν' ὅ τε τύραννος, κτείνας ἀμφοτέρους, ἄρματι ἀποπέμπει τὰ σώματα, μεταγνοὺς δ' ἀνακαλεῖ καὶ θάπτει.

348 21. 'Απὸ δὲ τοῦ Πύλου τούτου καὶ τοῦ Λεπρέου ³ τετρακοσίων που σταδίων ἐστὶ διάστημα ἐπὶ τὴν Μεσσηνιακὴν Πύλον καὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον, ἐπὶ θαλάττη κείμενα φρούρια, καὶ τὴν παρακειμένην Σφαγίαν νῆσον, ἀπὸ δὲ 'Λλφειοῦ ἐπτακοσίων πεντήκοντα, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ Χελωνάτα χιλίων τριάκοντα. ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξὺ τό τε τοῦ Μακιστίου 'Ηρακλέους ἱερόν ἐστι καὶ ὁ 'Λκίδων ποταμός. ῥεῖ δὲ παρὰ τάφον 'Ιαρδάνου καὶ Χάαν πόλιν

¹ els, before \$\psi_\nu\$, Tzschucke deletes; so the editors.

² Ἐρατώ, νόμους, Meineke for ἐρατῶν ὕμνους; so the later editors.
³ Λεπρίου (Abcg).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 20-21

I have said, 1 near the sea, and above it is situated a lofty hill which is in front of the Samicum of to-day. on the site of which Samus once stood, and therefore Samus was not visible from the sea. Here, too, is a plain called Samicum; and from this one might get more conclusive proof that there was once a city called Samus. And further, the poem entitled Rhadinê (of which Stesichorus is reputed to be the author), which begins, "Come, thou clear-voiced Muse, Erato, begin thy song, voicing to the tune of thy lovely lyre the strain of the children of Samus." 2 refers to the children of the Samus in question; for Rhadinê, who had been betrothed to a tyrant of Corinth, the author says, set sail from Samus (not meaning, of course, the Ionian Samus) while the west wind was blowing, and with the same wind her brother, he adds, went to Delphi as chief of an embassy; and her cousin, who was in love with her, set out for Corinth in his chariot to visit her. And the tyrant killed them both and sent their bodies away on a chariot, but repented, recalled the chariot, and buried their bodies.

21. From this Pylus and Lepreum to the Messenian Pylus and Coryphasium (a fortress situated on the sea) and to the adjacent island Sphagia, the distance is about four hundred stadia; from the Alpheius seven hundred and fifty; and from Chelonatas one thousand and thirty. In the intervening space are both the temple of the Macistian Heracles and the Acidon River. The Acidon flows past the tomb of Iardanus and past Chaa—a city that was

 ^{8. 3.13.} Fr.ig. 44 (Bergk).
 Also called Sphacteria (see 8. 4. 2).

ποτὲ ὑπάρξασαν πλησίον Λεπρέου, ὅπου καὶ τὸ πεδίον τὸ Αἰπάσιον. περὶ ταύτης δὲ τῆς Χάας γενέσθαι φασὶν ἔνιοι τὸν πόλεμον τοῖς ᾿Αρκάσι πρὸς τοὺς Πυλίους, ὁν ἔφρασεν "Ομηρος, καὶ δεῖν οἴονται γράφειν"

ήβῷμ', ὡς ὅτ' ἐπ' ὠκυρόῷ ᾿Ακίδοντι ¹ μάχοντο ἀγρόμενοι Πύλιοί τε καὶ ᾿Αρκίίδες Χάας ² πὰρ τείχεσσιν

οὐ Κελάδοντι, οὐδὲ Φειᾶς τῷ γὰρ τάφῳ τοῦ Ἰαρδάνου τοῦτον πλησιάζειν καὶ τοῖς ᾿Αρκάσι τὸν τόπον μᾶλλον ἡ ἐκεῖνον.

22. Κυπαρισσία τέ ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῆ θαλάττη τῆ Τριφυλιακῆ καὶ Πύργοι καὶ ὁ ᾿Λκίδων ποταμὸς καὶ Νέδα. νυνὶ μὲν οὖν τῆ Τριφυλία πρὸς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ὅριόν ἐστι τὸ τῆς Νέδας ῥεῦμα λάβρον ἐκ τοῦ Λυκαίου κατιόν, ᾿Λρκαδικοῦ ὅρους, ἐκ πηγῆς, ἡν ἀναρρῆξαι τεκοῦσαν τὸν Δία μυθεύεται Ὑέαν νίπτρων χάριν ῥεῖ δὲ παρὰ Φιγαλίαν, καθ' ὁ γειτνιῶσι Πυργῖται, Τριφυλίων ἔσχατοι, Κυπαρισσεῦσι, πρώτοις Μεσσηνίων τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν ἄλλως διώριστο, ὡς καί τινας τῶν πέραν τῆς Νέδας ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι εἶναι, τόν τε Κυπαρισσήεντα καὶ ἄλλα τινὰ ἐπέκεινα, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν θάλατταν τὴν Πυλίαν ὁ ποιητὴς ἐπεκτείνει μέχρι

^{1 &#}x27;Ακίδοντι, Meineke, for Κέλαδοντι; so most editors.

² Xάαs, Casaubon, for Φείαs; so most editors.
³ Κυπαρισσία, Tzschucke, for Κυπαρισῖνα (Λy), Κυπαρισσίνα (bhkno); so the editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 21-22

once in existence near Lepreum, where is also the Aepasian Plain. It was for the possession of this Chaa, some say, that the war between the Arcadians and Pylians, of which Homer tells us, arose in a dispute; and they think that one should write, "Would that I were in the bloom of my youth, as when the Pylians and the Arcadians gathered together and fought at the swift-flowing Acidon, beside the walls of Chaa"—instead of "Celadon" and "Pheia"; for this region, they say, is nearer than the other to the tomb of lardanus

and to the country of the Arcadians.

22. Cyparissia is on the Triphylian Sea, and so are Pyrgi, and the Acidon and Neda Rivers.2 At the present time the stream of the Neda is the boundary between Triphylia and Messenia (an impetuous stream that comes down from Lycaeus, an Arcadian mountain, out of a spring, which, according to the myth, Rhea, after she had given birth to Zeus, caused to break forth in order to have water to bathe in); and it flows past Phigalia, opposite the place where the Pyrgetans, last of the Triphylians, border on the Cyparissians, first of the Messenians; but in the early times the division between the two countries was different, so that some of the territories across the Neda were subject to Nestor-not only Cyparissëeis, but also some other parts on the far side. Just so, too, the poet prolongs the Pylian Sca as far as the seven cities

As often, Strabo means the mouths of the rivers.

^{1 &}quot;Celadon" and "Pheia" are the readings of the Homeric text (*Iliad* 7, 133). After the words "beside the walls of Pheia" Homer adds the words "about the streams of Iardanus."

τῶν ἐπτὰ πόλεων, ὧν ὑπέσχετο Αγαμέμνων τῷ ἀΑχιλλεῖ

πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγὺς άλὸς νέαται Πύλου ἢμαθόευτος.

τοῦτο γὰρ ἴσον τῷ ἐγγὺς άλὸς τῆς Πυλίας.

23. 'Εφεξής δ' οὖν τῷ Κυπαρισσήεντι ἐπὶ τὴν Μεσσηνιακὴν Πύλον παραπλέοντι καὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον ἥ τε 'Ερανά ¹ ἐστιν, ἥν τινες οὐκ εὖ 'Αρήνην νομίζουσιν κεκλῆσθαι πρότερον ὁμωνύμως τἢ Πυλιακἢ, καὶ ἡ ἄκρα ² Πλαταμώδης, ἀφ' ἢς ἐπὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον καὶ τὴν νῦν καλουμένην Πύλον ἐκατόν ³ εἰσι στάδιοι. ἔστι δὲ καὶ νησίον ⁴ καὶ πολίχνιον ἐν αὐτῷ ὁμώνυμον Πρωτή. οὐκ ἄν δ' ἐξητάζομεν ἴσως ἐπὶ τοσοῦτον τὰ παλαιά, ἀλλ' ἤρκει λέγειν ὡς ἔχει νῦν ἔκαστα, εἰ μή τις ἢν ἐκ παίδων ἡμῖν παραδεδομένη φήμη περὶ τούτων ἄλλων δ' ἄλλα εἰπόντων, ἀνάγκη διαιτᾶν. πιστεύονται δ' ὡς ἐπὶ τὸ πολὺ οἱ ἐνδοξότατοί τε καὶ πρεσβύτατοι καὶ κατ' ἐμπειρίαν πρῶτοι' Όμήρου δ' εἰς ταῦτα ὑπερβεβλημένου πάντας, ἀνάγκη συνεπισκοπεῖν καὶ τὰ ὑπ' ἐκείνου λεχ-

C 349 ἀνάγκη συνεπισκοπείν καὶ τὰ ὑπ' ἐκείνου λεχθέντα καὶ συγκρούειν πρὸς τὰ νῦν, καθάπερ καὶ μικρὸν ἔμπροσθεν ἔφαμεν.

24. Περὶ μὲν οὖν τῆς Κοίλης Ἡλιδος καὶ τοῦ Βουπρασίου τὰ λεχθέντα ὑφ' Ὁμήρου προ-

^{1 &#}x27;Epara, Xylander, for 'Epera; so the later editors.

² καὶ ἡ ἄκρα, lacum of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd; and so most later editors. But Bkno have ξστι δὲ καί.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 22-24

which Agamemnon promised to Achilles: "and all are situated near the sea of sandy Pylus"; 1 for this phrase is equivalent to "near the Pylian Sea."

23. Be that as it may, next in order after sailing past Cyparisseeis towards the Messenian Pylus and Coryphasium one comes to Erana, which some wrongly think was in earlier times called Arenê, by the same name as the Pylian Arene, and also to Cape Platamodes, from which the distance to Coryphasium and to what is now called Pylus is one hundred stadia. Here, too, is a small island. Protê. and on it a town of the same name. would not be examining at such length things that are ancient, and would be content merely to tell in detail how things now are, if there were not connected with these matters legends that have been taught us from boyhood; and since different men say different things, I must act as arbiter. general, it is the most famous, the oldest, and the most experienced men who are believed; and since it is Homer who has surpassed all others in these respects. I must likewise both inquire into his words and compare them with things as they now are, as I was saying a little while ago.2

*24. I have already 3 inquired into Homer's words concerning Coelê Elis and Buprasium. Concerning

¹ This line from the *Iliad* (9. 153), though wrongly translated above, is translated as Strabo interpreted it. He, like Aristarchus, took $\nu \acute{e} \pi \alpha \iota$ as a *verb* meaning "are situated," but as elsewhere in the *Iliad* (e.g. 11. 712) it is an *adjective* meaning "last."

^{2 8, 3, 3,}

^{8 8. 3. 8.}

³ elkoon is inserted by nokt.

^{*} και νησίον, Curtius, for κενήριον; so the editors.

επέσκεπται ήμιν. περὶ δὲ τῆς ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι οὕτω φησίν

οὶ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ 'Αρήνην ἐρατεινὴν καὶ Θρύον, 'Αλφειοῖο πόρον, καὶ ἐὕκτιτον Αἶπυ καὶ Κυπαρισσήεντα καὶ 'Αμφιγένειαν ἕναιον καὶ Πτελεὸν καὶ "Ελος καὶ Δώριον, ἔνθα τε Μοῦσαι

άντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρήικα παῦσαν ἀοιδῆς, Οἰχαλίηθεν ἰόντα παρ' Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος.

Πύλος μὲν οὖν ἐστί, περὶ ἦς ἡ ζήτησις αὐτίκα δ' ἐπισκεψόμεθα περὶ αὐτῆς. περὶ δὲ τῆς ᾿Αρήνης εἴρηται ἡν δὲ λέγει νῦν Θρύον, ἐν ἄλλοις καλεῖ Θρυόεσσαν

ἔστι δέ τις Θρυύεσσα πύλις, αἰπεῖα κολώνη, τηλοῦ ἐπ' 'Αλφειῷ·

'Αλφειοῦ δὲ πόρον φησίν, ὅτι πεζῆ περατὸς εἶναι δοκεῖ κατὰ τοῦτον τὸν τόπον καλεῖται δὲ νῦν Ἐπιτάλιον, τῆς Μακιστίας χωρίον τὸ εὔκτιτον δ' Αἶπυ ἔνιοι μὲν ζητοῦσι πότερον ποτέρου ἐπίθετον, καὶ τίς ἡ πόλις, καὶ εἰ αἱ νῦν Μαργάλαι¹ τῆς 'Αμφιδολίας.² αὖται μὲν οὖν οὐ φυσικὸν ἔρυμα, ἔτερον δὲ δείκνυται φυσικὸν ἐν τῆ Μακιστία. ὁ μὲν οὖν τοῦθ' ὑπονοῶν φράζεσθαι ὄνομά φησι τῆς πόλεως τὸ Αἶπυ ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος φυσικῶς, ὡς Ελος καὶ Αἰγιαλὸν καὶ ἄλλα πλείω ὁ δὲ τὴν Μαργάλαν τοὕμπαλιν ἴσως. Θρύον δὲ

2 'Aμφιδολίαs, Tzschucke from conj. Wesseling, for 'Aμφι-

 π o λ (as; so the editors.

¹ Μαργάλαι may be incorrectly spelled by the MSS. It seems to be the same place as Μαργάναι in Diodorus Siculus 15. 77 and Μάργαια in Stephanus Byzantinus.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 24

the country that was subject to Nestor, Homer speaks as follows: "And those who dwelt in Pylus and lovely Arenê and Thryum, fording-place of the Alpheius, and well-built Aepv, and also those who were inhabitants of Cyparisseeis and Amphigeneia and Pteleus and Helus and Dorium, at which place the Muses met Thamyris the Thracian, and put a stop to his singing while he was on his way from Oechalia from Eurytus the Oechalian."1 Pylus, then, with which our investigation is concerned, and about it we shall make inquiry presently. About Arene I have already spoken.2 The city which the poet now calls Thryum he elsewhere calls Thryoessa: "There is a certain city, Thryoessa, a steep hill, far away on the Alpheius." 3 He calls it "fording-place of the Alpheius" because the river could be crossed on foot, as it seems, at this place. But it is now called Epitalium (a small place in Macistia). As for "well-built Aepy," some raise the question which of the two words is the epithet and which is the city, and whether it is the Margalae of to-day, in Amphidolia. Now Margalae is not a natural stronghold, but another place is pointed out which is a natural stronghold, in Macistia. The man, therefore, who suspects that the latter place is meant by Homer calls the name of the city "Aepy" 4 from what is actually the case in nature (compare Helus, 5 Aegialus, 6 and several other names of places); whereas the man who suspects that "Margala" is meant does the reverse perhaps.7

⁷ That is, calls it "Euctitum" ("Well-built"), making the other word the epithet.

καὶ Θρυόεσσαν τὸ Ἐπιτάλιόν φασιν ὅτι πᾶσα μὲν αὕτη ἡ χώρα θρυώδης, μάλιστα δ' οἱ ποταμοί ἐπὶ πλέον δὲ διαφαίνεται τοῦτο κατὰ τοὺς περατοὺς τοῦ ῥείθρου τόπους. τάχα δέ φασι Θρύον μὲν εἰρῆσθαι τὸν πόρον, εὔκτιτον δ' Αἶπυ τὸ Ἐπιτάλιον ἔστι γὰρ ἐρυμνὸν φύσει καὶ γὰρ ἐν ἄλλοις αἰπεῖαν κολώνην λέγει.

ἔστι δέ τις Θρυόεσσα πόλις, αἰπεῖα κολώνη, τηλοῦ ἐπ' ᾿Αλφειῷ, πυμάτη Πύλου ἢμαθόεντος.

25. 'Ο δὲ Κυπαρισσήεις ἐστὶ μὲν περὶ τὴν πρότερον 1 Μακιστίαν, ἡνίκα καὶ πέραν τῆς Νέδας ἔτι ἢν Μακιστία, ἀλλ' οὐκ οἰκεῖται, ὡς οὐδὲ τὸ Μάκιστον ἄλλη δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Μεσσηνιακὴ Κυπαρισσία ὁμωνύμως 2 μὲν οὖν 3 ὁμοίως δὲ νῦν κἀκείνη λέγεται Κυπαρισσία ἐνικῶς τε καὶ θηλυκῶς, ὁ δὲ ποταμὸς Κυπαρισσήεις. καὶ 'Αμφιγένεια δὲ τῆς Μακιστίας ἐστὶ περὶ τὸν 'Υψόεντα, ὅπου τὸ τῆς Λητοῦς ἱερόν. τὸ δὲ Πτελεὸν κτίσμα μὲν γέγονε τῶν ἐκ Πτελεοῦ τοῦ Θετταλικοῦ ἐποικησάντων λέγεται γὰρ κἀκεῖ·

C 350 ἀγχίαλόν τ' 'Αντρώνα ίδὲ Πτελεόν λεχεποίην·
ἔστι δὲ δρυμώδες χωρίον ἀοίκητον, Πτελεάσιον ⁴
καλούμενον. "Έλος δ' οἱ μὲν περὶ τὸν 'Αλφειὸν
χώραν τινά φασιν, οἱ δὲ καὶ πόλιν, ὡς τὴν Λακωνικήν·

"Ελος τ', έφαλον πτολίεθρου.

⁴ Πτελεάσιον, Meineke, for Πτελεάσιμον; so the later editors.

 ¹ προτέραν (Acghino).
 ² δμώνυμος B; so Meineke.
 ³ ούν is doubtful (see Müller, Incl. Var. Lect., p. 992).
 Meineke reads οὐ.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 24-25

Thryum, or Thryoessa, they say, is Epitalium, because the whole of this country is full of rushes, particularly the rivers; and this is still more conspicuous at the fordable places of the stream. But perhaps, they say, Homer called the ford "Thryum" and called Epitalium "well-built Aepy"; for Epitalium is fortified by nature. And in fact he speaks of a "steep hill" in other places: "There is a certain city, Thryoessa, a steep hill, far away on the

Alpheius, last city of sandy Pylus." 2

25. Cyparisseeis is in the neighbourhood of the Macistia of earlier times (when Macistia still extended across the Neda), but it is no longer inhabited, as is also the case with Macistum. But there is another, the Messenian Cyparissia; it, too, is now called by the same name as the Macistian and in like manner, namely, Cyparissia, in the singular number and in the feminine gender,3 whereas only the river is now called Cyparisseeis. And Amphigeneia, also, is in Macistia, in the neighbourhood of the Hypsöeis River, where is the temple of Leto. Pteleum was a settlement of the colony from the Thessalian Pteleum, for, as Homer tells us, there was a Pteleum in Thessaly too: "and Antrum, near the sea, and grassy Pteleum";4 but now it is a woody, uninhabited place, and is called Pteleasium. As for Helus, some call it a territory in the neighbourhood of the Alpheius, while others go on to call it a city, as they do the Laconian Helus: "and Helus, a city near the sea"; but

¹ "Rush." ² Iliad 11, 711.

³ That is, not Cyparissiae (plural), or Cyparissëcis (masculine).

⁴ Iliad 2. 697. 5 Iliad 2. 584.

οί δὲ περὶ τὸ ᾿Αλώριον ἕλος, οὖ τὸ τῆς Ἑλείας 1 'Αρτέμιδος ίερόν, της ύπο τοις 'Αρκάσιν' έκεινοι γαρ έσχου την ίερωσύνην. Δώριον δ' οί μεν όρος. οί δὲ πεδίου 2 φασίν οὐδὲν δὲ νῦν δείκνυται όμως δ' ἔνιοι τὴν νῦν "Ολουριν ἢ "Ολουραν ἐν τῶ καλουμένω Αύλωνι της Μεσσηνίας κειμένην Δώριον λέγουσιν. αὐτοῦ δέ που καὶ ή Οἰχαλία ἐστὶν ή τοῦ Εὐρύτου, ή νῦν 'Ανδανία, πολίχνιον 'Αρκαδικόν, διμώνυμον τῶ Θετταλικῶ καὶ τῷ Εὐβοϊκῶ. όθεν φησίν ό ποιητής ές το Δώριον άφικύμενον Θάμυριν τὸν Θρᾶκα ὑπὸ Μουσῶν ἀφαιρεθῆναι

την μουσικήν.

26. Έκ δη τούτων δηλου, ώς ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τοῦ 'Αλφειου ή ύπὸ Νέστορι χώρα ἐστίν, ἡν πᾶσαν ονομάζει Πυλίων γην οὐδαμοῦ δὲ ὁ ᾿Αλφειὸς ούτε της Μεσσηνίας εφώπτεται ούτε της Κοίλης "Ηλιδος. ἐν ταύτη γὰρ τῆ χώρα ἐστὶν ἡ πατρὶς τοῦ Νέστορος, ήν φαμεν Τριφυλιακὸν Πύλον καὶ ' Αρκαδικόν καὶ Λεπρεατικόν. καὶ γὰρ δὴ οἱ μὲν άλλοι Πύλοι ἐπὶ θαλάττη δείκνυνται, οὖτος δὲ πλείους ή τριάκοντα σταδίους ύπερ αὐτής, ὅπερ καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἐπῶν δῆλον. ἐπί τε γὰρ τοὺς Τηλεμάχου έταίρους ἄγγελος πέμπεται πρὸς τὸ πλοίον. καλών ἐπὶ ξενίαν, ὅ τε Τηλέμαχος κατὰ τὴν ἐκ Σπάρτης ἐπάνοδον τὸν Πεισίστρατον οὐκ ἐῷ πρὸς την πόλιν ελαύνειν, άλλα παρατρέψαντα έπλ την 3 ναθν σπεύδειν, ώς οὐ την αὐτην οθσαν ἐπὶ

Έλείας, Corais, for 'Ηλείας; so the later editors.
 After πεδίου, Meineke unwarrantedly inserts of δè πολίδιον.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 25-26

others call it a marsh, the marsh in the neighbour-hood of Alorium, where is the temple of the Heleian Artemis, whose worship was under the management of the Arcadians, for this people had the priesthood. As for Dorium, some call it a mountain, while others call it a plain, but nothing is now to be seen; and yet by some the Aluris of to-day, or Alura, situated in what is called the Aulon of Messenia, is called Dorium. And somewhere in this region is also the Oechalia of Eurytus (the Andania of to-day, a small Arcadian town, with the same name as the towns in Thessaly and Euboea), whence, according to the poet, Thamyris the Thracian came to Dorium and

was deprived of the art of singing.

26. From these facts, then, it is clear that the country subject to Nestor, all of which the poet calls "land of the Pylians," extends on each side of the Alpheius; but the Alpheius nowhere touches either Messenia or Coelê Elis. For the fatherland of Nestor is in this country which we call Triphylian, or Arcadian, or Leprean, Pylus. And the truth is that, whereas the other places called Pylus are to be seen on the sea, this Pylus is more than thirty stadia above the sea-a fact that is also clear from the verses of Homer, for, in the first place, a messenger is sent to the boat after the companions of Telemachus to invite them to an entertainment, and, secondly, Telemachus on his return from Sparta does not permit Peisistratus to drive to the city, but urges him to turn aside towards the ship, knowing that the road towards the city is not the same

1 "Helus" means "marsh."

³ τήν, before πόλιν, the editors insert.

τὴν πόλιν καὶ τὸν ὅρμον. ὅ τε ἀπόπλους τοῦ Τηλεμάχου οὕτως ἃν οἰκείως λέγοιτο

βὰν δὲ παρὰ Κρουνοὺς καὶ Χαλκίδα καλλι-

ρέεθρου. δύσετό ¹ τ' ήέλιος, σκιόωντό τε πᾶσαι ἀγυιαί ή δὲ Φεὰς ἐπέβαλλευ, ἀγαλλομένη Διὸς οὔρφ, ήδὲ παρ' "Ηλιδα δῖαν, ὅθι κρατέουσιν Ἐπειοί.

μέχρι μὲν δὴ δεῦρο πρὸς τὴν ἄρκτον ὁ πλοῦς ἐντεῦθεν δ' ἐπὶ τὸ πρὸς ἔω μέρος ἐπιστρέφει. παρίησι δὲ τὸν εὐθὺν πλοῦν ἡ ναῦς καὶ τὸν ἐξ ἀρχῆς εἰς Ἰθάκην διὰ τὸ τοὺς μνηστῆρας ἐκεῖ τὴν ἐνέδραν θέσθαι

έν πορθμώ 'Ιθάκης τε Σάμοιό τε

ένθεν δ' αὖ νήσοισιν ἐπιπροέηκε θοῆσι.

C 351 θοὰς δὲ εἴρηκε τὰς ὀξείας τῶν Ἐχινάδων δ' εἰσὶν αὖται, πλησιάζουσαι τῷ ἀρχῷ τοῦ Κορινθιακοῦ κόλπου καὶ ταῖς ἐκβολαῖς τοῦ ᾿Λχελφου. παραλλάξας δὲ τὴν Ἰθάκην, ὥστε κατὰ νότου ² γενέσθαι, κάμπτει πάλιν πρὸς τὸν οἰκεῖον δρόμον τὸν μεταξὺ τῆς ᾿Ακαρνανίας καὶ τῆς Ἰθάκης, καὶ κατὰ θάτερα μέρη τῆς νήσου ποιεῖται τὴν καταγωγήν, οὐ κατὰ τὸν πορθμὸν τὸν Κεφαλληνιακόν, ὁν ἐφρούρουν οἱ μνηστῆρες.

27. Εἰ γοῦν 3 τὸν Ἡλιακὸν 4 Πύλον εἶναί τις τὸν

1 δύετο (Aghino); so Meineke.

8 elr' our (Acghino), for el your.

4 'Ηλειακόν (Bl).

² νότον, the reading of the MSS., Jones restores; Corais and the later editors emend to νώτου.

¹ A spring (8. 3. 13).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 26-27

as that towards the place of anchorage. And thus the return voyage of Telemachus might be spoken of appropriately in these words: "And they went past Cruni 1 and fair-flowing Chalcis.2 And the sun set and all the ways grew dark; and the ship, rejoicing in the breeze of Zeus, drew near to Phea. and on past goodly Elis, where the Epeians hold sway." 3 Thus far, then, the voyage is towards the north, but thence it bends in the direction of the east. That is, the ship abandons the voyage that was set out upon at first and that led straight to Ithaca, because there the wooers had set the ambush "in the strait between Ithaca and Samos." 4 "And thence again he steered for the islands that are thoai "; but by "thoai" the poet means the islands that are "pointed." These belong to the Echinades group and are near the beginning of the Corinthian Gulf and the outlets of the Acheloüs. Again, after passing by Ithaca far enough to put it south of him, Telemachus turns round towards the proper course between Acarnania and Ithaca and makes his landing on the other side of the island-not at the Cephallenian strait which was being guarded by the wooers.7

27. At any rate, if one should conceive the notion

^{• 2 &}quot;Chalcis" was the name of both the "settlement" (8 3, 13) and the river.

³ Odyssey 15, 295.
⁴ Odyssey 4, 671,

⁵ Odyssey 15, 299.

⁶ Not "swift," the usual meaning given to θοαί. Thus Strabo connects the adjective with θοδω (see Odyssey 9. 327).

⁷ In this sentence Strabo seems to identify Honer's Ithaca with what we now call Ithaca, or Thiaka; but in 1. 2. 20 (see footnote 2), 1. 2. 28, and 10. 2. 12 he seems to identify it with Leucas.

Νέστορος ἐπινοήσειεν, οὐκ ἂν οἰκείως λέγοιτο ή έντεῦθεν ἀναχθεῖσα ναῦς παρὰ Κρουνοὺς ἐνεγθήναι καὶ Χαλκίδα μέχρι δύσεως, εἶτα Φεαῖς έπιβάλλειν 1 νύκτωρ, καὶ τότε τὴν Ἡλείαν παραπλείν ούτοι γὰρ οἱ τόποι πρὸς νότον τῆς ἸΗλείας εἰσί, πρῶται μὲν αἱ Φεαί, εἰθ' ἡ Χαλκίς, εἰθ' οἰ Κρουνοί, είθ΄ ὁ Πύλος ὁ Τριφυλιακὸς καὶ τὸ Σαμικόν. τῷ μὲν οὖν πρὸς νότον πλέοντι ἐκ τοῦ 'Πλιακοῦ Πύλου οὖτος ἂν ὁ πλοῦς εἴη τῷ δὲ πρὸς ἄρκτον, ὅπου ἐστὶν ἡ Ἰθάκη, ταῦτα μὲν πάντα οπίσω λείπεται, αὐτη δ' ή ἸΙλεία παρα-πλευστέα ἦν, καὶ πρὸ δύσεώς γε ο δέ φησι μετὰ δύσιν. καὶ μὴν εἰ καὶ πάλιν ὑπόθοιτό τις τὸν Μεσσηνιακον Πύλον και το Κορυφάσιον άρχην τοῦ παρὰ Νέστορος πλοῦ, πολύ ἂν εἴη τὸ διάστημα καὶ πλείονος ² χρόνου. αὐτὸ γοῦν τὸ ἐπὶ τὸν Τριφυλιακὸν Πύλον καὶ τὸ Σαμιακὸν Ποσείδιον τετρακοσίων έστὶ σταδίων καὶ ὁ παρώπλους οὐ 3 παρὰ Κρουνοὺς καὶ Χαλκίδα καὶ Φεάν, αδύξων 4 ποταμών ονόματα, μάλλου δὲ οχετών, άλλὰ παρὰ τὴν Νέδαν πρῶτον, εἶτ' ᾿Λκίδωνα, εἶτα τὸν 'Αλφειὸν καὶ τόπους τούτων τοὺς μεταξύ. ύστερον δ', εἰ ἄρα, κἀκείνων ἐχρῆν μνησθῆναι καὶ γὰρ παρ' ἐκείνοις ὑπῆρχεν ὁ πλοῦς.

28. Καὶ μὴν ή γε τοῦ Νέστορος διήγησις, ἡν διατίθεται πρὸς Πάτροκλου περὶ τοῦ γενομένου τοῖς Πυλίοις πρὸς ἸΠλείους πολέμου, συνηγορεῖ τοῖς ὑφ' ἡμῶν ἐπιχειρουμένοις, ἐὰν σκοπἢ τις τὰ ἔπη. φησὶ γὰρ ἐν αὐτοῖς, ὅτι πορθήσαντος

¹ ἐπιβαλεῖν (Bkl); so the editors before Kramor.

² πλείονος (B41) for πλέονης.

³ οὐ, before παρά, the editors insert.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 27-28

that the Eleian Pylus is the Pylus of Nestor, the poet could not appropriately say that the ship, after putting to sea from there, was carried past Cruni and Chalcis before sunset, then drew near to Phea by night, and then sailed past Eleia; for these places are to the south of Eleia: first, Phea, then Chalcis. then Cruni, and then the Triphylian Pylus and Samicum. This, then, would be the voyage for one who is sailing towards the south from Eleian Pylus. whereas one who is sailing towards the north, where Ithaca is, leaves all these parts behind him, and also must sail past Eleia itself-and that before sunset. though the poet says after sunset. And further, if one should go on to make a second supposition, that the Messenian Pylus and Coryphasium are the beginning of the voyage from Nestor's, the distance would be considerable and would require more time. At any rate, merely the distance to Triphylian Pylus and the Samian Poseidium is four hundred stadia; and the first part of the coasting-voyage is not "past Cruni and Chalcis" and Phea (names of obscure rivers, or rather creeks), but past the Neda; then past the Acidon; and then past the Alpheius and the intervening places. And on this supposition those other places should have been mentioned later, for the voyage was indeed made past them too.

28. Furthermore, the detailed account which Nestor recites to Patroclus concerning the war that took place between the Pylians and the Eleians pleads for what I have been trying to prove, if one observes the verses of the poet. For in them the

5 έτι (Achino), for δτι.

⁴ Before ποταμῶν Corais inserts τόπων καί; perhaps rightly.

'Ηρακλέους την Πυλίαν, ώστε την νεότητα έκλειφθηναι πάσαν, δώδεκα δὲ ταίδων ὄντων τῷ Νηλεῖ μόνον αὐτῷ περιγενέσθαι τὸν Νέστορα, νέον τελέως, καταφρονήσαντες δ' οἱ 'Επειοὶ τοῦ Νηλέως διὰ γῆρας καὶ ἐρημίαν ὑπερηφάνως καὶ ὑβριστικῶς ἐχρῶντο τοῖς Πυλίοις. ἀντὶ τούτων οὖν ὁ Νέστωρ συναγαγών τοὺς οἰκείους, ὅσους οἰός τε ἡν, ἐπελθεῖν φησὶν ἐπὶ τὴν 'Ηλείαν, καὶ περιελάσαι παμπόλλην λείαν,

πεντήκοντα βοῶν ἀγέλας, τόσα πώεα οἰῶν, τόσσα συῶν συβόσια,

τοσαθτα δὲ καὶ αἰπόλια· ἵππους δὲ ξανθὰς ἐκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα, ὑποπώλους τὰς πλείστας.

C 352 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἢλασάμεσθα Ηύλον (φησὶ) Νηλήιον εἴσω, ἐννύχιοι προτὶ ἄστυ,

ώς μεθ' ήμέραν μὲν τῆς λεηλασίας γενομένης καὶ τῆς τροπῆς τῶν ἐκβοηθησάντων, ὅτε κτανεῖν λέγει τὸν Ἰτυμονέα, νύκτωρ δὲ τῆς ἀφόδου γενομένης, ὅστ ἐννυχίους πρὸς τῷ ἄστει γενέσθαι περὶ δὲ τὴν διανομὴν καὶ θυσίαν ὅντων, οἱ Ἐπειοὶ τῆ τρίτη τῶν ἡμερῶν, κατὰ πλῆθος ἀθροισθέντες πεζοί τε καὶ ἰππεῖς, ἀντεπεξῆλθον καὶ τὸ Θρύον ἐπὶ τῷ ᾿λλφειῷ κείμενοι περιεστρατοπέδευσαν. αἰσθόμενοι δἱ εὐθὺς οἱ Πύλιοι βοηθεῖν ὥρμησαν νυκτερεύσαντες δὲ περὶ τὸν Μινυίιον ποταμὸν ἐγγύθεν ᾿Αρήνης, ἐντεῦτεν ἔνδιοι πρὸς τὸν ᾿λλφειὸν

¹ δέ, Jones, for δή.

¹ Iliad 11. 691.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 28

poet says that, since Heracles had ravaged the Pvlian country to the extent that all the youth were slain 1 and that of all the twelve sons of Neleus only Nestor, then in his earliest youth,2 had been left.3 and since the Epcians had conceived a contempt for Neleus because of his old age and lack of defenders, they began to treat the Pylians in an arrogant and wanton manner. So, in return for this treatment, Nestor gathered together all he could of the people of his home-land, made an attack, he says, upon Eleia, and herded together very much booty, "fifty herds of cattle, and as many flocks of sheep, and as many droves of swine," 4 and also as many herds of goats, and one hundred and fifty sorrel mares, most of them with foals beneath them. "And these," he says, "we drove within Neleian Pylus, to the city, in the night," 5 meaning, first, that it was in the daytime that the driving away of the booty and the rout of those who came to the rescue took place (when he says he killed Itymoneus), and, secondly, that it was in the night-time that the return took place, so that it was night when they arrived at the city. And while the Pylians were busied with the distribution of the booty and with offering sacrifice, the Epeians, on the third day,6 after assembling in numbers, both footmen and horsemen, came forth in their turn against the Pylians and encamped around Thryum, which is situated on the Alpheius River. And when the Pylians learned this, they forthwith set out to the rescue; they passed the night in the neighbourhood of the Minyeius River near Arenê, and thence arrived at the Alpheius "in open sky,"

⁸ Mind 11, 691,

⁴ Iliad 11, 678, 6 Iliad 11, 707. ⁵ Iliad 11, 682,

άφικνοῦνται τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ μεσημβρίαν θύσαντες δὲ τοῖς θεοῖς καὶ νυκτερεύσαντες ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ συμβίλλουσιν εἰς μάχην εὐθὺς ἔωθεν λαμπρᾶς δὲ τῆς τροπῆς γενομένης, οὐκ ἐπαύσαντο διώκοντές τε καὶ κτείνοντες, πρὶν Βουπρασίου ἐπέβησαν

πέτρης τ' 'Ωλευίης καὶ 'Αλεισίου ἔνθα κολώνη κέκληται, ὅθεν αὖτις ἀπέτραπε λαὸν 'Αθήνη'

καὶ ὑποβάς.

αὐτὰρ ᾿Αχαιοὶ ἂψ ἀπὸ Βουπρασίοιο Πύλονδ᾽ ἔχον ὧκέας ἵππους.

29. Έκ τούτων δὴ πῶς ἄν ἢ τὸν ἸΠλιακὸν Πύλον ὑπολάβοι τις ἢ τὸν Μεσσηνιακὸν λέγεσθαι; τὸν μὲν ἸΠλιακόν, ὅτι, τούτου πορθουμένου, συνεπορθεῖτο καὶ ἡ τῶν Ἐπειῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους αὕτη δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Ἡλεία. πῶς οὖν ἤμελλον οἱ συμπεπορθημένοι καὶ ὁμόφυλοι τοιαύτην ὑπερηφανίαν καὶ ὕβριν κτήσασθαι κατὰ τῶν συναδικηθέντων; πῶς δ' ἄν τὴν οἰκείαν κατέτρεχον καὶ ἐλεηλάτουν; πῶς δ' ἄν ἄμα καὶ Λύγέας ἦρχε τῶν αὐτῶν καὶ Νηλεύς, ἐχθροὶ ὄντες ἀλλήλων; εἴγε τῷ Νηλεῖ

χρεῖος μέγ' ὀφείλετ' ἐν Ἦλιδι δίῃ, τέσσαρες ἀθλοφόροι ἵπποι αὐτοῖσιν ὅχεσφιν, ἐλθόντες μετ' ἄεθλα· περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἔμελλον

θεύσεσθαι· τοὺς δ' αὖθι ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Λὐγείας κάσχεθε, τὸν δ' ἐλατῆρ' ἀφίει·

εί δ' ένταῦθα ὤκει ὁ Νηλεύς, ἐνταῦθα καὶ ὁ 82

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 28-29

that is, at midday. And after they offered sacrifice to the gods and passed the night near the river, they joined battle at early dawn; and after the rout took place, they did not stop pursuing and slaying the enemy until they set foot on Buprasium "and on the Olenian Rock and where is the place called Hill of Aleisium, whence Athenê turned the people back again"; and a little further on the poet says: "But the Achaeaus drove back their swift horses from Buprasium to Pylus."

29. From all this, then, how could one suppose that either the Eleian or Messenian Pylus is meant? Not the Eleian Pylus, because, if this Pylus was being ravaged by Heracles, the country of the Epeians was being ravaged by him at the same time; but this is the Eleian country. How, pray, could a people whose country had been ravaged at the same time and were of the same stock, have acquired such arrogance and wantonness towards a people who had been wronged at the same time? And how could they overrun and plunder their own homeland? And how could both Augeas and Neleus be rulers of the same people at the same time if they were personal enemies? If to Neleus "a great debt was owing in goodly Elis. Four horses, prize-winners, with their chariots, had come to win prizes and were to run for a tripod; but these Augeas, lord of men, detained there, though he sent away the driver." 4 And if this is where Neleus

¹ Cp. 8. 3. 10. ³ Iliad 11. 759.

² Iliad 11, 757.

Iliad 11, 698.

Νέστωρ ὑπῆρχε.¹ πῶς οὖν τῶν μεν Ἡλείων καὶ Βουπρασίων

τέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἔσαν, δέκα δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστφ νῆες ἔποντο θοαί, πολέες δ' ἔμβαινον Ἐπειοί·

εἰς τέτταρα δὲ καὶ ἡ χώρα διήρητο, ὧν οὐδενὸς ἐπῆρχεν ὁ Νέστωρ,

οὶ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ 'Αρήνην ἐρατεινὴν

καὶ τὰ έξης τὰ μέχρι Μεσσήνης; οἱ δὲ δὴ άντεπεξιόντες Έπειοι τοις Πυλίοις πώς έπι του 'Αλφειὸν ἐξορμῶσι καὶ τὸ Θρύον; πῶς δ', ἐκεῖ της μάχης γενομένης, τρεφθέντες έπι Βουπρασίου C 353 Φεύγουσι; πάλιν δ', εί τὸν Μεσσηνιακὸν Πύλον ἐπόρθησεν ὁ Ἡρακλῆς, πῶς οἱ τοσοῦτον ἀφεστώτες ύβριζον είς αὐτούς, καὶ ἐν συμβολαίοις ήσαν πολλοίς, καὶ ταθτ' ἀπεστέρουν χρεοκοποῦντες, ώστε διὰ ταῦτα συμβηναι τὸν πόλεμον; πως δε επί την λεηλασίαν εξιών Νέστωρ, τοσαύτην περιελάσας λείαν συών τε καὶ προβάτων. ών οὐδεν ἀκυπορείν οὐδε μακροπορείν δύναται, πλειόνων ή χιλίων σταδίων όδον διήνυσεν είς την πρὸς τῷ Κορυφασίω Πύλον; οἱ δὲ τρίτω ήματι πάντες έπι την Θρυόεσσαν και τον ποταμον τον 'Αλφειον ήκουσι, πολιορκήσοντες το φρούριον πως δε ταθτα τὰ χωρία προσήκοντα ἡν τοίς ἐν τη Μεσσηνία δυναστεύουσιν, εχόντων Καυκώνων καὶ Τριφυλίων καὶ Πισατών; τὰ δὲ Γέρηνα ή την Γερηνίαν (άμφοτέρως γαρ λέγεται) τάχα μέν έπίτηδες ωνόμασάν τινες δύναται δέ καί κατά

¹ ὑπῆρχε, Corais emends to ἐπῆρχε; so Meineke.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 29

lived, Nestor too must have lived there. How, pray, could the poet say of the Eleians and the Buprasians, "there were four rulers of them, and ten swift ships followed each man, and many Epeians embarked"?1 And the country, too, was divided into four parts; yet Nestor ruled over no one of these, but over them "that dwelt in Pylus and in lovely Arenê," 2 and over the places that come after these as far as Messenê. Again, how could the Epcians, who in their turn went forth to attack the Pylians, set out for the Alpheius and Thryum? And how, after the battle took place there, after they were routed, could they flee towards Buprasium? And again, if it was the Messenian Pylus which Heracles had ravaged. how could a people so far distant as the Epeians act wantonly towards them, and how could the Epeians have been involved in numerous contracts with them and have defaulted these by cancelling them, so that the war resulted on that account? And how could Nestor, when he went forth to plunder the country, when he herded together so much booty consisting of both swine and cattle, none of which could travel fast or far, have accomplished a journey of more than one thousand stadia to that Pylus which is near Coryphasium? Yet on the third day they all3 came to Thryoessa and the River Alpheius to besiege the stronghold! And how could these places belong to those who were in power in Messenia, when they were held by Cauconians and Triphylians and Pisatans? And as for Gerena, or Gerenia (for the word is spelled both ways), perhaps some people named it that to suit a purpose, though it is also possible that

¹ *Iliad* 2. 618. ² *Iliad* 2. 591. ³ The Epeians.

τύχην οὕτως ἀνομάσθαι τὸ χωρίον. τὸ δ' ὅλον, τῆς Μεσσηνίας ὑπὸ Μενελάφ τεταγμένης, ὑφ' ὧ καὶ ή Λακωνική ἐτέτακτο (ώς δήλον ἔσται καὶ έκ τῶν ὕστερον), καὶ τοῦ μὲν Παμισοῦ ρέοντος διὰ ταύτης καὶ τοῦ Νέδωνος, 'Αλφειοῦ δ' οὐδαμῶς,

ός τ' εὐρὺ ρέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης,

ής επήρχεν ό Νέστωρ, τίς αν γένοιτο πιθανός λόγος, είς την αλλοτρίαν αρχην εκβιβάζων τον άνδρα, άφαιρούμενος δὲ τὰς συγκαταλεγείσας

αὐτῷ πόλεις, πάνθ' ὑπ' ἐκείνῷ ποιῶν; 30. Λοιπὸν δ' ἐστὶν εἰπεῖν περὶ τῆς 'Ολυμπίας καὶ τῆς εἰς τοὺς 'Ηλείους ἀπάντων μεταπτώσεως. έστι δ' ἐν τῆ Πισάτιδι τὸ ἱερόν, σταδίους τῆς "Ηλιδος ελάττους ή τριακοσίους διέχον πρόκειται δ' ἄλσος ἀγριελαίων, ἐν ῷ τὸ στάδιον. παραρρεῖ δ' ὁ `Αλφειός, ἐκ τῆς `Αρκαδίας ῥέων είς την Τριφυλιακήν θάλατταν μεταξύ δύσεως καὶ μεσημβρίας. την δ' επιφάνειαν έσχεν έξ άρχης μεν δια το μαντείον του 'Ολυμπίου Διός. εκείνου δ' εκλειφθέντος, οὐδεν ήττον συνέμεινεν ή δόξα τοῦ ίεροῦ, καὶ τὴν αὔξησιν, ὅσην ἴσμεν, έλαβε διά τε τὴν πανήγυριν καὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τὸν 'Ολυμπιακόν, στεφανίτην τε καὶ ίερον νομισθέντα τῶν πάντων. ἐκοσμήθη δ' ἐκ τοῦ πλήθους τῶν ἀναθημάτων, ἄπερ ἐκ πάσης ἀνετίθετο τῆς Έλλάδος ων ην και ο χρυσούς σφυρήλατος

¹ Νέδωνος, Casaubon, for Μέδωνος; so the later editors.

¹ See 8. 3. 7.

² In the Homeric Catalogue, Strabo means. See 8, 5, 8, and the Iliad 2. 581-586.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 29-30

the place was by chance so named. And, in general, since Messenia was classified 2 as subject to Menelaus, as was also the Laconian country (as will be clear from what I shall say later),3 and since the Pamisus and the Nedon flow through Messenia, whereas the Alpheius nowhere touches it (the Alpheius "that floweth in broad stream through the land of the Pylians," 4 over which Nestor ruled), what : learn who could there be in an account which wall Never in a foreign realm and robs him of the cities that are attributed to him in the Catalogue,5 and thus makes

everything subject to Menelaiis?

30. It remains for me to tell about Olympia, and how everything fell into the hands of the Eleians. The temple is in Pisatis, less than three hundred stadia distant from Elis. In front of the temple is situated a grove of wild olive-trees, and the stadium is in this grove. Past the temple flows the Alpheius, which, rising in Arcadia, flows between the west and the south into the Triphylian Sea. At the outset the temple got fame on account of the oracle of the Olympian Zeus; and yet, after the oracle failed to respond, the glory of the temple persisted none the less, and it received all that increase of fame of which we know, on account both of the festal assembly and of the Olympian Games, in which the prize was a crown and which were regarded as sacred. the greatest games in the world. The temple was adorned by its numerous offerings, which were dedicated there from all parts of Greece. Among these was the Zeus of beaten gold dedicated by

⁸ 8. 5. 8. ⁵ Iliad 2. 591–602. 4 Iliad 5, 545.

Ζεύς, ἀνάθημα Κυψέλου, τοῦ Κορινθίων τυράννου. μέγιστον δὲ τούτων ὑπῆρξε τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ξύανου, δ ἐποίει Φειδίας Χαρμίδου 'Αθηναίος έλεφάντινον, τηλικοῦτον τὸ μέγεθος, ώς, καίπερ μεγίστου όντος του νεώ, δοκείν αστοχήσαι τής συμμετρίας τὸυ τεχνίτηυ, καθήμευου ποιήσαυτα, άπτόμειον δὲ σχεδόν τι τῆ κορυφῆ τῆς ὀροφῆς, ωστ' έμφασιν ποιείν, έαν ορθός γένηται δια-C 354 ναστάς, ἀποστεγάσειν τὸν νεών. ἀνέγραψαν δέ τινες τὰ μέτρα τοῦ ξοάνου, καὶ Καλλίμαχος ἐν λάμβω τινὶ έξειπε. πολλά δὲ συνέπραξε τῶ Φειδία Πάναινος ο ζωγράφος, άδελφιδους ών αὐτοῦ καὶ συνεργολάβος, πρὸς 1 τὴν τοῦ ξοάνου διὰ τῶν χρωμάτων κόσμησιν, καὶ μάλιστα τῆς έσθήτος. δείκυυνται δὲ καὶ γραφαὶ πολλαί τε καὶ θαυμασταὶ περὶ τὸ ἱερόν, ἐκείνου ἔργα. άπομνημονεύουσι δὲ τοῦ Φειδίου, διότι πρὸς τὸν Πάναινον εἶπε πυνθανόμενον, πρὸς τί παράδειγμα μέλλοι ποιήσειν τὴν εἰκόνα τοῦ Διός, ὅτι πρὸς τὴν 'Ομήρου δι' ἐπῶν ἐκτεθεῖσαν τούτων·

ἢ καὶ κυανέησιν ἐπ' ὀφρύσι νεῦσε Κρονίων ἀμβρόσιαι δ' ἄρα χαῖται ἐπερρώσαντο ἄνακτος κρατὸς ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιο, μέγαν δ' ἐλέλιξεν "Ολυμπον.

εἰρῆσθαι γὰρ μάλα δοκεῖ καλῶς, ἔκ τε τῶν ἄλλων καὶ τῶν ὀφρύων, ὅτι προκαλεῖται τὴν διάνοιαν ὁ ποιητὴς ἀναζωγραφεῖν μέγαν τινὰ τύπον καὶ μεγάλην δυναμιν ἀξίαν τοῦ Διός, καθάπερ καὶ 88

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Cynselus the tyrant of Corinth. But the greatest of these was the image of Zeus made by Pheidias of Athens, son of Charmides; it was made of ivory, and it was so large that, although the temple was very large, the artist is thought to have missed the proper symmetry, for he showed Zeus seated but almost touching the roof with his head, thus making the impression that if Zeus arose and stood erect he would unroof the temple. writers have recorded the measurements of the image, and Callimachus has set them forth in an iambic poem. Panaenus the painter, who was the nephew and collaborator of Pheidias, helped him greatly in decorating the image, particularly the garments, with colours. And many wonderful paintings, works of Panaenus, are also to be seen round the temple. It is related of Pheidias that, when Panaenus asked him after what model he was going to make the likeness of Zeus, he replied that he was going to make it after the likeness set forth by Homer in these words: "Cronion spake, and nodded assent with his dark brows, and then the ambrosial locks flowed streaming from the lord's immortal head. and he caused great Olympus to quake." A noble description indeed, as appears not only from the "brows" but from the other details in the passage. because the poet provokes our imagination to conceive the picture of a mighty personage and a mighty power worthy of a Zeus, just as he does in the

¹ Riad 1, 528.

¹ τε, before τήν, Corais omits.

ἐπὶ τῆς "Ηρας, ἄμα φυλάττων τὸ ἐφ' ἑκατέρφ πρέπον ἔφη μὲν γάρ,¹

σείσατο 2 δ' εἰνὶ θρόν φ , ἐλέλιξε δὲ μακρὸν "Ολυμπον.

τὸ δ' ἐπ' ἐκείνης συμβὰν ὅλη κινηθείση, τοῦτ' έπλ του Διὸς ἀπαντήσαι ταις ὀφρύσι μόνον νεύσαντος, συμπαθούσης δέ τι καὶ τῆς κύμης. κομψως δ' είρηται καὶ τὸ ὁ τὰς των θεων εἰκόνας ή μόνος ίδων ή μόνος δείξας.3 άξιοι δε μάλιστα την αιτίαν έχειν της περί το 'Ολυμπίασιν ίερον μεγαλοπρεπείας τε καὶ τιμής ἸΙλείοι. κατὰ μὲν γάρ τὰ Τρωικὰ καὶ ἔτι πρὸ τούτων οὐκ ηὐτύχουν, ύπό τε τῶν Πυλίων ταπεινωθέντες καὶ ὑφ' Ήρακλέους ΰστερον, ήνίκα Αὐγέας ο βασιλεύών αὐτῶν κατελύθη. σημεῖον δέ· εἰς γὰρ τὴν Τροίαν έκεῖνοι μὲν τετταράκοντα ναθς ἔστειλαν, Πύλιοι δὲ καὶ Νέστωρ ἐνενήκοντα. ὕστερον δέ, μετὰ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον, συνέβη τἀναντία. Αίτωλοι γάρ συγκατελθόντες τοις ήρακλείδαις μετὰ 'Οξύλου καὶ συνοικήσαντες 'Επειοῖς κατὰ συγγένειαν παλαιὰν ηὔξησαν τὴν Κοίλην 'Ήλιν καὶ τῆς τε Πισάτιδος ἀφείλοντο πολλήν, καὶ 'Ολυμπία ὑπ' ἐκείνοις ἐγένετο καὶ δὴ καὶ ὁ άγων εύρεμά έστιν έκείνων ό 'Ολυμπιακός, καλ τὰς 'Ολυμπιάδας τὰς πρώτας ἐκεῖνοι συνετέλουν. έᾶσαι γὰρ δεῖ τὰ παλαιὰ καὶ περὶ τῆς κτίσεως C 355 τοῦ ἱεροῦ καὶ περὶ τῆς θέσεως τοῦ ἀγῶνος, τῶν

¹ ξφη μὲν γάρ, Meincke, for ξφη μὲν γάρ φησι (Acghi), ξφηγάρ (Blk), φησὶ γάρ (no). $\frac{1}{2}$ σείσατο, Epitone and man. sec. A, for εἴσατο; so the editors.

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case of Hera, at the same time preserving what is appropriate in each; for of Hera he says, "she shook herself upon the throne, and caused lofty Olympus to quake."1 What in her case occurred when she moved her whole body, resulted in the case of Zeus when he merely "nodded with his brows," although his hair too was somewhat affected at the same time. This, too, is a graceful saving about the poet, that "he alone has seen, or else he alone has shown, the likenesses of the gods." The Eleians above all others are to be credited both with the magnificence of the temple at Olympia and with the honour in which it was held. times of the Trojan war, it is true, or even before those times, they were not a prosperous people. since they had been humbled by the Pylians, and also, later on, by Heracles when Augeas their king was overthrown. The evidence is this: The Eleians sent only forty ships to Troy, whereas the Pylians and Nestor sent ninety. But later on, after the return of the Heracleidae, the contrary was the case, for the Aetolians, having returned with the Heracleidae under the leadership of Oxylus, and on the strength of ancient kinship having taken up their abode with the Epeians, enlarged Coelê Elis, and not only seized much of Pisatis but also got Olympia under their power. What is more, the Olympian Games are an invention of theirs; and it was they who celebrated the first Olympiads, for one should disregard the ancient stories both of the founding of the temple and of the establishment of the games-

¹ Hiad 8, 199.

^{*} εἰρῆσθαι . . . δείξαs, Kramer and later editors suspect; Meineke ejects.

μέν ενα τῶν Ἰδαίων Δακτύλων Ἡρακλέα λεγόντων άρχηγέτην τούτων, τῶν δὲ τὸν ἀλκμήνης καὶ Διός, δυ καὶ ἀγωνίσασθαι πρώτου καὶ νικήσαι. τὰ γὰρ τοιαῦτα πολλαχῶς λέγεται, καὶ οὐ πάνυ πιστεύεται. εγγυτέρω δε πίστεως, ότι μέχρι της έκτης και εικοστης 'Ολυμπιάδος άπο της πρώτης, ἐν ἡ Κόροιβος ἐνίκα στάδιον ἸΙλεῖος. την προστασίαν είχον τοῦ τε ίεροῦ καὶ τοῦ άγωνος 'Πλείοι. κατά δὲ τὰ Τρωικά ή οὐκ ήν άγων στεφανίτης ή ούκ ενδοξος, ούθ' ούτος ούτ' άλλος οὐδεὶς τῶν νῦν ἐνδόξων οὕτε μέμνηται τούτων "Ομηρος οὐδενός, άλλ' έτέρων τινῶν ἐπιταφίων. καίτοι δοκεί τισί του 'Ολυμπιακού μεμνησθαι, όταν φη τὸν Αὐγέαν ἀποστερησαι τέσσαρας άθλοφόρους ἵππους, έλθόντας μετ' ἄεθλα φασὶ δὲ τοὺς Πισάτας μὴ μετασχεῖν τοῦ Τρωικοῦ πολέμου, ἱεροὺς νομισθέντας τοῦ Διός. άλλ' οὔθ' ή Πισᾶτις ύπὸ Αὐγέα τόθ' ὑπῆρχεν, έν ή έστὶ καὶ ή 'Ολυμπία, άλλ' ή 'Ηλεία μόνου' ούτ' ἐν Ἡλεία συνετελέσθη ὁ Ὀλυμπιακὸς ἀγὼν οὐδ' ἄπαξ, ἀλλ' ἀεὶ ἐν 'Ολυμπία. ὁ δὲ νῦν παρατεθείς εν "Ηλιδι φαίνεται γενόμενος, εν ή καὶ τὸ χρέος ἀφείλετο.

καὶ γὰρ τῷ χρεῖος ² ὀφείλετ' ἐν "Ηλιδι δίῃ, τέσσαρες ἀθλοφόροι ἵπποι.

καὶ οὖτος μὲν οὐ στεφανίτης (περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ

¹ οὕτε, Meineke emends to οὐδέ.

² Corais and Meineke insert μέγ' after χρείος.

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some alleging that it was Heracles, one of the Idaean Dactyli, who was the originator of both, and others, that it was Heracles the son of Alcmenê and Zeus, who also was the first to contend in the games and win the victory; for such stories are told in many ways, and no faith at all is to be put in them. It is nearer the truth to say that from the first Olympiad, in which the Eleian Coroebus won the stadium-race, until the twenty-sixth Olympiad, the Eleians had charge both of the temple and of the games. But in the times of the Trojan War. either there were no games in which the prize was a crown or else they were not famous, neither the Olympian nor any other of those that are now famous.2 In the first place, Homer does not mention any of these, though he mentions another kindfuneral games.3 And yet some think that he mentions the Olympian Games when he says that Augeas deprived the driver of "four horses, prizewinners, that had come to win prizes."4 And they say that the Pisatans took no part in the Trojan War because they were regarded as sacred to Zeus. But neither was the Pisatis in which Olympia is situated subject to Augeas at that time, but only the Eleian country, nor were the Olympian Games celebrated even once in Eleia, but always in Olympia. the games which I have just cited from Homer clearly took place in Elis, where the debt was owing: "for a debt was owing to him in goodly Elis, four horses, prize-winners." 5 And these were not games in which the prize was a crown (for the horses were

¹ Sec 10. 3. 22.

² The Pythian, Nemean, and Isthmian Games.

έμελλον θεύσεσθαι), έκείνος δέ. μετά δὲ τὴν ἕκτην καὶ εἰκοστὴν 'Ολυμπιάδα οἱ Πισᾶται τὴν οἰκείαν άπολαβόντες αὐτοὶ συνετέλουν, τὸν ἀγῶνα ὁρῶντες εὐδοκιμοῦντα· χρόνοις δ' ὕστερον μεταπεσούσης πάλιν τῆς Πισάτιδος εἰς τοὺς Ἰλείους, μετέπεσεν είς αὐτούς πάλιν καὶ ἡ ἀγωνοθεσία. συνέπραξαν δὲ καὶ οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι μετὰ τὴν ἐσχάτην κατάλυσιν τῶν Μεσσηνίων συμμαχήσασιν αὐτοῖς τάναντία των Νέστορος άπογύνων καὶ των 'Αρκάδων, συμπολεμησάντων τοις Μεσσηνίοις. καὶ ἐπὶ τοσοῦτόν γε συνέπραξαν, ὅστε τὴν χώραν άπασαν την μέχρι Μεσσήνης 'Πλείαν ρηθήναι καλ διαμείναι μέχρι νθν, Πισατών δε και Τριφυλίων καὶ Καυκώνων μηδ' ὄιομα λειφθήναι. καὶ αὐτὸν δὲ τὸν Πύλον τὸν ἡμαθόεντα εἰς τὸ Λέπρεον συνώκισαν, χαριζόμενοι τοῖς Λεπρεάταις κρατήσασι 1 πολέμω, καὶ άλλας πολλάς των κατοικιών κατέσπασαν, όσας θ' έώρων αὐτοπραγείν έθελούσας, καὶ φόροις ἐπράξαντο.

31. Διωνομάσθη δε πλείστον ή Πισάτις τὸ μὲν πρῶτον διὰ τοὺς ἡγεμόνας δυνηθέντας πλείσ-C 356 τον, Οἰνόμαόν τε καὶ Πέλοπα, τὸν ἐκείνον διαδεξάμενον, καὶ τοὺς παίδας αὐτοῦ πολλοὺς γενο-

² πλείστον, Meineke omits.

1 So, according to Thucydides (5. 34), the Lacedaemonians

settled certain Helots in Lepreum in 421 B.C.

¹ κρατήσασι πολέμφ, Corais and Groskurd emend to οὐ κοινωνήσασι τοῦ πολέμου, following conj. of Pletho.

² Strabo seems to mean that the Lepreatans "had prevailed in a war" over the other Triphylian cities that had sided with the Pisatae in their war against the Eleians. Several of the editors (see critical note above, on this page), citing

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to run for a tripod), as was the case at Olympia. After the twenty-sixth Olympiad, when they had got back their home-land, the Pisatans themselves went to celebrating the games because they saw that these were held in high esteem. But in later times Pisatis again fell into the power of the Eleians, and thus again the direction of the games fell to them. The Lacedaemonians also, after the last defeat of the Messenians, co-operated with the Eleians, who had been their allies in battle, whereas the Arcadians and the descendants of Nestor had done the opposite, . having joined with the Messenians in war. And the Lacedaemonians co-operated with them so effectually that the whole country as far as Messenê came to be called Eleia, and the name has persisted to this day, whereas, of the Pisatans, the Triphylians, and the Cauconians, not even a name has survived. Further, the Elejans settled the inhabitants of "sandy Pylus" itself in Lepreum,1 to gratify the Lepreatans, who had been victorious in a war,2 and they broke up many other settlements,3 and also exacted tribute of as many as they saw inclined to act independently.

31. Pisatis first became widely famous on account of its rulers, who were most powerful: they were Oenomaüs, and Pelops who succeeded him, and the

Pausanias 6. 22. 4, emend the text to read, "had taken no part in the war," i.e. on the side of the Pisatae against the Eleians; C. Müller, citing Pausanias 4. 15. 8, emends to read, "had taken the field with them (the Eleians) in the war." But neither emendation seems warranted by the citations, or by any other evidence yet found by the present translator.

³ For example, Macistus. According to Herodotus (4. 148), this occurred "in my own time." But see Pausanias

6. 22. 4, and Frazer's note thereon, Vol. IV., p. 97.

μένους καὶ ὁ Σαλμωνεύς δ' ἐνταῦθα βασιλεῦσαι λέγεται είς γοῦν ὀκτώ πόλεις μεριζομένης τῆς Πισάτιδος, μία τούτων λέγεται καὶ ή Σαλμώνη. διὰ ταῦτά τε δὴ καὶ 1 τὸ ίερὸν τὸ Ὀλυμπίασι διατεθρύληται σφόδρα ή χώρα. δεῖ δὲ τῶν παλαιών ίστοριών ακούειν ούτως, ώς μη όμολογουμένων σφύδρα οί γὰρ νεώτεροι πολλά καινά 2 νομίζουσιν. 3 ώστε καὶ ταναντία λέγειν, οίον τὸν μεν Αυγέαν της Πισάτιδος άρξαι, του δ' Οινόμαον καὶ τὸν Σαλμωνέα τῆς Ἡλείας ἔνιοι δ' εἰς ταὐτὸ συνάγουσι τὰ ἔθνη. δεῖ δὲ τοῖς ὁμολογουμένοις ὡς έπὶ πολύ ἀκολουθείν ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ τοὔνομα τὴν Πισάτιν ετυμολογούσιν όμοίως οί μεν γάρ άπο Πίσης όμωνύμου τή κρήνη πόλεως, την δε κρήνην Πίσαν εἰρῆσθαι, οἶον πίστραν, ὅπερ ἐστὶ ποτίστρα· την δὲ πόλιν ίδρυμένην ἐφ' ὕψους δεικνύουσι μεταξύ δυείν ὀροίν, "Οσσης καὶ 'Ολύμπου, ὁμωνύμων τοίς ἐν Θετταλία. τινὸς δὲ πόλιν μὲν ούδεμίαν γεγονέναι Πίσαν φασίν είναι γάρ αν μίαν των ὀκτώ· κρήνην δὲ μόνην, ἡν νῦν καλεῖσθαι Βίσαν, Κικυσίου πλησίον, πόλεως μεγίστης τῶν οκτώ· Στησίχορον δὲ καλείν πόλιν τὴν χώραν Πίσαν λεγομένην, ώς ὁ ποιητής τὴν Λέσβον Μάκαρος πόλιν, Εὐριπίδης δ' ἐν Ἰωνι·

Εὔβοι' 'Αθήναις ἐστί τις γείτων πόλις.

Before τὸ ἱερόν Meineke inserts διά.
 καινά, conj. of Edward Capps, for καί.

³ νομίζουσικ, Meineke (following conj. of Casaubon) emends to καινίζουσικ, omitting the preceding καί.

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numerous sons of the latter. And Salmoneus, 1 too, is said to have reigned there; at any rate, one of the eight cities into which Pisatis is divided is called Salmonê. So for these reasons, as well as on account of the temple at Olympia, the country has gained wide repute. But one should listen to the old accounts with reserve, knowing that they are not very commonly accepted; for the later writers hold new views about many things and even tell the opposite of the old accounts, as when they say that Augeas ruled over Pisatis, but Oenomaüs and Salmoneus over Eleia; and some writers combine the two tribes into one. But in general one should follow only what is commonly accepted. Indeed, the writers do not even agree as to the derivation of the name Pisatis: for some derive it from a city Pisa, which bears the same name as the spring; the spring, they say, was called "Pisa," the equivalent of "pistra," that is "potistra"; and they point out the site of the city on a lofty place between Ossa and Olympus, two mountains that bear the same name as those in Thessaly. But some say that there was no city by the name of Pisa (for if there had been, it would have been one of the eight cities), but only a spring, now called Bisa, near Cicysium, the largest of the eight cities; and Stesichorus, they explain, uses the term "city" for the territory called Pisa, just as Homer calls Lesbos the "city of Macar"; 3 so Euripides in his Ion.4 "there is Euboea, a neighbouring city to

⁴ Βίσαν, the editors, for Βῆσαν (MSS.), Βῖσσαν (Epit.).

καὶ ἐν 'Ραδαμάνθυι·

οἳ γῆν ἔχουσὰ Εὐβοίδα πρόσχωρον πόλιν· Σοφοκλῆς δὰ ἐν Μυσοῖς·

'Ασία μὲν ή σύμπασα κλήζεται, ξένε, πόλις δὲ Μυσῶν Μυσία προσήγορος.

32. 'Η δε Σαλμώνη πλησίον ἐστὶ τῆς ὁμωνύμου κρήνης, ἐξ ῆς ῥεῖ ὁ Ἐνιπεύς ἐμβάλλει δ' εἰς τὸν ᾿Αλφειόν, καλεῖται δὲ νῦν Βαρνίχιος τούτου δ' ἐρασθῆναι τὴν Τυρώ φασιν,

ή ποταμοῦ ήράσσατ' Ἐνιπῆος θείοιο.

ἐνταῦθα γὰρ βασιλεῦσαι τὸν πατέρα αὐτῆς τὸν Σαλμωνέα, καθάπερ καὶ Εὐριπίδης ἐν Λιόλφ φησί: τὸν δ' ἐν τῆ Θετταλία ἔνιοι² Ἐνισέα γράφουσιν, δς ἀπὸ τῆς "Οθρυος ἡέων δέχεται τὸν 'Απιδανὸν κατενεχθέντα ἐκ Φαρσάλου.³ ἐγγὺς δὲ τῆς Σαλμώνης 'Ηράκλεια, καὶ αὕτη μία τῶν ὀκτώ, διέχουσα περὶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίους τῆς 'Ολυμπίας, κειμένη δὲ παρὰ τὸν Κυθήριον ποταμόν, οῦ τὸ τῶν 'Ιωνιάδων νυμφῶν ἱερόν, τῶν πεπιστευμένων θεραπεύειν νόσους τοῖς ὕδασι.

² ἔνιοι, before Ἐνισέα, Jones inserts.

¹ καλεῖται . . . Βαρνίχιος, Kramer and others suspect; Meineke ejects.

³ τον δ' έν . . . Φαρσάλου, Meineke ejects.

¹ Frag. 658 (Nauck).

² Frag. 377 (Nauck).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 3. 31-32

Athens"; and in his *Rhadamanthys*,¹ "who hold the Euboean land, a neighbouring city"; and Sophocles in his *Mysians*,² "The whole country, stranger, is called Asia, but the city of the Mysians is called Mysia."

32. Salmonê is situated near the spring of that name from which flows the Enipeus River. The river empties into the Alpheius, and is now called the Barnichius.³ It is said that Tyro fell in love with Enipeus: "She loved a river, the divine Enipeus." For there, it is said, her father Salmoneus reigned, just as Euripides also says in his Acolus.⁵ Some write the name of the river in Thessaly "Eniseus"; it flows from Mount Othrys, and receives the Apidanus, which flows down out of Pharsalus.⁶ Near Salmonê is Heracleia, which is also one of the eight cities; it is about forty stadia distant from Olympia and is situated on the Cytherius River, where is the temple of the Ioniades Nymphs, who have been believed to cure diseases

⁵ See Frag. 14 (Nauck), and the note.

⁶ In 9. 5. 6 Strabo spells the name of the river in Thessaly "Enipeus," not "Eniseus"; and says that "it flows from Mt. Othrys past Pharsalus and then turns aside into the Apidanus." Hence some of the editors, including Meineke, regarding the two statements as contradictory, eject the words "The name . . Pharsalus." But the two passages can easily be reconciled, for (1) "flows out of" (Pharsalus), as often, means "flows out of the territory of," which was true of the Apidanus; and (2) in 9. 5. 6 Strabo means that the Enipeus "flows past Old Pharsalus," which was true, and (3) the apparent conflict as to which of the two rivers was tributary is immaterial, since either might be so considered.

παρά δὲ τὴν 'Ολυμπίαν ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ''Αρπινα, 1 καὶ C 357 αΰτη τῶν ὀκτώ, δι' ἡς ῥεῖ ποταμὸς Παρθενίας, ὡς εἰς Φηραίαν² ἀνιόντων³ ἡ δὲ Φηραία ἐστὶ τῆς 'Αρκαδίας' ὑπερκεῖται δὲ τῆς Δυμαίας καὶ Βουπρασίου καὶ 'Ηλιδος' ἄπερ ἐστὶ πρὸς ἄρκτον τῆ Πισάτιδι. 4 αὐτοῦ δ' ἔστι καὶ τὸ Κικύσιον τῶν όκτω και τὸ Δυσπόντιον κατά την όδον την έξ "Ηλιδος είς 'Ολυμπίαν εν πεδίω κείμενον' έξηλείφθη 5 δέ, καὶ ἀπηραν οἱ πλείους εἰς Ἐπίδαμνον καὶ 'Απολλωνίαν' καὶ ή Φολόη δ' ὑπέρκειται τῆς 'Ολυμπίας ἐγγυτάτω, ὅρος 'Αρκαδικόν, ὥστε τὰς ύπωρείας της Πισάτιδος είναι. και πάσα δ' ή Πισάτις καὶ τῆς Τριφυλίας τὰ πλεῖστα όμορεῖ τῆ 'Αρκαδία διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ 'Αρκαδικὰ εἶναι δοκεῖ τὰ πλείστα τῶν Πυλιακῶν ἐν Καταλόγω φραζομένων χωρίων οὐ μέντοι φασίν οἱ ἔμπειροι τὸν γαρ Ἐρύμανθον 6 είναι τον δρίζοντα την Αρκαδίαν. τῶν εἰς ᾿Αλφειὸν ἐμπιπτόντων ποταμῶν, ἔξω δ᾽ έκείνου τὰ χωρία ίδρῦσθαι ταῦτα.

33. "Εφορος δέ φησιν Αλτωλον έκπεσύντα ύπο

2 Papalar, Meineke emends to Hoalar.

5 έξηλείφθη, Meineke emends to έξελείφθη.

6 'Ερύμανθον, Palmer, for 'Αμάρυνθον; so the editors.

3 Strabo means "through the territory of which."

¹ Αρπινα, Tzschucke, for Επινα (ABchiklno), Αἴπινα (A man. sec.); so the editors.

³ ἀνιόντων (Acghno), for ἰόντων, Jones restores. 4 ή δὲ Φηραία . . . Πισάτιδι, Meineke ejects.

According to Pausanias (6. 22. 7), with the waters of a spring that flowed into the Cytherus (note the spelling). ² On Arpina and its site, see Frazer's Pausanias, 4. 94 ff., and Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Harpina."

⁴ On the Parthenias (now the Bakireika), see Frazer, I.c.

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with their waters. 1 Near Olympia is Arpina, 2 also one of the eight cities, through which 3 flows the River Parthenias,4 on the road that leads up to Pheraea. Pheraea is in Arcadia, and it is situated above Dymaca and Buprasium and Elis, that is, to the north of Pisatis.⁵ Here, too, is Cicysium, one of the eight cities; and also Dyspontium, which is situated in a plain and on the road that leads from Elis to Olympia; but it was destroyed, and most of its inhabitants emigrated to Epidamnus and Apollonia. Pholoê, an Arcadian mountain, is also situated above Olympia, and very close to it, so that its foot-hills are in Pisatis. Both the whole of Pisatis and most parts of Triphylia border on Arcadia; and on this account most of the Pylian districts mentioned in the Catalogue 6 are thought to be Arcadian; the well-informed, however, deny this, for they say that the Erymanthus, one of the rivers that empty into the Alpheius, forms a boundary of Arcadia and that the districts in question are situated outside that river.7

33. Ephorus says that Aetolus, after he had been

⁵ The words "and it is situated... Pisatis" would seem to apply to the Achaean Pharae, not to some Arcadian city; and in that case, apparently, either Strabo has blundered or the words are an interpolation. Meineke ejects the words "Pheraea is... Pisatis" and emends "Pheraea" to "Heraea"; but Polybius (4. 77) mentions a "Pharaea" (note the spelling) in the same region to which Strabo refers, and obviously both writers have in mind the same city. The city is otherwise unknown and therefore the correct spelling is doubtful. See Bölte in Pauly-Wissowa (s.v. "Harpina"), who, however, wrongly quotes "Pharaea" as the spelling found in the MSS. of Strabo.

⁶ Iliad 2. 591.

⁷ i.c. on the seaward side.

Σαλμωνέως, τοῦ βασιλέως Ἐπειῶν τε καὶ Πισατων, έκ της 'Ηλείας είς την Αιτωλίαν, ονομάσαι τε άφ' αύτοῦ τὴν χώραν καὶ συνοικίσαι τὰς αὐτόθι πόλεις τούτου δ' ἀπόγονον ὑπάρξαντα "Οξυλον φίλου τοῖς περί Τήμενον Ἡρακλείδαις ἡγήσασθαί τε την όδον κατιούσιν είς την Πελοπόννησον καί μερίσαι την πολεμίαν αὐτοῖς χώραν καὶ τάλλα ύποθέσθαι τὰ περί την κατάκτησιν της χώρας, άντι δὲ τούτων λαβείν χάριν τὴν εἰς τὴν ἸΙλείαν κάθοδου, προγονικήν ούσαν, κατελθείν δὲ άθροίσαντα στρατιάν ἐκ τῆς Λίτωλίας ἐπὶ τοὺς κατέχουτας 'Επειούς την 'Ηλιν' απαντησάντων δε των 'Επειών μεθ' δπλων, ἐπειδὴ ἀντίπαλοι ἦσαν αί δυνάμεις, είς μονομαχίαν προελθείν κατά έθος τι παλαιὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων Πυραίχμην Αἰτωλὸν Δέγμενόν τ' Έπειόν, τὸν μὲν Δέγμενον μετὰ τόξου ψιλόν, ώς περιεσόμενον ραδίως όπλίτου δια τῆς έκηβολίας, του δὲ μετά σφευδόνης καὶ πήρας λίθων, ἐπειδὴ κατέμαθε τὸν δόλον τυχείν δὲ νεωστὶ ὑπὸ τῶν Λίτωλῶν εύρημένον τὸ τῆς σφενδόνης είδος μακροβολωτέρας δ' οὔσης τῆς σφενδόνης, πεσείν τὸν Δέγμενον, καὶ κατασχείν τούς Αἰτωλούς τὴν γῆν, ἐκβαλόντας τοὺς Ἐπειούς. παραλαβείν δὲ καὶ τὴν ἐπιμέλειαν τοῦ ἱεροῦ τοῦ : 'Ολυμπίασιν, ην είχον οι 'Αχαιοί δια δὲ την τοῦ 'Οξύλου φιλίαν πρὸς τοὺς 'Ηρακλείδας συνομολογηθήναι ραδίως έκ πάντων μεθ' όρκου C 358 την 'Ηλείαν ίεραν είναι του Διός, τον δ' επιόντα

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driven by Salmoneus, the king of the Epeians and the Pisatans, out of Eleia into Aetolia, named the country after himself and also united the cities there under one metropolis; and Oxylus. descendant of Aetolus and a friend of Temenus and the Heracleidae who accompanied him, acted as their guide on their way back to the Peloponnesus. and apportioned among them that part of the country which was hostile to them, and in general made suggestions regarding the conquest of the country; and in return for all this he received as a favour the permission to return to Eleia. his ancestral land; and he collected an army and returned from Actolia to attack the Epeians who were in possession of Elis; but when the Epeians met them with arms, and it was found that the two forces were evenly matched, Pyraechmes the Aetolian and Degmenus the Epeian, in accordance with an ancient custom of the Greeks, advanced to single combat. Degmenus was lightly armed with a bow, thinking that he would easily overcome a heavy-armed opponent at long range, but Pyraechmes armed himself with a sling and a bag of stones, after he had noticed his opponent's ruse (as it happened, the sling had only recently been invented by the Aetolians); and since the sling had longer range, Degmenus fell, and the Aetolians drove out the Epeians and took possession of the land; and they also assumed the superintendence, then in the hands of the Achaeans, of the temple at Olympia; and because of the friendship of Oxylus with the Heracleidae, a sworn agreement was promptly made by all that Eleia should be sacred to Zeus, and that

έπὶ τὴν χώραν ταύτην μεθ' ὅπλων ἐναγῆ εἶναι, ὡς δ' αύτως ἐναγῆ καὶ τὸν μὴ ἐπαμύνοντα εἰς δύναμιν' ἐκ δὲ τούτου καὶ τοὺς κτίσαντας τὴν Ἡλείων πόλιν ύστερον ἀτείχιστον ἐᾶσαι, καὶ τοὺς δι' αὐτής τής χώρας ἰόντας στρατοπέδω, τὰ ὅπλα παραδόντας, ἀπολαμβάνειν μετὰ τὴν ἐκ τῶν ὅρων ἔκβασιν· Ἰφιτόν τε θεῖναι τον Ολυμπικὸν ἀγῶνα, ίερων όντων των ἸΙλείων. Εκ δή των τοιούτων αύξησιν λαβείν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους τῶν γὰρ ἄλλων πολεμούντων ἀεὶ πρὸς ἀλλήλους, μόνοις ὑπάρξαι πολλήν εἰρήνην, οὐκ αὐτοῖς μόνον, άλλὰ καὶ τοῖς ξένοις, ώστε καὶ εὐανδρησαι μάλιστα πάντων παρά τοῦτο. Φείδωνα δὲ τὸν ᾿Αργεῖου, δέκατον μεν όντα ἀπὸ Τημένου, δυνάμει δ' ὑπερβεβλημένον τοὺς κατ' αὐτόν, ἀφ' ής τήν τε λῆξιν ὅλην ἀνέλαβε την Τημένου διεσπασμένην είς πλείω μέρη, καὶ μέτρα έξεθρε τὰ Φειδώνια καλούμενα καὶ σταθμούς και νόμισμα κεχαραγμένον τό τε άλλο και τὸ ἀργυροῦν, πρὸς τούτοις ἐπιθέσθαι και ταις ὑφ' Ήρακλέους αίρεθείσαις πόλεσι καὶ τοὺς ἀγῶνας άξιοῦν τιθέναι αὐτὸν οῦς ἐκεῖνος ἔθηκε τούτων δὲ είναι καὶ τὸν 'Ολυμπικόν καὶ δὴ βιασάμενον έπελθόντα θείναι αὐτόν, οὔτε τῶν Ἡλείων ἐχόντων ὅπλα, ὥστε κωλύειν, διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην, τῶν τε άλλων κρατουμένων τη δυναστεία ού μην τούς γε 'Ηλείους ἀναγράψαι τὴν θέσιν ταύτην, άλλὰ καὶ ὅπλα κτήσασθαι διὰ τοῦτο καὶ ἀρξαμένους επικουρείν σφίσιν αὐτοίς συμπράττειν δὲ

Pausanias (5. 8. 2) the games were discrete in the reign of Oxylus and "renewed" by

^{6. 127.}

whoever invaded that country with arms should be under a curse, and that whoever did not defend it to the extent of his power should be likewise under a curse; consequently those who later founded the city of the Eleians left it without a wall, and those who go through the country itself with an army give up their arms and then get them back again after they have passed out of its borders; and Inhitus celebrated i the Olympian Games, the Eleians now being a sacred people; for these reasons the people flourished, for whereas the other peoples were always at war with one another, the Eleians alone had profound peace, not only they, but their alien residents as well, and so for this reason their country became the most populous of all; but Pheidon the Argive, who was the tenth in descent from Temenus and surpassed all men of his time in ability (whereby he not only recovered the whole inheritance of Temenus, which had been broken up into several parts, but also invented the measures called "Pheidonian," 2 and weights, and coinage struck from silver and other metals)-Pheidon, I say, in addition to all this, also attacked the cities that had been captured previously by Heracles, and claimed for himself the right to celebrate all the games that Heracles had instituted. And he said that the Olympian Games were among these; and so he forcibly invaded Eleia and celebrated the games himself, the Eleians, because of the peace, having no arms wherewith to resist him, and all the others being under his domination; however, the Eleians did not record this celebration in their register, but because of his action they also procured arms and began to defend themselves; and the

καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους, εἴτε φθονήσαντας τῆ διὰ τὴν εἰρήνην εὐτυχία, εἴτε καὶ συνεργοὺς ἔξειν νομίσαντας πρὸς τὸ καταλῦσαι τὸν Φείδωνα, ἀφηρημένον αὐτοὺς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν τῶν Πελοποννησίων, ἢν ἐκεῖνοι προεκέκτηντο· καὶ δὴ καὶ συγκαταλῦσαι τὸν Φείδωνα· τοὺς δὲ συγκατασκευάσαι τοῖς Ἡλείοις τήν τε Πισᾶτιν καὶ τὴν Τριφυλίαν. ὁ δὲ παράπλους ἄπας ὁ τῆς νῦν Ἡλείας μὴ κατακολπίζοντι χιλίων ὁμοῦ καὶ διακοσίων ¹ ἐστὶ σταδίων. ταῦτα μὲν περὶ τῆς Ἡλείας.

IV

1. 'Η δὲ Μεσσηνία συνεχής ἐστι τῆ 'Ηλεία, περινεύουσα τὸ πλέον ἐπὶ τὸν νότον καὶ τὸ Λιβυκὸν πέλαγος. αὕτη δ' ἐπὶ μὲν τῶν Τρωικῶν ὑπὸ Μενελάφ ἐτέτακτο, μέρος οὖσα τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἐκαλεῖτο δ' ἡ χώρα Μεσσήνη τὴν δὲ νῦν ὀνομαζομένην πόλιν Μεσσήνην, ἦς ἀκρόπολις ἡ C 359 'Ιθώμη ὑπῆρξεν, οὔπω συνέβαινεν ἐκτίσθαι μετὰ δὲ τὴν Μενελάου τελευτήν, ἐξασθενησάντων τῶν διαδεξαμένων τὴν Λακωνικήν, οἱ Νηλεῖδαι τῆς Μεσσηνίας ἐπῆρχον. καὶ δὴ κατὰ τὴν τῶν 'Ηρακλειδῶν κάθοδον καὶ τὸν τότε γενηθέντα μερισμὸν

 $^{^1}$ For χιλίων . . . διακοσίων (χιλ . . . σ'), C. Müller conjectures έξακόσιοι . . . έβδομήκοντα (χ' . . . σ').

¹ The correct distance from Cape Araxus, which was in Eleia (8. 3. 4), to the Neda River is about 700 stadia. And C. Müller seems to be right in emending the 1200 to 670, 106

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Lacedaemonians co-operated with them, either because they envied them the prosperity which they had enjoyed on account of the peace, or because they thought that they would have them as allies in destroying the power of Pheidon, for he had deprived them of the hegemony over the Peloponnesus which they had formerly held; and the Eleians did help them to destroy the power of Pheidon, and the Lacedaemonians helped the Eleians to bring both Pisatis and Triphylia under their sway. The length of the voyage along the coast of the Eleia of to-day, not counting the sinusities of the gulfs, is, all told, twelve hundred stadia. So much for Eleia.

IV

1. Messenia borders on Eleia; and for the most part it inclines round towards the south and the Libyan Sea. Now in the time of the Trojan War this country was classed as subject to Menelaüs, since it was a part of Laconia, and it was called Messenê, but the city now named Messenê, whose acropolis was Ithomê, had not yet been founded; but after the death of Menelaüs, when those who succeeded to the government of Laconia had become enfeebled, the Neleidae began to rule over Messenia. And indeed at the time of the return of the Heracleidae and of the division of the country

since 670 corresponds closely to other measurements given by Strabo (8. 2. 1, 8. 3. 12, 21). See also Curtius, *Peloponnesos*, vol. ii, p. 93.

² The city was founded by Epameinondas in 369 B.C. (Diod.

Sic. 15. 66).

της χώρας ην Μέλανθος βασιλεύς τῶν Μεσσηνίων καθ' αὐτοὺς τασσομένων, πρότερον δ' ὑπήκοοι ησαν τοῦ Μενελάου. σημεῖον δέ ἐκ γὰρ τοῦ Μεσσηνιακοῦ κόλπου καὶ τοῦ συνεχοῦς 'Ασιναίου λεγομένου ἀπὸ της Μεσσηνιακης 'Ασίνης αἱ ἐπτὰ ησαν πόλεις, ὰς ὑπέσχετο δώσειν ὁ 'Αγαμέμνων τῷ 'Αχιλλεῖ,

Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπην τε καὶ Ἱρὴν ποιήεσσαν Φηράς τε ζαθέας ἦδ' Ἄνθειαν βαθύλειμον καλήν τ' Αἴπειαν καὶ Πήδασον ἀμπελόεσσαν,

οὐκ ἂν τάς γε μὴ προσηκούσας μήτ' αὐτῷ μήτε τῷ ἀδελφῷ ὑποσχόμενος. ἐκ δὲ τῶν Φηρῶν καὶ συστρατεύσαντας τῷ Μενελάῳ δηλοῖ ὁ ποιητής, τὸν δὲ Οἴτυλον 1 καὶ συγκαταλέγει τῷ Λακωνικῷ καταλόγῳ, ίδρυμένον ἐν τῷ Μεσσηνιακῷ κόλπῳ. ἔστι δ' ἡ Μεσσήνη μετὰ Τριφυλίαν· κοινὴ δ' ἐστὶν ἀμφοῖν ἄκρα, μεθ' ἢν ἡ Κυπαρισσία καὶ τὸ Κορυφάσιον·2 ὑπέρκειται δ' ὄρος ἐν ἐπτὰ σταδίοις τὸ Αἰγαλέον τούτου τε καὶ τῆς θαλάττης.

2. Ἡ μèν οὖν παλαιὰ Πύλος ἡ Μεσσηνιακὴ ὑπὸ τῷ Αἰγαλέῳ πόλις ἢν, κατεσπασμένης δὲ ταύτης ἐπὶ τῷ Κορυφασίῳ τινὲς αὐτῶν ὤκησαν προσέκτισαν δ' αὐτὴν ᾿Αθηναῖοι τὸ δεύτερον ἐπὶ

¹ Οἴτυλον, Kramer inserts (space for six or seven letters in A).

² Jones exchanges the positions of τὸ Κορυφάσιον and ἡ Κυπαρισσία. Meineke omits καὶ ἡ Κυπαρισσία.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 1-2

which then took place, Melanthus was king of the Messenians, who were an autonomous people, although formerly they had been subject to Menelaus. indication of this is as follows: The seven cities which Agamemnon promised to give to Achilles were on the Messenian Gulf and the adjacent Asinaean Gulf, so called after the Messenian Asine:1 these cities were "Cardamyle and Enope and grassy Hirê and sacred Pherae and deep-meadowed Antheia and beautiful Aepeia and vine-clad Pedasus"; 2 and surely Agamemnon would not have promised cities that belonged neither to himself nor to his brother. And the poet makes it clear that men from Pherae 3 did accompany Menelaiis on the expedition; and in the Laconian Catalogue he includes Oetvlus.4 which is situated on the Messenian Gulf. Messenê 5 comes after Triphylia; and there is a cape which is common to both; 6 and after this cape come Cyparissia and Corvphasium. Above Corvphasium and the sea, at a distance of seven stadia, lies a mountain. Aegaleum.

2. Now the ancient Messenian Pylus was a city at the foot of Aegaleum; but after this city was torn down some of its inhabitants took up their abode on Cape Coryphasium; and when the Athenians

² Iliad 9. 150.

4 Iliad 2. 585; now called Vitylo.

The country Messenia is meant, not the city Messenê.

¹ Now the city Koron, or Koroni. See Frazer's note on Pausanias 2. 36. 4, 4. 34. 9.

³ Iliad 2. 582, where Homer's word is "Pharis."

⁶ In Strabo's time the Neda River was the boundary between Triphylia and Messenia (8. 3. 22), but in the present passage he must be referring to some cape on the "ancient boundary" (8. 3. 22).

Σικελίαν πλέοντες μετ' Εὐρυμέδοντος καὶ ¹ Στρατοκλέους,² ἐπιτείχισμα τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις. αὐτοῦ δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ Κυπαρισσία ἡ Μεσσηνιακὴ καὶ ἡ Πρωτὴ νῆσος ³ καὶ ἡ προκειμένη ⁴ πλησίον τοῦ Πύλου Σφαγία νῆσος, ἡ δ' αὐτὴ καὶ Σφακτηρία λεγομένη, περὶ ἡν ἀπέβαλον ζωγρία Λακεδαιμόνιοι τριακοσίους ἐξ ἑαυτῶν ἄνδρας ὑπ' ᾿ Αθηναίων ἐκπολιορκηθέντας. κατὰ δὲ τὴν παραλίαν ταύτην τῶν Κυπαρισσίων πελάγιαι πρόκεινται δύο νῆσοι προσαγορευόμεναι Στροφάδες, τετρακοσίους ἀπέχουσαι μάλιστά πως τῆς ἡπείρου σταδίους ἐν τῷ Λιβυκῷ καὶ μεσημβρινῷ πελάγει. ψησὶ δὲ Θουκυδίδης ναύσταθμον ὑπάρξαι τῶν Μεσσηνίων ταύτην τὴν Πύλον. διέχει δὲ Σπάρτης τετρακοσίους.

3. 'Εξής δ' έστὶ Μεθώνη· ταύτην δ' εἶναί φασι τὴν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ Πήδασον προσαγορευομένην μίαν τῶν ἐπτά, ὧν ὑπέσχετο τῷ 'Αχιλλεῖ ὁ 'Αγαμέμνων· ἐνταῦθα 'Αγρίππας τὸν τῶν Μαυρουσίων βασιλέα τῆς 'Αιτωνίου στάσεως ὄντα Βόγον κατὰ τὸν πόλεμον τὸν 'Ακτιακὸν διέφθειρε,

λαβών έξ ἐπίπλου τὸ χωρίον.

For καί Wesseling conj. ἐπί; and so Meineke reads.

² For Στρατοκλέουs Palmer conj. Σοφοκλέουs; and so Corais and others read. See footnote on opposite page.

³ Πρωτή νήσος, Jones inserts from conj. of Kramer (space

for about ten letters in A).

4 προκειμένη, Corais, for προσκειμένη; so Meincke.

⁵ al, after ταύτην, the editors omit.

¹ But according to Diodorus Siculus (12.60) Stratocles was archon at the time of this expedition (425 s.c.); and according to Thucydides (4.3), it was Eurymedon and Sophocles who made the expedition. Hence some emend "and Strat-

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 2-3

under the leadership of Eurymedon and Stratocles 1 were sailing on the second expedition to Sicily, they reconstructed the city as a fortress against the Lacedaemonians. Here, too, is the Messenian Cyparissia, and the island called Protê, and the island called Sphagia that lies off the coast near Pylus (the same is also called Sphacteria), on which the Lacedaemonians lost by capture three hundred of their own men, who were besieged and forced to surrender by the Athenians.2 Opposite this sca-coast of the Cyparissians, out in the high sea, lie two islands called Strophades; and they are distant, I should say, about four hundred stadia from the mainland, in the Libyan and Southern Sea. Thucydides 3 says that this Pylus was the naval station of the Messenians. It is four hundred 4 stadia distant from Sparta.

3. Next comes Methonê. This, they say, is what the poet calls Pedasus, one of the seven cities which Agamemnon promised to Achilles. It was here that Agrippa, during the war of Actium, after he had taken the place by an attack from the sea, put to death Bogus, the king of the Maurusians, who

belonged to the faction of Antony.

ocles" to "in the archonship of Stratocles," while others emend "Stratocles" to "Sophocles." It seems certain that Strabo wrote the word "Sophocles," for he was following the account of Thucydides, as his later specific quotation from that account shows; and therefore the present translator conjectures that Strabo wrote "Eurymedon and Sophocles, in the archonship of Stratocles," and that the intervening words were inadvertently omitted by the copyist.

² For a full account, see Thucydides, 4. 3 ff. ³ 4. 3.

6 31 B.C.

¹ Thucydides says "about four hundred."

⁵ Iliad 9, 152, 294. So Pausanias (4, 35, 1).

4. Τη δὲ Μεθώνη συνεχής ἐστιν ὁ ᾿Ακρίτας. άρχη του Μεσσηνιακού κόλπου καλούσι δ' αὐτὸν C 360 καὶ 'Ασιναίον ἀπὸ 'Ασίνης, πολίχνης πρώτης έν τῶ κόλπω, όμωνύμου τῆ Ἑρμιονικῆ. αὕτη μὲν οθν ή άρχη προς δύσιν του κύλπου έστί, προς έω δὲ αἱ καλούμεναι Θυρίδες, ὅμοροι τῆ νῦν Λακωνική τή κατά Κυναίθιου 1 καὶ Ταίναρου. μεταξύ δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν Θυρίδων ἀρξαμένοις Οἴτυλός 2 έστι καλείται δ' ύπό τινων Βαίτυλος.3 είτα Λεῦκτρον, τῶν ἐν τῆ Βοιωτία Λεύκτρων ἄποικος. εἶτ' ἐπὶ πέτρας ἐρυμνῆς ἴδρυται Καρδαμύλη, εἶτα Φηραί, δμορος Θουρία καὶ Γερήνοις, άφ' οδ τόπου Γερήνιον τὸν Νέστορα κληθηναί φασι διὰ τὸ ἐνταῦθα σωθῆναι αὐτόν, ώς προειρήκαμεν. δείκυυται δ' έν τη Γερηνία Τρικκαίου ίερου 'Ασκληπιού, ἀφίδρυμα τοῦ ἐν τῆ Θετταλικῆ Τρίκκη. οἰκίσαι δὲ λέγεται Πέλοψ τό τε Λεῦκτρον καὶ Χαράδραν καὶ Θαλάμους, τοὺς νῦν Βοιωτούς καλουμένους, την άδελφην Νιόβην έκδους 'Αμφίονι και έκ της Βοιωτίας αγόμενός? τινας, παρά δὲ Φηράς Νέδων ἐκβάλλει, ῥέων

² Οἴτυλος, the editors, for ὁ Πύλος.

⁵ Γερηνίοις (Acyhinok).

¹ Κυναίδιον, Xylander, for Κυναίδιον (see Dionys. Hal. Antiq. Rom. 1. 50); so most editors.

³ Baίτυλοs, Meineke emends to Bolτυλοs; Kramer prefers Βείτυλος.

See footnote on Φηρών in next §.

⁶ Θαλάμους, Corais and Meineke emend to Θαλάμας (as spelled by other Greek writers).

GEOGRAPHY, 8.4.4

4. Adjacent to Methonê 1 is Acritas, 2 which is the beginning of the Messenian Gulf. But this is also called the Asinaean Gulf, from Asinê, which is the first town on the gulf and bears the same name as the Hermionic town.3 Asinê, then, is the beginning of the gulf on the west, while the beginning on the east is formed by a place called Thyrides,4 which borders on that part of the Laconia of to-day which is near Cynaethius and Taenarum. 5 Between Asinê and Thyrides, beginning at Thyrides, one comes to Oetylus (by some called Baetylus 6); then to Leuctrum, a colony of the Leuctri in Boeotia; then to Cardamylê, which is situated on a rock fortified by nature; then to Pherae, which borders on Thuria and Gerena, the place from which Nestor got his epithet "Gerenian," it is said, because his life was saved there, as I have said before.8 In Gerenia is to be seen a temple of Triccaean Asclepius, a reproduction of the one in the Thessalian Tricca. It is said that Pelops, after he had given his sister Niobê in marriage to Amphion, founded Leuctrum, Charadra, and Thalami (now called Boeoti), bringing with him certain colonists from Boeotia. Near Pherae is the mouth of the Nedon River; it flows through

² Now Cape Gallo.

4 See foot-note on "Thyrides," 8. 5. 1.

⁶ Or "Boetylus" (see critical note on opposite page).

7 Now Kalamata,

8 8. 3. 28.

¹ Strabo means the territory of Methonê (as often).

³ The Hermionic Asinê was in Argolis, south-east of Nauplia (see Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Asinê").

⁵ See Map IX in Curtius' Peloponnesos at the end of vol. ii.

⁷ ἀγόμενος, Meineke emends to ἀγαγόμενος.

διὰ τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἔτερος ὢν τῆς Νέδας ἔχει δ' ἱερὸν ἐπίσημον τῆς 'Αθηνᾶς Νεδουσίας καὶ ἐν Ποιαέσση δ' ἐστὶν 'Αθηνᾶς Νεδουσίας ἱερόν, ἐπώνυμον τόπου τινὸς Νέδοντος, ἐξ οὖ φασὶν οἰκίσαι Τήλεκλον Ποιάεσσαν καὶ Έχειὰς καὶ

Τράγιον.3

5. Των δὲ προταθεισων ἐπτὰ πόλεων τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεῖ περὶ μὲν Καρδαμύλης καὶ Φηρων ⁴ εἰρήκαμεν καὶ Πηδάσου. Ἐνόπην δὲ οἱ μὲν τὰ Πέλλανά ⁵ φασιν, οἱ δὲ τόπον τινὰ περὶ Καρδαμύλην, οἱ δὲ τὴν Γερηνίαν τὴν δὲ ἱρὴν κατὰ τὸ ὄρος δεικνύουσι τὸ κατὰ τὴν Μεγαλόπολιν τῆς ᾿Αρκαδίας ὡς ἐπὶ τὴν ᾿Λνδανίαν ἰόντων, ἡν ἔφαμεν Οἰχαλίαν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ κεκλῆσθαι, οἱ δὲ τὴν νῦν Μεσόλαν οὕτω καλεῖσθαί φασι, καθήκουσαν εἰς τὸν μεταξὺ κόλπον τοῦ Ταϋγέτον καὶ τῆς Μεσσηνίας. ἡ δ᾽ Αἴπεια νῦν Θουρία καλεῖται, ἡν ἔφαμεν ὅμορον Φαραῖς εἶδρυται δ᾽ ἐπὶ λόφου ὑψηλοῦ, ἀφ᾽ οὖ καὶ τοὔνομα. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς Θουρίας καὶ ὁ Θουριάτης κόλπος, ἐν ὧ

1 Ποιηέσση (Bkno). 2 Ποιήεσσαν (bno).

³ The words καl . . . Τράγιον are suspected by Meineke.

⁶ Πέλλανα, Kramor, for Πέλαννα Α, Πέλανα ΒΙ; so the later editors.
⁶ See footnote 4 on Φηρῶν (above).

⁴ Φηρῶν, not Φαρῶν (the Doric spelling), is the spelling used in Homer; and so read the MSS. of Strabe in this case, but in subsequent uses the MSS., though variant, favour the Doric spelling.

^{1 &}quot;It" can hardly refer to Pherae, for Pausanias appears not to have seen, or known of, a temple of Athena there. Hence Strabo seems to mean that there was such a temple somewhere else, on the banks of the river Nedon (now River of Kalamata). The site of the temple is as yet unknown (see Curtius, *Peloponnesos* ii., p. 159).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 4-5

Laconia and is a different river from the Neda. It¹ has a notable temple of Athena Nedusia. In Poeïiessa,² also, there is a temple of Athena Nedusia, named after some place called Nedon, from which Teleclus is said to have colonised Poeïiessa and Echeïae³ and

Tragium.

- 5. Of the seven cities 4 which Agamemnon tendered to Achilles, I have already spoken about Cardamylê and Pherae and Pedasus. As for Enopê,5 some say that it is Pellana,6 others that it is some place near Cardamylê, and others that it is Gerenia. As for Hirê, it is pointed out near the mountain that is near Megalopolis in Arcadia, on the road that leads to Andania, the city which, as I have said,7 the poet called Oechalia; but others say that what is now Mesola,8 which extends to the gulf between Taÿgetus and Messenia, is called Hirê. And Aepeia is now called Thuria, which, as I have said,9 borders on Pharae; it is situated on a lofty hill, and hence the name. Term Thuria is derived the name of the Thuriates Gulf, on which there was but one
- ² "Poeiessa" is otherwise unknown. Some of the MSS. spell the name "Poeiessa," in which case Strabo might be referring to the "Poeiessa" in the island of Ceos: "Near Poeiessa, between the temple" (of Sminthian Apollo) "and the ruins of Poeiessa, is the temple of Nedusian Athena, which was founded by Nestor when he was on his return from Troy" (10. 5. 6). But it seems more likely that the three places here mentioned as colonised by Teleclus were all somewhere in Messenia.

3 Otherwise unknown.

⁴ For their position see Map V in Curtius' Peloponnesos, end of vol. ii.

Iliad 9. 150.
 Also spelled Pellenê; now Zugra.
 8. 3. 25.
 See 8. 4. 7.
 8. 4. 4.

^{10 &}quot;Aepeia" being the feminine form of the Greek adjective "aepys," meaning "sheer," "lofty."

πόλις μία ¹ ην, 'Ρίον τοὔνομα, ἀπεναντίον Ταινάρου. 'Ανθειαν δὲ οἱ μὲν αὐτὴν τὴν Θουρίαν φασίν, Αἴπειαν δὲ τὴν Μεθώνην· οἱ δὲ τὴν μεταξὺ 'Ασίνην,² τῶν Μεσσηνίων πόλεων οἰκειότατα βαθύλειμον λεχθεῖσαν, ἢς πρὸς θαλιίττη πόλις Κορώνη· καὶ ταύτην δέ τινες Πήδασον λεχθῆναί φασιν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ.

πάσαι δ' έγγὺς άλός,

- C 361 Καρδαμύλη μεν επ' αὐτῆ, Φαραὶ δ' ἀπὸ πέντε σταδίων, ὕφορμον ἔχουσα θερινόν, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι ἀνωμάλοις κέχρηνται τοῖς ἀπὸ θαλάττης διαστήμασι.
 - 6. Πλησίον δὲ τῆς Κορώνης κατὰ μέσον πως τὸν κόλπον ὁ Παμισὸς ποταμὸς ἐκβάλλει, ταύτην μὲν ἐν δεξιᾳ ἔχων καὶ τὰς ἑξῆς, ὧν εἰσὶν ἔσχαται πρὸς δύσιν Πύλος καὶ Κυπαρισσία· μέση δὲ τούτων "Ερανα (ἡν οὐκ εὖ τινὲς 'Αρήνην εἶναι ⁴ νενομίκασι πρότερον), Θουρίαν δὲ καὶ Φαρὰς ἐν ἀριστερᾳ. μέγιστος δ' ἐστὶ ποταμῶν τῶν ἐντὸς 'Ισθμοῦ, καίπερ οὐ πλείους ἡ ἑκατὸν σταδίους ἐκ τῶν πηγῶν ῥυεὶς δαψιλὴς τῷ ὕδατι διὰ τοῦ Μεσσηνιακοῦ πεδίου καὶ τῆς Μακαρίας καλουμένης· ἀφέστηκέ τε τῆς νῦν Μεσσηνίων πόλεως ὁ ποταμὸς σταδίους ⁵ πεντήκοντα. ἔστι δὲ καὶ

² 'Aσίνην, Corais, for 'Aσίνης; so the later editors.

⁸ See footnote 4, p. 114, on Φηρών.

¹ πόλις μία. Corais and Meineke emend to πόλισμα, perhaps rightly.

⁴ elva: (bno), supplying lacuna of about five letters in A; καλεῖσθα: (h man. sec. and i).

GEOGRAPHY, 8.4.5-6

city, Rhium¹ by name, opposite Taenarum. And as for Antheia, some say that it is Thuria itself, and that Aepeia is Methonê; but others say that of all the Messenian cities the epithet "deep-meadowed" was most appropriately applied to the intervening Asinê, in whose territory on the sea is a city called Coronê; moreover, according to some writers, it was Coronê that the poet called Pedasus. "And all are close to the salt sea," Cardamylê on it, Pharae only five stadia distant (with an anchoring place in summer), while the others are at varying distances from the sea.

6. It is near Corone, at about the centre of the gulf, that the river Pamisus empties. The river has on its right Corone and the cities that come in order after it (of these latter the farthermost towards the west are Pylus and Cyparissia, and between these is Erana, which some have wrongly thought to be the Arene of earlier time), and it has Thuria and Pharac on its left. It is the largest of the rivers inside the Isthmus, although it is no more than a hundred stadia in length from its sources, from which it flows with an abundance of water through the Messenian plain, that is, through Macaria, as it is called. The river stands at a distance of fifty stadia from the present city of the Messenians. There is also another

¹ See 8. 4. 7.

² "Deep-meadowed Antheia," Iliad 9. 151.

³ Now Petalidi. Pausanias (4, 36, 3) identifies Coronê with Homer's Aepeia.

⁴ Iliad 9. 153. 5 See 8. 3. 23. The MSS. read "two hundred and fifty."

δ διακοσίους (σ') καί, before πεντήκοντα, Meineke and others omit.

ἄλλος Παμισός χαραδρώδης, μικρός, περὶ Λεῦκτρον ἡέων τὸ Λακωνικόν, περὶ οὖ κρίσιν ἔσχον Μεσσήνιοι πρὸς Λακεδαιμονίους ἐπὶ Φιλίππου· τὸν δὲ Παμισόν, ὃν "Αμαθόν τινες ἀνόμασαν,1

προειρήκαμεν.

7. Έφορος δὲ τὸν Κρεσφόντην, ἐπειδὴ εἶλε Μεσσήνην, διελεῖν φησὶν εἰς πέντε πόλεις αὐτήν, ὅστε Στενύκλαρον μὲν ἐν τῷ μέσῷ τῆς χώρας ταύτης κειμένην ἀποδεῖξαι βασίλειον αὑτῷ, εἰς δὲ τὰς ἄλλας ² βασιλέας ³ πέμψαι Ηύλον καὶ 'Ρίον καὶ Μεσόλαν καὶ ' Υαμεῖτιν ποιήσαντα ἰσονόμους πάντας τοῖς Δωριεῦσι τοὺς Μεσσηνίους ἀγανακτούντων δὲ τῶν Δωριέων, μεταγνόντα μόνον τὸν Στενύκλαρον νομίσαι πόλιν, εἰς τοῦτον δὲ καὶ τοὺς Δωριέας συναγαγεῖν πάντας.

8. Ἡ δὲ Μεσσηνίων πόλις ἔοικε Κορίνθω ὑπέρκειται γὰρ τῆς πόλεως ἐκατέρας ὅρος ὑψηλὸν καὶ ἀπότομον, τείχει κοινῷ περιειλημμένον, ὥστ' ἀκροπόλει χρῆσθαι, τὸ μὲν καλούμενον Ἰθώμη, τὸ δὲ ᾿Λκροκόρινθος ὅστ' οἰκείως δοκεῖ Δημήτριος ὁ Φάριος ὅπρὸς Φίλιππον εἰπεῖν τὸν Δημητρίου, παρακελευόμενος ὅπούτων ἔχεσθαι τῶν πόλεων ἀμφοῖν ἐπιθυμοῦντα τῆς Πελοποννήσου τῶν κεράτων γὰρ ἀμφοῖν, ἔφη, καθέξεις

1 ώs, before πριειρήκαμεν, Kramer and Meineke omit.

3 βασιλέαs, Meineke, from conj. of Kramer, for βασιλείαs

(ep. βασιλέαs in 8. 5. 4).

5 Φάριος, correction in n, for Φαληρεύς; so the editors.

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² els δè τὰς ἄλλας, Kramer, supplying lacuna of about twelve letters in A (see same phrase in 8.5.4); so Meineke.

⁴ καl Μεσόλαν καl, Meineke, supplying lacuna of about twelve letters in A. For a long reading in B and also two marginal notes, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 994.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 6-8

Pamisus, a small torrential stream, which flows near the Laconian Leuctrum; and it was over Leuctrum that the Messenians got into a dispute with the Lacedaemonians in the time of Philip. Pamisus which some called the Amathus I have

already spoken.1

7. According to Ephorus: When Cresphontes took Messenia, he divided it into five cities; and so, since Stenyclarus was situated in the centre of this country, he designated it as a royal residence for himself, while as for the others-Pylus, Rhium, Mesola, and Hyameitis-he sent kings to them, after conferring on all the Messenians equal rights with the Dorians; but since this irritated the Dorians, he changed his mind, gave sanction to Stenyclarus alone as a city. and also gathered into it all the Dorians.

8. The city of the Messenians is similar to Corinth; for above either city lies a high and precipitous mountain that is enclosed by a common 2 wall, so that it is used as an acropolis, the one mountain being called Ithomê and the other Acrocorinthus. so Demetrius of Pharos seems to have spoken aptly to Philip 3 the son of Demetrius when he advised him to lay hold of both these cities if he coveted the Peloponnesus,4 "for if you hold both horns," he

¹ 8. 3. 1.

² i.e. common to the lower city and the aeropolis.

³ Philip V-reigned 220 to 178 B.C.

⁴ This same Demetrius was commissioned by Philip V to take Ithomê but was killed in the attack (see Polybius 3. 19, 7. 11).

παρακελευόμενος, Xylander, for παρακελευόμενον.
 After ἀμφοῖν, Xylander and others insert κρατήσας. Meineke emends ἀμφοῖν to κρατῶν (cp. Polybius 7. 11).

τὴν βοῦν, κέρατα μὲν λέγων τὴν Ἰθώμην καὶ τὸν ᾿Ακροκόρινθον, βοῦν δὲ τὴν Πελοπόννησον. καὶ δὴ διὰ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν ταύτην ἀμφήριστοι γεγόνασιν αἱ πόλεις αὖται. Κόρινθον μὲν οὖν κατέσκαψαν ὙΡωμαῖοι ¹ καὶ ἀνέστησαν πάλιν Μεσσήνην δὲ ἀνεῖλον μὲν Λακεδαιμόνιοι, πάλιν δ᾽ ἀνέλαβον Θηβαῖοι καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα Φίλιππος ᾿Αμύντου αἱ δ᾽ ἀκροπόλεις ἀοίκητοι διέμειναν.

C 362 9. Τὸ δ' ἐν Λίμναις τῆς 'Αρτέμιδος ἱερόν, ἐφ' ῷ Μεσσήνιοι περὶ τὰς παρθένους ὑβρίσαι δοκοῦσι τὰς ἀφιγμένας ἐπὶ τὴν θυσίαν, ἐν μεθορίοις ἐστὶ τῆς τε Λακωνικῆς καὶ τῆς Μεσσηνίας, ὅπου κοινὴν συνετέλουν πανήγυριν καὶ θυσίαν ἀμφότεροι μετὰ δὲ τὴν ὕβριν οὐ διδόντων δίκας τῶν Μεσσηνίων, συστῆναί φασι τὸν πόλεμον. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν Λιμνῶν τούτων καὶ τὸ ἐν τῆ Σπάρτη Λιμναῖον εἴρηται τῆς 'Αρτέμιδος ἱερόν.

10. Πλεονάκις δ' επολέμησαν διὰ τὰς ἀποστάσεις τῶν Μεσσηνίων. τὴν μὲν οὖν πρώτην κατάκτησιν αὐτῶν φησὶ Τυρταῖος ἐν τοῖς ποιήμασι κατὰ τοὺς τῶν πατέρων πατέρας γενέσθαι τὴν δὲ δευτέραν, καθ' ἡν ἐλόμενοι συμμάχους Αργείους τε καὶ 'Ηλείους ² καὶ Πισάτας καὶ 'Αρκάδας ³ ἀπέστησαν, 'Αρκάδων μὲν 'Αριστοκράτην τὸν 'Ορχομενοῦ βασιλέα παρεχομένων

^{1 &#}x27;Pωμαΐοι, Xylander inserts; so the later editors.

² 'Hλείουs, Meineke emends to 'Αρκάδαs, following conj. of Kramer; but according to Pausanias (4. 15. 4) both "the Eleians and Arcadians were with the Messenians."

³ καὶ 'Αρκάδαs, after Πισάταs, Jones inserts (see Pausanias 4. 15, 4 and 4. 17. 2).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 8-10

said, "you will hold down the cow," meaning by "horns" Ithomê and Acrocorinthus, and by "cow" the Peloponnesus. And indeed it is because of their advantageous position that these cities have been objects of contention. Corinth was destroyed and rebuilt again by the Romans; and Messenê was destroyed by the Lacedaemonians but restored by the Thebans and afterward by Philip the son of Amyntas. The citadels, however, remained uninhabited.

9. The temple of Artemis at Limnae, at which the Messenians are reputed to have outraged the maidens who had come to the sacrifice, 2 is on the boundaries between Laconia and Messenia, where both peoples held assemblies and offered sacrifice in common; and they say that it was after the outraging of the maidens, when the Messenians refused to give satisfaction for the act, that the war took place. And it is after this Limnae, also, that the Limnaeum, the temple of Artemis in Sparta, has been named.

10. Often, however, they went to war on account of the revolts of the Messenians. Tyrtaeus says in his poems that the first conquest of Messenia took place in the time of his fathers' fathers; the second, at the time when the Messenians chose the Argives, Eleians, Pisatans, and Arcadians as allies and revolted—the Arcadians furnishing Aristocrates 3 the king of Orchomenus as general and the Pisatae

¹ Leucius Mummius (cp 8. 6. 23) the consul captured Corinth and destroyed it by fire in 146 B.C.; but it was rebuilt again by Augustus.

² Cp. 6. 1. 6.

³ On the perfidy of Aristocrates, see Pausanias 4. 17. 4.

στρατηγον, Πισατών δὲ Πανταλέοντα τὸν Ὁμφαλίωνος ἡνίκα φησὶν αὐτὸς στρατηγῆσαι τὸν πόλεμον τοῖς Λακεδαιμονίοις, καὶ γὰρ εἶναί φησιν ἐκεῖθεν ἐν τῆ ἐλεγείᾳ, ἡν ἐπιγράφουσιν Εὐνομίαν.

αὐτὸς γὰρ Κρονίων, καλλιστεφάνου πύσις "Ηρης,

Ζεὺς ^ἐΠρακλείδαις τήνδε δέδωκε πόλιν οἶσιν ἄμα προλιπόντες Ἐρινεὸν ἠνεμόεντα, εὐρεῖαν Πέλοπος νῆσον ἀφικόμεθα.

ἄστ' ἡ ταῦτα ἠκύρωται τὰ ἐλεγεῖα, ἡ Φιλοχόρῷ ἀπιστητέον τῷ φήσαντι 'Αθηναῖόν τε καὶ 'Λφιδναῖον, καὶ Καλλισθένει καὶ ἄλλοις πλείοσι τοῖς εἰποῦσιν ἐξ' Αθηνῶν ἀφικέσθαι, δεηθέντων Λακεδαιμονίων κατὰ χρησμόν, ὃς ἐπέταττε παρ' 'Αθηναίων λαβεῖν ἡγεμόνα. ἐπὶ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Τυρταίου ὁ δεύτερος ὑπῆρξε πόλεμος· τρίτον δὲ καὶ τέταρτον συστῆναί φασιν, ἐν ῷ κατελύθησαν οἱ Μεσσήνιοι. ὁ δὲ πᾶς παράπλους ὁ Μεσσηνιακὸς στάδιοι ὀκτακόσιοί που κατακολπίζοντι.

11. 'Αλλὰ γὰρ εἰς πλείω λόγον τοῦ μετρίου πρόϊμεν, ἀκολουθοῦντες τῷ πλήθει τῶν ἱστορουμένων περὶ χώρας ἐκλελειμμένης τῆς πλείστης ὅπου γε καὶ ἡ Λακωνικὴ λιπανδρεῖ, κρινομένη πρὸς τὴν παλαιὰν εὐανδρίαν. ἔξω γὰρ τῆς

After Λακεδαιμονίοις, Corais inserts ἐλθῶν ἐξ ὙΕρινεοῦ; so Meineke and others. But see Bergk, Poet. Lyr. Grace. 2. p. 8, footnote on Frag. 2.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 10-11

furnishing Pantaleon the son of Omphalion; at this time, he says, he himself was the Lacedaemonian general in the war,1 for in his elegy entitled Eunomia he savs that he came from there: "For the son of Cronus, spouse of Hera of the beautiful crown, Zeus himself, hath given this city to the Heracleidae, in company with whom I left windy Erineus, and came to the broad island of Pelops." Therefore either these verses of the elegy must be denied authority or we must discredit Philochorus,3 who says that Tyrtaeus was an Athenian from the deme of Aphidnae, and also Callisthenes and several other writers, who say that he came from Athens when the Lacedaemonians asked for him in accordance with an oracle which bade them to get a commander from the Athenians. So the second war was in the time of Tyrtaeus; but also a third and fourth war took place, they say, in which the Messenians were defeated.4 The voyage round the coast of Messenia. following the sinuosities of the gulfs, is, all told, about eight hundred stadia in length.

11. However, I am overstepping the bounds of moderation in recounting the numerous stories told about a country the most of which is now deserted; in fact, Laconia too is now short of population as compared with its large population in older times.

⁴ Diodorus Siculus (15. 66) mentions only three Messenian

wars.

¹ Frag. 8 (Bergk).

² Frag. 2 (Bergk). Erineus was an important city in the district of Doris (see 9. 4. 10 and 10. 4. 6). Thueydides (1. 107) calls Doris the "mother-city of the Lacedaemonians."

³ Among other works Philochorus was the author of an Allhis, a history of Attica in seventeen books from the earliest times to 261 B.C. Only fragments are extant.

Σπάρτης αἱ λοιπαὶ πολίχναι τινές εἰσι περὶ τριάκοντα τὸν ἀριθμόν τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν ἑκατόμπολίν φασιν αὐτὴν καλεῖσθαι, καὶ τὰ ἑκατόμβαια διὰ τοῦτο θύεσθαι παρ' αὐτοῖς κατ' ἔτος.

V

1. "Εστι δ' οὖν μετὰ τὸν Μεσσηνιακὸν κύλπον ό Λακωνικός μεταξύ Ταινάρου καὶ Μαλεῶν, ἐκκλίνων μικρὸν ἀπὸ μεσημβρίας πρὸς ἕω· διέχουσι δὲ σταδίους έκατὸν τριάκοντα αί Θυρίδες τοῦ Ταινάρου ἐν τῷ Μεσσηνιακῷ οὖσαι κύλπω, δοώδης κρημνός. τούτων δ' ύπέρκειται τὸ Ταύγε-C 363 τον ἔστι δ' ὄρος μικρον ὑπέρ τῆς θαλάττης ύψηλόν τε καὶ ὄρθιον, συνάπτον κατά τὰ προσάρκτια μέρη ταίς 'Αρκαδικαίς ύπωρείαις, ώστε καταλείπεσθαι μεταξύ αὐλῶνα, καθ' ον ή Μεσσηνία συνεχής έστι τῆ Λακωνικῆ. ὑποπέπτωκε δὲ τῷ Ταϋγέτω ή Σπάρτη ἐν μεσογαία καὶ 'Αμύκλαι, οὖ τὸ τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος ἱερόν, καὶ ἡ Φάρις. ἔστι μὲν οὖν ἐν κοιλοτέρφ χωρίφ τὸ της πόλεως έδαφος, καίπερ ἀπολάμβανον ὄρη μεταξύ άλλ' οὐδέν γε μέρος αὐτοῦ λιμνάζει, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν ἐλίμναζε τὸ προάστειον, καὶ ἐκάλουν αὐτὸ Λίμνας, καὶ τὸ τοῦ Διονύσου ἱερὸν ἐν Λίμναις έφ' ύγρου βεβηκός έτύγχανε νυν δ' έπλ

4 For a description of this temple, see Pausanius 3. 18. 9 ff.

Now Cape Matapan.
Now Cape Malea.

³ Literally, "Windows"; now called Kavo Grosso, a peninsular promontory about six miles in circumference, with precipitous cliffs that are riddled with caverns (Frazer, Pausanius 3, p. 399, and Curtius, Peloponnesos 2, p. 281).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 4. 11-5. 1

for outside of Sparta the remaining towns are only about thirty in number, whereas in olden times it was called, they say, "country of the hundred cities"; and it was on this account, they say, that they held annual festivals in which one hundred cattle were sacrificed.

V

1. BE this as it may, after the Messenian Gult comes the Laconian Gulf, lying between Tacnarum 1 and Maleae,2 which bends slightly from the south towards the east; and Thyrides,3 a precipitous rock exposed to the currents of the sea, is in the Messenian Gulf at a distance of one hundred and thirty stadia from Taenarum. Above Thyrides lies Taygetus; it is a lofty and steep mountain, only a short distance from the sea, and it connects in its northerly parts with the foothills of the Arcadian mountains in such a way that a glen is left in between, where Messenia borders on Laconia. Below Taygetus, in the interior, lies Sparta, and also Amyclae, where is the temple of Apollo,4 and Now the site of Sparta is in a rather hollow district,5 although it includes mountains within its limits; yet no part of it is marshy, though in olden times the suburban part was marshy, and this part they called Limnae; 6 and the temple of Dionysus in Limnae 7 stood on wet ground, though now its

⁵ Hence Homer's "Hollow Lacedaemon" (Odyssey 4. 1).

^{6 &}quot;Marshes."

⁷ Bülte (Mitteilungen d. Kaiserl. deutsch. Arch. Inst. Athen. Abt. vol. 34, p. 388) shows that Tozer (Selections, note on p. 212) was right in identifying this "temple of Dionysus in Limnae" with the Lenaeum at Athens, where the Lenaean festival was called the "festival in Limnae."

ξηρού την ίδρυσιν έχει. ἐν δὲ τῷ κόλπω τῆς παραλίας τὸ μὲν Ταίναρον ἀκτή ἐστιν ἐκκειμένη, το ίερον έγουσα του Ποσειδώνος έν άλσει ίδρυμένου πλησίου δ' έστιν ἄντρου, δι' οῦ τὸν Κέρβερον ἀναχθηναι μυθεύουσιν ὑφ' Ἡρακλέους έξ ἄδου. ἐντεὖθεν δ' εἰς μὲν Φυκοῦντα ἄκραν τῆς Κυρηναίας πρός νότον δίαρμά έστι σταδίων τρισχιλίων είς δε Πάχυνον προς δύσιν, το της Σικελίας άκρωτήριου, τετρακισχιλίων έξακοσίωυ, τινές δὲ τετρακισχιλίων φασίν εἰς δὲ Μαλέας προς έω έξακοσίων έβδομήκοντα κατακολπίζοντι είς δὲ "Ονου γνάθον, ταπεινήν χερρόνησον ένδοτέρω τῶν Μαλεῶν, πεντακοσίων εἶκοσι (πρόκειται δὲ κατὰ τούτου Κύθηρα ἐν τεσσαράκοντα σταδίοις. νήσος εὐλίμενος, πόλιν έχουσα δμώνυμον, ήν έσχεν Εύρυκλής έν μέρει κτήσεως ίδίας, ὁ καθ' ήμας των Λακεδαιμονίων ήγεμών περίκειται δὲ νησίδια πλείω, τὰ μὲν ἐγγύς, τὰ δὲ καὶ μικρὸν άπωτέρω) εἰς δὲ Κώρυκον, ἄκραν τῆς Κρήτης, έγγυτάτω πλούς έστι σταδίων έπτακοσίων.1

2. Μετὰ δὲ Ταίναρον πλέοντι ἐπὶ τὴν "Ονου γνάθον καὶ Μαλέας Ψαμαθοῦς ε ἐστὶ πόλις· εἶτ' 'Ασίνη καὶ Γύθειον, τὸ τῆς Σπάρτης ἐπίνειον, ἐν διακοσίοις καὶ τετταράκοντα σταδίοις ίδρυμένον ἔγει δ', ὧς φασι, τὸ ναύσταθμον ὀρυκτόν εἰθ' ὁ

² Ψαμαθοῦs, the editors in general, for 'Αμαθοῦs.

¹ ἐπτακοσίων, Jones, for πεντήκοντα with σ' (διακοσίων) inserted above the π by first hand in A. Groskurd, Meineke, and others read ἐπτακοσίων πεντήκοντα (σ'ν'). Seven hundred is the correct measurement on Kiéppert's Wall Map, and is the same figure given by Strabo in 10. 4. 5, where Meineke properly inserts ἐπὶ Ταίναρον (not Μαλέαν, Groskurd and others) in the lacuna after $K\iota\mu\dot{\alpha}\rho\rho\nu$.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 1-2

foundations rest on dry ground. In the bend of the seaboard one comes, first, to a headland that projects into the sea, Taenarum, with its temple of Poseidon situated in a grove; and secondly, near by, to the cavern 1 through which, according to the mythwriters, Cerberus was brought up from Hades by Heracles. From here the passage towards the south across the sea to Phycus,2 a cape in Cyrenaea, is three thousand stadia; and the passage towards the west to Pachynus,3 the promontory of Sicily, is four thousand six hundred, though some say four thousand; and towards the east to Maleae, following the sinuosities of the gulfs, six hundred and seventy; and to Onugnathus,4 a low-lying peninsula somewhat this side of Malcae, five hundred and twenty; off Onugnathus and opposite it, at a distance of forty stadia, lies Cythera, an island with a good harbour, containing a city of the same name, which Eurycles, the ruler of the Lacedaemonians in our times, seized as his private property; and round it lie several small islands, some near it and others slightly farther away; and to Corycus,5 a cape in Crete, the shortest voyage is seven hundred stadia.6

2. After Tacnarum, on the voyage to Onugnathus and Maleae, one comes to the city Psamathus; then to Asine, and to Gythium, the scaport of Sparta, situated at a distance of two hundred and forty stadia from Sparta. The roadstead of the scaport was dug by the hand of man, so it is said. Then

The "Taenarias fauces" of Vergil (Georgies 4, 467).
 Now Ras-al-Razat.
 Now Cape Passero.

⁴ Literally, "Ass's-jaw"; now Cape Elaphonisi.

⁵ To be identified with Cimarus (10. 4. 5); see Murray's Small Classical Atlas (1904, Map 11). The cape is now called Garabusa.

⁶ From Cape Taenarum.

Εὐρώτας ἐκδίδωσι μεταξὺ Γυθείου καὶ ᾿Ακραίων.¹ τέως μὲν οὖν ὁ πλοῦς ἐστὶ παρ᾽ αἰγιαλὸν ὅσον διακοσίων καὶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων. εἶθ᾽ ἐλῶδες ὑπέρκειται χωρίον καὶ κώμη Ἦλος. πρότερον δ᾽ ἢν πόλις, καθάπερ καὶ "Ομηρός φησιν"

οἵ τ' ἄρ' 'Αμύκλας εἶχον "Ελος τ', ἔφαλον πτολίεθρον

κτίσμα δ' Έλίου φασὶ τοῦ Περσέως. ἔστι δὲ καὶ πεδίον καλούμενον Λεύκη· εἶτα πόλις ἐπὶ χερρονήσου ίδρυμένη Κυπαρισσία, λιμένα ἔχουσα· Εἶτα Βοία πόλις· εἶτα Μαλέαι· στάδιοι δ' εἰς αὐτὰς ἀπὸ τῆς "Ονου γνάθου πεντήκοντα καὶ ἑκατόν· ἔστι δὲ καὶ ᾿Ασωπὸς πόλις ἐν τῆ Λακωνικῆ.

3. Των δ' ὑφ' Ὁ μήρου καταλεγομένων τὴν μὲν Μέσσην οὐδαμοῦ δείκνυσθαί φασι' Μεσσύαν δ' οὐ τῆς χώρας εἶναι μέρος, ἀλλὰ ² τῆς Σπάρτης, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ Λιμναῖον κατὰ τὸν . . . κα.³ ἔνιοι δὲ κατὰ ἀποκοπὴν δέχονται τὴν Μεσσήνην

² ἀλλά, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

⁸ This plain extends north-east from Cyparissia.

^{1 &#}x27;Aκραίων, the editors in general, for 'Ακταίων (ABEcghino).

⁸ The words Mεσσδαν...κα are omitted by BElt and Pletho. But t has the words as far as τδν; and so g, which leaves a lacuna after τδν. In A about four letters between τδν and κα have perished with the margin; hence the same lacuna in cghno. Meineke, Müller-Dübner and others write Θδρνακα, but Kramer writes Θρᾶκα. Capps, citing 8. 5. 1, suspects that Strabo wrote καθωs προείρηκα.

¹ "Helus" means "Marsh." ² Ilial 2. 584.

⁴ Between Acraeae and Cyparissia. Now in ruins near Xyli.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 2-3

one comes to the Eurotas, which empties between Gythium and Acraea. Now for a time the voyage is along the shore, for about two hundred and forty stadia; then comes a marshy district situated above the gulf, and also a village called Helus.¹ In earlier times Helus was a city, just as Homer says: "And they that held Amyclae, and Helus, a city by the sea." ² It is said to have been founded by Helius, a son of Perseus. And one comes also to a plain called Leucê; ³ then to a city Cyparissia, which is situated on a peninsula and has a harbour; then to Onugnathus, which has a harbour; then to the city Boca; and then to Maleae. And the distance from Onugnathus to Maleae is one hundred and fifty stadia; and there is also a city Asopus ⁴ in Laconia.

3. They say that one of the places mentioned in Homer's Catalogue, Messê, is nowhere to be seen; and that Messoa was not a part of the country but of Sparta, as was the case with Limnaeum 6...7 But some take "Messê" as an apocopated form of

⁶ "Limnae or Limnaeum, Cynosura, Messoa, and Pitanê, seem to have been the quarters or wards of Sparta, the inhabitants of each quarter forming a local tribe" (Frazer's

Pausanias, note on 16. 9, Vol. III, p. 341).

7 Three or four Greek letters are missing. Meineke's conjecture yields "near Thornax," which, according to Stephanus Byzantinus, was a mountain in Laconia. But as yet such a mountain has not been identified, and on still other grounds the conjecture is doubtful (cp. the note on 10.8, "Thornax," in Frazer's Pausanias, Vol. III, p. 322). Kramer's tempting conjecture yields "according to the Thracian," i.e. Dionysius the Thracian, who wrote Commentaries on Homer; but it is doubtful whether Strabo would have referred to him merely by his surname (cp. the full name in 14. 2. 13).

⁵ Iliad 2, 484–877.

εἴρηται γὰρ ὅτι καὶ αὐτὴ μέρος ἦν τῆς Λακωνικῆς· παραδείγμασι δὲ χρῶνται τοῦ μὲν ποιητοῦ τῷ κρῖ καὶ δῶ καὶ μάψ, καὶ ἔτι·

ήρως 1 δ' Αὐτομέδων τε καὶ "Αλκιμος,

ἀντὶ τοῦ ᾿Αλκιμέδων 'Ησιόδου δέ, ὅτι τὸ βριθὺ καὶ βριαρὸν βρῖ λέγει Σοφοκλῆς δὲ καὶ Ἰων τὸ ῥάδιον, ῥά· Ἐπίχαρμος δὲ τὸ λίαν λῖ Συρακὼ δὲ τὰς Συρακούσας παρ' Ἐμπεδοκλεῖ δέ,

μία γίνεται άμφοτέρων όψ,

ή όψις καὶ παρ' 'Αντιμάχφ'

Δήμητρός τοι Έλευσινίης ίερη όψ.

καὶ τὸ ἄλφιτον ἄλφι. Εὐφορίων δὲ καὶ τὸν ἦλον λέγει ἦλ. παρὰ Φιλήτα δέ

δμωίδες εἰς ταλάρους λευκὸν ἄγουσιν ἔρι² εἰς ἄνεμον δὲ τὰ πηδά,

τὰ πηδάλια "Αρατός φησι Δωδὼ δὲ τὴν Δωδώνην Σιμμίας. τῶν δ' ἄλλων τῶν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ κατωνομασμένων τὰ μὲν ἀνήρηται, τῶν δ' ἴχνη λείπεται, τὰ δὲ μετωνόμασται, καθάπερ αὶ Λὐγειαὶ Αἰγαιαί αἱ ³ γὰρ ἐν τἢ Λοκρίδι οὐδ' ὅλως περίεισι. τὴν δὲ Λῶν οἱ Διόσκουροί ποτε ἐκ πολιορκίας

² After ξρι Corais inserts τὸ ξριον; so Meineke and Müller-Dübner.

¹ But the MSS, of Homer (Π. 19. 392) read "ππους, not "nows.

³ αi, before γάρ, Corais inserts in a lacuna of about four letters; A, man. sec., inserts οὐ, and so read cghino.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 3

"Messenê," for, as I have said,1 Messenê too was a part of Laconia. As examples of apocopê from the poet himself, writers cite "krī," "dō," and "maps," 2 and also the passage "the heroes Automedon and Alcimus," for "Alcimedon"; then from Hesiod, who uses "brī" for "brithu" or "briaron"; and Sophocles and Ion, "rha" for "rhadion"; and Epicharmus, "li" for "lian," and "Syraco" for "Syracuse"; and in Empedocles,4 "ops" for "opsis": "the 'ops' of both becomes one"; and in Antimachus, "the sacred 'ops' of the Eleusinian Demeter," and "alphi" for "alphiton"; and Euphorion even uses "hel" for "helos"; and in Philetas, "eri" for "erion": "maidservants bring white 'eri's and put it in baskets"; and Aratus says "pēda" for "pēdalia": "the 'pēda' towards the wind"; and Simmias, "Dodo" for "Dodona." As for the rest of the places listed by the poet, some have been destroyed; of others traces are still left; and of others the names have been changed, for example, Augeiae 8 to Aegaeae; 9 for the Augeiae in Locris 10 no longer exists at all. As for Las, the story goes, the Dioscuri 11 once captured it

5 "Vision." For "erion," "wool."

² For "krithē," "dōma," "mapsidion," Aristotle (*Poet.* 1458 A) quotes the same examples.

³ Iliad 19. 392 (but see critical note on opposite page).

⁴ Frag. 88 (Diels). Aristotle (l.c.) quotes the same example.

^{7 &}quot;Rudders." 8 Iliad 2. 583.

⁹ That is, the Laconian (not the Locrian) Augeiae, which was thirty stadia from Gytheium (Pausanias 3. 21. 6), near the Linni of to-day.

¹⁰ Iliad 2, 532.

¹¹ Castor and Pollux.

έλειν ίστορουνται, ἀφ' οὖ δὴ Λαπέρσαι προσηγορεύθησαν, καὶ Σοφοκλῆς λέγει που

- νὴ τὰ Λαπέρσα, νὴ τὸν Εὐρώταν τρίτον, νὴ τοὺς ἐν "Αργει καὶ κατὰ Σπάρτην θεούς.1
- 4. Φησὶ δ' "Εφορος τοὺς κατασχόντας τὴν Λακωνικὴν 'Ηρακλείδας, Εὐρυσθένη τε καὶ Προκλῆ, διελεῖν εἰς ἐξ μέρη καὶ πολίσαι τὴν χώραν μίαν μὲν οὖν τῶν μερίδων, τὰς 'Αμύκλας, ἐξαίρετον δοῦναι τῷ προδόντι αὐτοῖς τὴν Λακωνικὴν καὶ πείσαντι τὸν κατέχοντα αὐτὴν ἀπελθεῖν ὑπόσπονδον μετὰ τῶν 'Αχαιῶν εἰς τὴν 'Ιωνίαν τὴν δὲ Σπάρτην βασίλειον ἀποφῆναι σφίσιν αὐτοῖς· εἰς δὲ τὰς ἄλλας πέμψαι βασιλέας, ἐπιτρέψαντας δέχεσθαι συνοίκους τοὺς βουλομένους τῶν ξένων, διὰ τὴν λειπανδρίαν χρῆσθαι δὲ Λαὶ μὲν ναυστάθμῳ διὰ τὸ εὐλίμενον, λίγυι δὲ πρὸς τοὺς πολεμίους ὁρμητηρίῳ, καὶ ' γὰρ ὁμορεῖν τοῖς κύκλῳ, Φάριδι 'δ δὲ ὡς γαζοφυλακίῳ 'δ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐκτὸς '' ἀσφάλειαν ἐχούση τ . . . 8 ὑπα-

The words καl Σοφοκλη̂s . . . θεούs, Meineke ejects.

² A has να . . . $\lambda l \mu \epsilon \nu \rho \nu$ with space for about fifteen letters; for $\lambda l \mu \epsilon \nu \rho \nu$ bno have $\epsilon b \lambda l \mu \epsilon \nu \rho \nu$. The above restoration of the text follows Curtius (*Peloponnesos* ii, p. 309); so Meineke, and Müller-Dübner.

3 Alyu, the editors, following O. Müller, for Altru.

4 A has $\pi ο \lambda \epsilon$... γὰρ $\kappa \tau \lambda$. with space for about fifteen letters; whence $\pi ο \lambda \epsilon \mu \iota$ in gi, $\pi ο \lambda \epsilon \mu \iota$ or in \hbar . The above is the restoration of Curtius (*l.o.*); so Müller-Dübner; and Meineke (except $\pi ο \lambda \epsilon \mu \iota$ or instead of $\pi \circ \lambda \epsilon \mu \iota$ or. But see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect. p. 995.

5 Φάριδι, Meineke, for Φερέα bno, Φεραία (other MSS.).

Others read Papalz.

A has δ... ἀπὸ κπλ., with space for about fifteen letters. Jones restores as above (cp. γαζοφυλακίφ in 7. 6. 1);

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 3-4

by siege, and it was from this fact that they got the appellation "Lapersae." And Sophocles says, "by the two Lapersae, I swear, by Eurotas third,

by the gods in Argos and about Sparta." 2

4. According to Ephorus: Eurysthenes and Procles, the Heracleidae, took possession of Laconia,3 divided the country into six parts, and founded cities; 4 now one of the divisions, Amyclae, they selected and gave to the man 5 who had betraved Laconia to them and who had persuaded the ruler who was in possession of it to accept their terms and emigrate with the Achaeans to Ionia; Sparta they designated as a royal residence for themselves; to the other divisions they sent kings, and because of the sparsity of the population gave them permission to receive as fellow-inhabitants any strangers who wished the privilege; and they used Las as a naval station because of its good harbour, and Aegys 6 as a base of operations against their enemies (for its territory bordered on those of the surrounding peoples) and Pharis as a treasury, because it afforded security against outsiders; . . . but

⁴ Cp. 8. 5. 5. ⁵ Philonomus (§ 5 following).

7 Its territory included Carystus (10, 1, 6.)

? ¿κτός, Meineke emends to ¿ντός.

¹ "Sackers of Las." ² Frag. 871 (Nauck).

³ Tradition places the Dorian Conquest as far back as 1104 p.c.

⁶ Aegys was situated in north-western Laconia near the source of the Eurotas.

Curtius, δὲ ταμιείφ πλείστην ; Müller-Dübner, δὲ ὡς ταμιείφ ; Meinoke, δὲ ἀρχείφ πλείστην.

⁸ After the letter τ A leaves a space for about fifteen letters; and restoration seems hopeless, though Curtius proposes Boiaîs δ' ἐμπορίφ.

κούοντας δ' άπαντας τοὺς περιοίκους Σπαρτιατῶν C 365 όμως ισονόμους είναι, μετέχοντας καὶ πολιτείας καὶ ἀρχείων καλείσθαι δὲ Είλωτας.1 Αγιν δὲ τον Ευρυσθένους άφελέσθαι την ισοτιμίαν καί συντελείν προστάξαι τἢ Σπάρτη τοὺς μὲν οὖν άλλους ύπακουσαι, τους δ' Ελείους, τους έχοντας τὸ "Ελος, ποιησαμένους ἀπόστασιν κατὰ κράτος άλωναι πολέμω καὶ κριθήναι δούλους ἐπὶ τακτοῖς τισίν, ώστε τὸν ἔχοντα μήτ' ελευθεροῦν εξείναι μήτε πωλείν έξω των όρων τούτους τούτον δέ λεχθήναι τὸν πρὸς τοὺς Είλωτας πόλεμον. σχεδον δέ τι καλ την είλωτείαν την ύστερον συμμείνασαν μέχρι της 'Ρωμαίων ἐπικρατείας' οί περί "Αγιν είσιν οί καταδείξαντες τρόπον γάρ τινα δημοσίους δούλους είχον οί Λακεδαιμόνιοι τούτους, κατοικίας τινάς αὐτοῖς ἀποδείξαντες καὶ λειτουργίας ίδίας.

5. Περὶ δὲ τῆς Λακώνων πολιτείας καὶ τῶν γενομένων παρ' αὐτοῖς μεταβολῶν τὰ μὲν πολλὰ παρείη τις ἂν διὰ τὸ γνώριμον, τινῶν δ' ἄξιον ἴσως μνησθῆναι. 'Αχαιοὺς γὰρ τοὺς Φθιώτας φασὶ συγκατελθόντας Πέλοπι εἰς τὴν Πελοπόννησον οἰκῆσαι τὴν Λακωνικήν, τοσοῦτον δ' ἀρετῆ διενεγκεῖν, ὥστε τὴν Πελοπόννησον, ἐκ πολλῶν ἤδη χρόνων 'Αργος λεγομένην, τότε 'Αχαϊκὸν 'Αργος λεχθῆναι, καὶ οὐ μόνον γε τὴν

 $^{^1}$ The words καλεΐσθαι δὲ Είλωτας, Meineke transposes to a position after "Elos.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 4-5

though the neighbouring peoples, one and all, were subject to the Spartiatae, still they had equal rights, sharing both in the rights of citizenship and in the offices of state, and they were called Helots:1 but Agis, the son of Eurysthenes, deprived them of the equality of rights and ordered them to pay tribute to Sparta; now all obeyed except the Heleians, the occupants of Helus, who, because they revolted, were forcibly reduced in a war, and were condemned to slavery, with the express reservation that no slaveholder should be permitted either to set them free or to sell them outside the borders of the country; and this war was called the War against the Helots. One may almost say that it was Agis and his associates who introduced the whole system of Helot-slavery that persisted until the supremacy of the Romans; for the Lacedaemonians held the Helots as state-slaves in a way, having assigned to them certain settlements to live in and special services to perform.

5. Concerning the government of the Laconians and the changes that took place among them, one might omit most things as well known, but there are certain things which it is perhaps worth while to mention. For instance, they say that the Achaeans of Phthiotis came down with Pelops into the Peloponnesus, took up their abode in Laconia, and so far excelled in bravery that the Peloponnesus, which now for many ages had been called Argos, came to be called Achaean Argos, and the name was applied not only in a general way to the

¹ Meineke and Forbiger transfer "and they were called Helots" to a position after "Helus" (following).

Πελοπόννησον, άλλὰ καὶ ἰδίως τὴν Λακωνικὴν οὕτω προσαγορευθῆναι· τὸ γοῦν τοῦ ποιητοῦ,

ποῦ Μενέλαος ἔην ; ἢ οὐκ "Αργεος ἦεν 'Αχαιικοῦ ;

δέχονταί τινες ούτως η οὐκ ην ἐν τῆ Λακωνικῆ: κατὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον, Φιλονόμου προδόντος την χώραν τοις Δωριεύσι, μετανέστησαν έκ της Λακωνικής είς την των Ίωνων, την καί υθυ 'Αγαίαν καλουμένην έροθμεν δὲ περὶ αὐτῶν έν τοις λχαϊκοίς. οι δὲ κατασχύντες την Λακωνικήν 1 κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ἐσωφρόνουν, ἐπεὶ δ' οὖν Λυκούργω τὴν πολιτείαν ἐπέτρεψαν, τοσοῦτον ύπερεβάλουτο τούς άλλους, ώστε μύνοι των Ελλήνων και γης και θαλάττης ἐπηρξαν, διετέλεσάν τε άρχοντες των Έλλήνων, έως άφείλουτο αὐτοὺς τὴν ἡγεμονίαν Θηβαῖοι, καὶ μετ' έκείνους εὐθὺς Μακεδόνες. οὐ μὴν τελέως γε οὐδὲ τούτοις είξαν, άλλα φυλιίττοντες την αὐτονομίαν έριν είχον περί πρωτείων ἀεὶ πρός τε τοὺς ἄλλους "Ελληνας καὶ πρὸς τοὺς τῶν Μακεδόνων βασιλέας. καταλυθέντων δε τούτων ύπο Γωμαίων, μικρά μέν τινα προσέκρουσαν τοῖς πεμπομένοις ὑπὸ Ρωμαίων στρατηγοῖς, τυραννούμενοι τότε καὶ πολιτευόμενοι μοχθηρώς αναλαβόντες δὲ σφᾶς ετιμήθησαν διαφερόντως και έμειναν ελεύθεροι, πλην των φιλικών λειτουργιών άλλο συντελουντες Ο 366 οὐδέν. νεωστὶ δ' Εὐρυκλής αὐτοὺς ἐτάραξε, δύξας ἀποχρήσασθαι τῆ Καίσαρος φιλία πέρα τοῦ

1 kal, before kar', Meineke omits.

¹ Odyssey 3, 249,

Peloponnesus, but also in a specific way to Laconia; at any rate, the words of the poet, "Where was Menelaüs? 1 or was he not in Achaean Argos?" 2 are interpreted by some thus: "or was he not in Laconia?" And at the time of the return of the Heracleidae, when Philonomus betrayed the country to the Dorians, the Achaeans emigrated from Laconia to the country of the Ionians, the country that still to-day is called Achaea. But I shall speak of them in my description of Achaea.3 Now the new possessors of Laconia restrained themselves at first, but after they turned over the government to Lycurgus they so far surpassed the rest that they alone of the Greeks ruled over both land and sea. and they continued ruling the Greeks until they were deprived of their hegemony, first Thebans, and immediately after them Macedonians. However, they did not wholly yield even to the Macedonians, but, preserving their autonomy, always kept up a struggle for the primacy both with the rest of the Greeks and with the kings of the Macedonians. And when the Macedonians had been overthrown by the Romans, the Lacedaemonians committed some slight offences against the practors who were sent by the Romans, because at that time they were under the rule of tyrants and had a wretched government; but when they had recovered themselves, they were held in particular honour, and remained free, contributing to Rome nothing else but friendly services. recently Eurycles has stirred up trouble among them, having apparently abused the friendship of Caesar

² Odyssey 3. 251.

μετρίου πρὸς τὴν ἐπιστασίαν αὐτῶν, ἐπαύσατο δ' ή ταραχή 1 ταγέως, εκείνου μεν παραγωρήσαντος είς τὸ χρεών, τοῦ δ' υίοῦ τὴν φιλίαν ἀπεστραμμένου την τοιαύτην πάσαν συνέβη δὲ καὶ τούς Ἐλευθερολάκωνας λαβείν τινὰ τάξιν πολιτείας, ἐπειδὴ Γωμαίοις προσέθεντο πρώτοι οἱ περίοικοι, τυραννουμένης της Σπάρτης, οί τε άλλοι καί οί Είλωτες. Έλλάνικος μέν οὖν Εὐρυσθένη καὶ Προκλέα φησί διατάξαι την πολιτείαν, "Εφορος δ' ἐπιτιμᾶ, φήσας Λυκούργου μὲν αὐτὸν μηδαμοῦ μεμνησθαι, τὰ δ' ἐκείνου ἔργα τοῖς μη προσήκουσιν άνατιθέναι μόνω γούν Λυκούργω ίερδυ ίδρῦσθαι καὶ θύεσθαι κατ' ἔτος, ἐκείνοις δέ. καίπερ οἰκισταῖς γενομένοις, μηδὲ τοῦτο δεδόσθαι, ώστε τούς ἀπ' αὐτῶν τούς μὲν Εὐρυσθενίδας,

1 ταραχή, Corais, for ἀρχή.

¹ Eurycles likewise abused the friendship of Herod the Great and others (Josephus, Antig. Jud. 16. 10 and Bell. Jud. 1, 26, 1-5).

² Others interpret the clause to mean simply "he died." but the Greek certainly alludes to his banishment by Caesar

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 5

unduly in order to maintain his authority over his subjects; but the trouble 1 quickly came to an end, Eurycles retiring to his fate,2 and his son 3 being averse to any friendship of this kind.4 And it also came to pass that the Eleuthero-Lacones 5 got a kind of republican constitution, since the Perioeci 6 and also the Helots, at the time when Sparta was under the rule of tyrants, were the first to attach themselves to the Romans. Now Hellanicus savs that Eurysthenes and Procles drew up the constitution:7 but Ephorus censures Hellanicus, saying that he has nowhere mentioned Lycurgus and that he ascribes the work of Lycurgus to persons who had nothing to do with it. At any rate, Ephorus continues, it is to Lycurgus alone that a temple has been erected and that annual sacrifices are offered. whereas Eurysthenes and Procles, although they were the founders, have not even been accorded the honour of having their respective descendants

(Josephus, Bell. Jud. 1. 26. 4 and Plutarch, Apophth. 208 A), after which nothing further is known of him (see Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Eurykles").

³ Gaius Julius, apparently named after Julius Caesar. In an inscription found on Cape Taenarum by Falconer he was extolled as the special benefactor of the Eleuthero-Lacones.

4 i.e. disloyalty to Caesar.

⁵ That is, "Free Laconians." Augustus released them from their subjection to the Lacedaemonians, and hence the name. At first they had twenty-four cities, but in the time of Pausanias only eighteen. For the names see Pausanias, 3. 21. 6.

6 "Perioeci" means literally "people living round (a town)," but it came to be the regular word for a class of dependent neighbours. They were not citizens, though not

state-slaves as were the Helots.

7 Strabo now means the Spartan constitution.

τοὺς δὲ Προκλείδας ¹ καλείσθαι, ἀλλὰ τοὺς μὲν 'Αγίδας ἀπὸ "Αγιδος τοῦ Εὐρυσθένους, τοὺς δ' Εὐρυπωντίδας ἀπὸ Εὐρυπῶντος τοῦ Προκλέους, τοὺς μὲν γὰρ βασιλεῦσαι ² δικαίως, τοὺς δέ, δεξαμένους ἐπήλυδας ἀνθρώπους, δι' ἐκείνων δυναστεῦσαι ὅθεν οὐδ' ἀρχηγέτας νομισθῆναι, ὅπερ πᾶσιν ἀποδίδοται οἰκισταῖς. Παυσανίαν τε τῶν Εὐρυπωντιδῶν ἐκπεσόντα ἔχθει ³ τῆς ἔτέρας οἰκίας ἐν τῆ φυγῆ συντάξαι λόγον περὶ τῶν Λυκούργου νόμων, ⁴ ὄντος τῆς ἐκβαλλούσης οἰκίας, ἐν ῷ καὶ ⁵ τοὺς χρησμοὺς λέγει τοὺς δοθέντας αὐτῷ περὶ τῶν πλείστων.

6. Περί δὲ τῆς φύσεως τῶν τόπων καὶ τούτων καὶ τῶν Μεσσηνιακῶν ταῦτα μὲν ἀποδεκτέον, λέγοντος Εὐριπίδου τὴν γὰρ Λακωνικήν φησιν

έχειν

πολύν μὲν ἄροτον, ἐκπονεῖν δ' οὐ ῥάδιον κοίλη γάρ, ὄρεσι περίδρομος, τραχεῖά τε δυσείσβολός τε πολεμίοις

¹ The passage tods de Hrondeldas . . . $\pi helo\tau \omega^{\nu}$, which, down to $\pi helo\tau \omega^{\nu}$, filled ten lines of A, is corrupt. There is a lacuna of from 11 to 16 letters at the end of each line. The other MSS, are helpful only in supplying A's third, fourth, and fifth lacunae (see Kramer's notes ad loc. II. 163). There is virtual agreement on the text except Hauravlav . . . πλείστων, where Jones adopts the reading of Ed. Meyer (Forsch, zur, alt. Gesch. 1892, I. 233 and Hermes, 1907, 135). Meyer's restoration is based on Jacob's new collation of the passage, which verifies that of Kramer in his Praefatio, p. 62. The various editors, including Kramer and Meineke, read olkelas (before έν τῆ φυγῆ) instead of olklas, and λέγειν instead of λέγει, but with no MS. authority. See also B. Niese in Nachr. von der königl. Gesellsch. der Wissensch. zu Göltingen, 1906, 138; K. J. Neumann in Sybels hist. Zeitsch. N. F. 1906. 55; Wilamowitz in Homerische Untersuch, 272; and Cobet in Miscell. Critica 175.

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called Eurysthenidae and Procleidae; instead, the respective descendants are called Agidae, after Agis the son of Eurysthenes, and France de Cor reigned in an honourable way, a really the same and Procles welcomed foreigners and through these maintained their overlordship; and hence they were not even honoured with the title of "archegetae," an honour which is always paid to founders; and further, Pausanias,2 after he was banished because of the hatred of the Eurypontidae, the other royal house, and when he was in exile, prepared a discourse on the laws of Lycurgus, who belonged to the house that banished him,3 in which he also tells the oracles that were given out to Lycurgus concerning most of the laws.

6. Concerning the nature of the regions, both Laconia and Messenia, one should accept what Euripides says in the following passages: He says that Laconia has "much arable land but is not easy to cultivate, for it is hollow, surrounded by mountains, rugged, and difficult for enemies to invade";

 $^{^{1}}$ i.e. the original, or independent, founders of a new race or state.

² A member of the house of the Agidae, and king of Sparta, 408-394 B.C. (Diod. Sic. 13. 75 and 14. 89).

³ He was the sixth in descent from Procles (10. 4, 18).

⁴ i.e. "low-lying." Cp. Homer's "Hollow Lacedaemon

⁴ i.e. "low-lying." Cp. Homer's "Hollow Lacedaemon" (Iliad 2, 581).

² βασιλεῦσαι, Cobet; others δυναστεῦσαι.

³ Or µlσει.

⁴ Meineke and others read: λόγ[ον κατὰ τοῦ Λυκούρ]γου, νόμων (note punctuation).

⁵ Others ἐκβαλλούση[s (MSS.), or ἐκβαλούση[s, αὐτὸν αἰτίου καὶ] κτλ.

την δὲ Μεσσηνιακην

καλλίκαρπου κατάρρυτόν τε μυρίοισι νάμασι, καὶ βουσὶ καὶ ποίμναισιν εὐβοτωτάτην, οὕτ' ἐν πνοαῖσι χείματος δυσχείμερον οὕτ' αὖ τεθρίπποις ἡλίου θερμὴν ἄγαν

καὶ ὑποβὰς τῶν πάλων φησίν, ὧν οἱ Ἡρακλείδαι περὶ τῆς χώρας ἐποιήσαντο, τὸν μὲν πρότερον γενέσθαι

γαίας Λακαίνης κύριου, φαύλου χθονός· τὸν δὲ δεύτερου τῆς Μεσσήνης,

άρετην έχούσης μείζου' ή λόγω φράσαι,

οΐαν καὶ ὁ Τυρταῖος φράζει. τὴν δὲ Λακωνικὴν καὶ τὴν Μεσσηνίαν ὁρίζειν, αὐτοῦ φήσαντος,

Παμισον είς θάλασσαν έξορμώμενον,

οὐ συγχωρητέου, δς διὰ μέσης ρεῖ τῆς Μεσσηιίας, οὐδαμοῦ τῆς νῦν Λακωνικῆς ἀπτόμενος. οὐκ εὖ δὲ οὐδ' ὅτι, τῆς Μεσσηνίας ὁμοίως ἐπιθαλαττιαίας οὔσης τῆ Λακωνικῆ, φησὶν αὐτὴν πρόσω ναυτίλοισιν εἶναι. ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὴν Ἦλιν εὖ διορίζει,

πρόσω δὲ βάντι ποταμὸν Ἡλις, ἡ Διὸς γείτων, κάθηται.¹

C 367 εἴτε ² γὰρ τὴν νῦν Ἡλείαν βούλεται λέγειν, ἥτις όμορεῖ τἢ Μεσσηνία, ταύτης οὐ προσώπτεται ὁ Παμισός, ὥσπερ γε οὐδὲ ³ τῆς Λακωνικῆς· εἴρηται γὰρ ὅτι διὰ μέσης ῥεῖ τῆς Μεσσηνίας· εἴτε τὴν παλαιὰν τὴν Κοίλην καλουμένην, πολὺ μᾶλλον

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 6

and that Messenia is "a land of fair fruitage and watered by innumerable streams, abounding in pasturage for cattle and sheep, being neither very wintry in the blasts of winter nor yet made too hot by the chariot of Helios"; 1 and a little below, in speaking of the lots which the Heracleidae cast for the country, he says that the first lot conferred "lordships over the land of Laconia, a poor country," and the second over Messenia, "whose fertility is greater than words can express"; and Tyrtaeus speaks of it in the same manner. But one should not admit that the boundary between Laconia and Messenia is formed, as Euripides says, "by the Pamisus, which rushes into the sea," for it flows through the middle of Messenia, nowhere touching the present Laconia. Neither is he right when he says that to mariners Messenia is far away, for Messenia like Laconia lies on the sea; and he does not give the right boundary of Elis either, "and far away, after one crosses the river, lies Elis, the neighbour of Zeus;" for if, on the one hand, he means the present Eleian country, which borders on Messenia, the Pamisus does not touch this country, any more than it does Laconia, for, as I have said, it flows through the middle of Messenia; or if, on the other hand, he means the old Coelê

¹ Frag. 1083 (Nauck).

3 oddé, Casaubon inserts; so the later editors.

¹ κάθηται, Meineke emends to κολείται.
² The passage εἴτε γὰρ... ἡ ⁹Ηλις is corrupt (see C. Müller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 995 and Kramer). On the several lacunae see Müller (Ind. Var. Lect.) or Kramer. The editors agree upon the above restorations with the exception of Λεποεατάν.

έκπίπτει της άληθείας διαβάντι γὰρ τὸν Παιισον έστι πολλή της Μεσσηνίας, είθ' ή των Λεπρεατών 1 άπασα καὶ Μακιστίων, 2 ἡν Τριφυλίαν ἐκάλουν, εἶθ' ἡ Πισᾶτις καὶ ἡ 'Ολυμπία.

είτα μετά τριακοσίους σταδίους ή Ήλις.

7. Γραφόντων δὲ τῶν μὲν Λακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν, τών δὲ καιετάεσσαν, ζητοῦσι, τὴν κητώεσσαν τίνα δέχεσθαι χρή, εἴτε ἀπὸ τῶν κητῶν, εἴτε μεγάλην, όπερ δοκεί πιθανώτερον είναι τήν τε καιετάεσσαν οι μεν καλαμινθώδη δέχονται, οι δέ. ότι οί ἀπὸ τῶν σεισμῶν ῥωχμοὶ καιετοὶ λέγονται, και ο καιέτας το δεσμωτήριον έντεθθεν το παρά Λακεδαιμονίοις, σπήλαιόν τι ένιοι δε κώους μάλλον τὰ τοιαῦτα κοιλώματα λέγεσθαί φασιν, ἀφ' οδ καλ τὸ

φηρσίν δρεσκώοισιν.

εὔσειστος δ' ή Λακωνική· καὶ δὴ τοῦ Ταϋγέτου κορυφάς τινας ἀπορραγηναί τινες μνημονεύουσιν. είσι δὲ λατομίαι λίθου πολυτελοῦς τοῦ μὲν Ταιναρίου ἐν Ταινάρω παλαιαί, νεωστὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῶ Ταϋγέτω μέταλλον ἀνέωξάν τινες εὐμένεθες. χορηγον έχοντες την των Ρωμαίων πολυτέλειαν.

² Μακιττίων, Jones, for Μεσσαίων, from conj. of Meineke. Groskuid conj. Megonular. Kramer and Curtius Mirvay.

¹ [Λεπρεατ]ων Müller-Dübner (in Latin translation) from conj. of Meineke. Kramer conj. ['Επει]ων; Curtius [Καυκών ων.

¹ See S. 3, 2.

² i.e. in Homer's text, Iliad 2. 581 and Odyssey 4, 1.

or "cetaceans," but Strabo obviously eaks "the sense of "rayines" or "clefts" more · speaks (see Buttman, Lexilogus s.v., and Goebel, Lexilogus s.v.).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 6-7

Elis. he deviates much further from the truth; for after one crosses the Pamisus there is still a large part of Messenia to traverse, and then the whole of the territories of the Lepreatae and the Macistii, which they used to call Triphylia; and then come Pisatis and Olympia, and then, three hundred stadia farther on, Elis.

7. Since some critics write 2 Lacedaemon "Ketoessan" and others "Kaietaessan," the question is asked, how should we interpret "Ketoessa," whether as derived from "Ketê," 3 or as meaning "large," 4 which seems to be more plausible. And as for "Kaietaessan," some interpret it as meaning "Kalaminthodê," 5 whereas others say that the clefts caused by earthquakes are called "Kaietoi," and that from "Kaietoi" is derived "Kaietas," the word among the Lacedaemonians for their "prison," which is a But some prefer to call such sort of cavern. cavernous places "Kooi," and whence, they add, comes the expression "'oreskoioi' monsters," 6 Laconia is subject to earthquakes, and in fact some writers record that certain peaks of Taygetus have been broken away. And there are quarries of very costly marble—the old quarries of Taenarian marble on Taenarum; and recently some men have opened a large quarry in Taygetus, being supported in their undertaking by the extravagance of the Romans.

in mint."

⁴ The meaning given to the word in the scholia to Homer. and one which seems more closely associated with the usual monster."

^{1. ...} s, we are Homer refers to the Centaurs, which, according to the above interpretation, are "monsters that live in mountain-caverns,"

8. "Οτι δὲ Λακεδαίμων όμωνύμως λέγεται καὶ ή χώρα καὶ ή πόλις, δηλοῖ καὶ "Ομηρος (λέγω δὲ χώραν σὺν τῆ Μεσσηνία)· περὶ μὲν δὴ τῶν τόξων ὅταν λέγη·

καλά, τὰ οἱ ξεῖνος Λακεδαίμονι δῶκε τυχήσας "Ιφιτος Εὐρυτίδης·

 ϵ iτ' ἐπενέγκη·1

τω δ' ἐν Μεσσήνη ξυμβλήτην ἀλλήλοιιν οἴκφ ἐν 'Ορτιλόχοιο'

την χώραν λέγει, ης μέρος ην και η Μεσσηνία οὐ διήνεγκεν οὖν αὐτῷ και οὕτως εἰπεῖν

ξεῖνος 2 Λ ακεδαίμονι δῶκε τυχήσας,

καὶ

τω δ' ἐν Μεσσήνη ξυμβλήτην· ὅτι γὰρ αἱ Φηραί εἰσιν ὁ τοῦ Ὀρτιλόχου οἶκος,

οτι γαρ αι Φηραι είσιο ο 100 Ορτικοχού οίκο δήλου:

ές Φηρὰς δ' ἵκοντο Διοκλῆος ποτὶ δῶμα, υίέος Ὁρτιλόχοιο,

ὅ τε Τηλέμαχος καὶ ὁ Πεισίστρατος αἱ δὲ Φηραὶ τῆς Μεσσηνίας εἰσίν. ὅταν δ' ἐκ τῶν Φηρῶν ὁρμηθέντας τοὺς περὶ Τηλέμαχον πανημερίους φῆ σείειν ζυγόν, εἶτ' εἴπη,

δύσετό τ' ηέλιος,

οί δ' ίξον κοίλην Λακεδαίμονα κητώεσσαν πρὸς δ' ἄρα δώματ' ἔλων Μενελάου,

C 368 τὴν πόλιν δεῖ δέχεσθαι· εἰ δὲ μή, ἐκ Λακεδαίμονος εἰς Λακεδαίμονα φανεῖται λέγων τὴν ἄφιξιν· ἄλλως τε οὐ πιθανόν, μὴ ἐν Σπάρτῃ τὴν οἴκησιν 146

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 8

8. Homer makes it clear that both the country and the city are called by the same name, Lacedaemon (and when I say "country" I include Messenia with Laconia). For in speaking of the bows, when he says, "beautiful gifts which a friend had given him when he met him in Lacedaemon, even Iphitus the son of Eurytus," 1 and then adds, "these twain met one another in Messenê in the home of Ortilochus." 2 Homer means the country of which Messenia was a part. Accordingly it made no difference to him whether he said "a friend had given him when he met him in Lacedaemon" or "these twain met in Messenê." For, that Pherae is the home of Ortilochus, is clear from this passage: "and they" (Telemachus and Peisistratus) "went to Pherae, the home of Diocles, son of Ortilochus"; 3 and Pherae is in Messenia. But when Homer says that, after Telemachus and his companions set out from Pherae, "they shook the yoke all day long," 4 and then adds, "and the sun set, and they came to Hollow Lacedaemon 'Ketoessan,' 5 and then drove to the palace of Menelaüs," 6 we must interpret him as meaning the city; otherwise it will be obvious that the poet speaks of their arrival at Lacedaemon from Lacedaemon! And, besides, it is not probable that

¹ Odyssey 21. 13.

² Odyssey 21, 15.

³ Odyssey 3, 488. ⁴
⁵ See footnote 4, p 141.

⁴ Odyssey 3, 486, 141, 6 Odyssey 4, 1-2,

¹ επενέγκη, Corais, for επήνεγκε; so the later editors.

εἶναι τοῦ Μενελάου, οὐδέ, μὴ οὕσης 2 ἐκεῖ, τὸν Τηλέμαχον λέγειν·

είμι γὰρ ἐς Σπάρτην τε καὶ εἰς Πύλον.

δοκεῖ ἀντιπίπτειν ³ τούτφ τὸ τοῖς τῆς χώρας ἐπιθέτοις αὐτὸν χρῆσθαι,⁴ εἰ μὴ νὴ Δία ποιητικῆ τις τοῦτο συγχωρήσει ἐξουσία, βέλτιον ⁵ γὰρ τὴν Μεσσήνην μετὰ τῆς Λακωνικῆς ἢ ⁶ Πύλου τῆς ὑπὸ τῷ Νέστορι, μηδὲ δὴ καθ' αὐτὴν τάττεσθαι ἐν τῷ Καταλόγφ, μηδὲ κοινωνοῦσαν τῆς στρατείας.7

VI

1. Μετὰ δὲ Μαλέας ὁ ᾿Λργολικὸς ἐκδέχεται κόλπος καὶ ὁ Ἑρμιονικός ὁ μὲν μέχρι τοῦ Σκυλλαίου πλέοντι ὡς πρὸς ἔω βλέπων καὶ πρὸς τὰς Κυκλάδας, ὁ δὲ ἑωθινώτερος τούτου μέχρι πρὸς Αἴγιναν καὶ τὴν Ἐπιδαυρίαν. τὰ μὲν δὴ πρῶτα τοῦ ᾿Αργολικοῦ Λάκωνες ἔχουσι, τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ ᾿Αργεῖοι ἐν οἰς ἐστὶ τῶν μὲν Λακώνων τὸ Δήλιον, ἱερὸν ᾿Απόλλωνος, ὁμώνυμον τῷ Βοιωτιακῷ, καὶ

¹ οὐδέ, Kramer inserts, from conj. of Pletho.

² μη οἴσης, Kramer, for μηνούσης Agh and μηδ' οἴσης (Bino, and A man. sec.). So Meincke, Müller-Dübner and others.

³ [δὲ ἀντι]πίπτειν, Madvig, for γὰρ συμπίπτειν bno; Meineke

and Forbiger read δε συμπίπτειν.

⁴ αὐ[τὸν χρῆσθαι], Kramer; Forbiger, αὐ[τὸν μὴ χρῆσθαι].
⁵ A reads ἐξο... τιον, with a lacuna of about eight letters, but bno have ἐξουσία... τιον. Kramer conj. [βέλ]τιον, and Meineke so reads, but the carlier editors read [ἐναν]τίον.

6 Meineke inserts καί (as in bno) instead of ή (Müller-

Dübner).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 5. 8-6. 1

the residence of Menelaüs was not at Sparta, nor yet, if it were not there, that Telemachus would say, "for I would go both to Sparta and to Pylus." ¹ But the fact that Homer uses the epithets of the country ² is in disagreement with this view ³ unless, indeed, one is willing to attribute this to poetic license—as one should do, for it were better for Messenê to be included with Laconia or with the Pylus that was subject to Nestor, and not to be set off by itself in the Catalogue as not even having a part in the expedition.

VI

1. After Maleae follows the Argolic Gulf, and then the Hermionic Gulf; the former stretches as far as Scyllacum, facing approximately eastwards and towards the Cyclades, while the latter is more to the east than the former and extends as far as Aegina and Epidauria. Now the first places on the Argolic Gulf are occupied by Laconians, and the rest by the Argives. Among the places belonging to the Laconians is Delium, which is sacred to Apollo and bears the same name as the place in

Odyssey 2, 359.

³ i.e. that Homer's country of Lacedaemon includes Messenia.

² In Odyssey 4. 1, and Iliad 2. 581 (Catalogue of Ships). But the epithets are omitted in Odyssey 21. 13.

[?] A reads $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha$. . . $\lambda\epsilon\alpha s$ with a lacuna of about twelve letters, but Merà $\delta\epsilon$ Max (see next §) is supplied man. sec.

Μινώα φρούριον, όμώνυμος καὶ αὕτη τῆ Μεγαρικῆ, καὶ ἡ λιμηρὰ Ἐπίδαυρος, ὡς ᾿Αρτεμίδωρός φησιν. ᾿Απολλόδωρος δὲ Κυθήρων πλησίον ἱστορεῖ ταύτην, εὐλίμενον δὲ οὖσαν βραχέως καὶ ἐπιτετμημένως λιμηρὰν εἰρῆσθαι, ὡς ἃν λιμενηράν, μεταβεβληκέναι δὲ τοὔνομα. ἔστι δὲ τραχὺς ὁ παράπλους εὐθὺς ἀπὸ Μαλεῶν ἀρξάμενος μέχρι πολλοῦ ὁ Λακωνικός, ἔχει δ᾽ ὅμως ὑφόρμους καὶ λιμένας. ἡ λοιπὴ δ᾽ ἐστὶ παραλία εὐλίμενος, νησίδιά τε πολλὰ πρόκειται αὐτῆς οὐκ ἄξια

μνήμης.

2. Τῶν δ' ᾿Αργείων αι τε Πρασιαὶ καὶ τὸ Τημένιον, ἐν ῷ τέθαπται Τήμενος, καὶ ἔτι πρότερον τὸ χωρίον, δι οῦ ῥεῖ ποταμὸς ἡ Λέρνη καλουμένη, ὁμώνυμος τῆ λίμνη, ἐν ἤ μεμύθευται τὰ περὶ τὴν Ὑδραν. τὸ δὲ Τημένιον ἀπέχει τοῦ Ἦργους ἑξ καὶ εἰκοσι σταδίους ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης, ἀπὸ δὲ τοῦ ᾿Αργους εἰς τὸ Ἡραῖον τεσσαράκοντα, ἔνθεν δὲ εἰς Μυκήνας δέκα. μετὰ δὲ τὸ Τημένιον ἡ Ναυπλία, τὸ τῶν ᾿Αργείων ναύσταθμον τὸ δ΄ ἔτυμον ἀπὸ τοῦ ταῖς ναυσὶ προσπλεῖσθαι. ἀπὸ τούτου δὲ πεπλάσθαι φασὶ τὸν Ναύπλιον καὶ τοὺς παῖδας αὐτοῦ παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις οὐ γὰρ Ὅμηρεν ἀμνημονῆσαι ἀν τούτων, τοῦ μὲν Παλαμήδους τοσαύτην σοφίαν καὶ σύνεσιν ἐπιδεδειγμένου, δολοφονηθέντος δὲ ἀδίκως, τοῦ δὲ Ναυπλίου ποσοῦτον ἀπεργασαμένου φθόρον ἀνθρώπων περὶ τὸν Καφηρέα. ἡ δὲ

¹ The Boeotian Delium was on the site of the Dilesi of to-day. The site of the Laconian Delium is uncertain.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 1-2

Boeotia; and also Minoa, a stronghold, which has the same name as the place in Megaris; and Epidaurus Limera, as Artemidorus says. But Apollodorus observes that this Epidaurus Limera is near Cythera, and that, because it has a good harbour, it was called "Limenera," which was abbreviated and contracted to "Limera," so that its name has been changed. Immediately after sailing from Maleae the Laconian coast is rugged for a considerable distance, but still it affords anchoring-places and harbours. The rest of the coast is well provided with harbours; and off the coast lie many small islands, but they are not worth mentioning.

2. But to the Argives belongs Prasiae, and also Temenium, where Temenus was buried, and, still before Temenium, the district through which flows the river Lernê, as it is called, bearing the same name as the marsh in which is laid the scene of the myth of the Hydra. Temenium lies above the sea at a distance of twenty-six stadia from Argos; and from Argos to Heraeum the distance is forty stadia, and thence to Mycenae ten. After Temenium comes Nauplia, the naval station of the Argives; and the name is derived from the fact that the place is accessible to ships.3 And it is on the basis of this name, it is said, that the myth of Nauplius and his sons has been fabricated by the more recent writers of myth, for Homer would not have failed to mention these, if Palamedes had displayed such wisdom and sagacity, and if he was unjustly and treacherously murdered, and if Nauplius wrought destruction to

so many men at Cape Caphereus. But in addition

* i.e. "Naus" (ship) + "pleo" (sail).

γενεαλογία πρὸς τῷ μυθώδει καὶ τοῖς χρόνοις διημάρτηται· δεδόσθω γὰρ Ποσειδῶνος εἶναι, C 369 ᾿Αμυμώνης δὲ πῶς τὸν κατὰ τὰ Τρωικὰ ἔτι ζῶντα; ἐφεξῆς δὲ τῆ Ναυπλία τὰ σπήλαια καὶ οἱ ἐν αὐτοῖς οἰκοδομητοὶ λαβύρινθοι, Κυκλώπεια δ' ὀνομάζουσιν.

3. Εἶτ' ἄλλα χωρία, καὶ ἐφεξῆς ὁ Ἑρμιονικὸς κόλπος· καὶ γὰρ τοῦτον 'Ομήρου ¹ τάξαντος ὑπὸ τῆ 'Αργεία καὶ ἡμῖν οὐ παροπτέος ἐνέφηνεν ² ὁ μερισμὸς τῆς περιοδείας οὖτος. ἄρχεται δ' ἀπὸ 'Ασίνης ³ πολίχνης· εἰθ' 'Ερμιόνη καὶ Τροιζήν· ἐν παράπλι δὲ πρόκειται καὶ Καλαυρία νῆσος, κύκλον ἔχουσα ἐκατὸν καὶ ⁴ τριάκοντα σταδίων, πορθμῷ δὲ τετρασταδίφ διεστῶσα τῆς ἡπείρου.

4. Εΐθ' ὁ Σαρωνικός κόλπος οἱ δὲ πόντον λέγουσιν, οἱ δὲ πόρον, καθ' δ καὶ πέλαγος λέγεται Σαρωνικόν καλεῖται δὲ πᾶς ὁ συνάπτων πόρος ἀπὸ τῆς 'Ερμιονικῆς καὶ τῆς περὶ τὸν 'Ισθμὸν θαλάττης τῷ τε Μυρτώφ πελάγει καὶ τῷ Κρητικῷ. τοῦ δὲ Σαρωνικοῦ 'Επίδαυρός τέ ἐστι καὶ ἡ προκειμένη νῆσος Αἴγινα εἶτα Κεγχρεαί, τὸ τῶν Κορινθίων ἐπὶ τὰ πρὸς ἕω μέρη ναύσταθμον

² The lacuna of about twelve letters in A is supplied by

bknol as above.

4 ἐκατὸν καί, Jones inserts (cp. 8. 6. 14, where the same

insertion is made).

 $^{^1}$ A reads κal . . . $\dot{\eta}\rho\sigma\nu$, with lacuna of about ten letters, which Kramer supplies as above.

 $^{^3}$ 'A σ ($\nu\eta$ s, added in marg. A, man. sec. ; 'A σ ($\alpha\nu\eta$ s, man. sec. Kramer would supply the lacuna in A ($-\alpha\nu\eta$ s) thus : ['A $\lambda\iota$]- $\kappa\eta$ s (see Pausanias 2. 36. 1).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 2-4

to its fabulous character the genealogy of Nauplius is also wholly incorrect in respect to the times involved; for, granting that he was the son of Poseidon, how could a man who was still alive at the time of the Trojan war have been the son of Amymonê? Next after Nauplia one comes to the caverns and the labyrinths built in them, which are called

Cyclopeian.2

3. Then come other places, and next after them the Hermionic Gulf; for, since Homer assigns this gulf also to Argeia, it is clear that I too should not overlook this section of the circuit. The gulf begins at the town of Asinê.³ Then come Hermionê and Troezen; and, as one sails along the coast, one comes also to the island of Calauria, which has a circuit of one bundred and thirty stadia and is separated from the mainland by a strait four stadia wide.

4. Then comes the Saronic Gulf; but some call it a sea and others a strait; and because of this it is also called the Saronic Sea. Saronic Gulf is the name given to the whole of the strait, stretching from the Hermionic Sea and from the sea that is at the Isthmus, that connects with both the Myrtoan and Cretan Seas. To the Saronic Gulf belong both Epidaurus and the island of Aegina that lies off Epidaurus; then Cenchreae, the easterly naval station of the Corinthians; then, after sailing forty-

² Cp. 8. 6. 11.

¹ Strabo confuses Nauplius, son of Poseidon and Amymonê and distant ancestor of Palamedes, with the Nauplius who was the father of Palamedes.

³ The Asinê in Argolis, not far from Nauplia, not the Messenian Asinê, of course (see Pauly-Wissowa).

εἶτα λιμὴν Σχοινοῦς πλεύσαντι τεσσαράκοντα καὶ πέντε σταδίους· ἀπὸ δὲ Μαλεῶν τοὺς πάντας περὶ χιλίους καὶ ὀκτακοσίους. κατὰ δὲ τὸν Σχοινοῦντα ὁ δίολκος, τὸ στενώτατον τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ, περὶ ὃν τὸ τοῦ Ἰσθμίου Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν· ἀλλὰ νῦν τὰ μὲν ὑπερκείσθω· ἔξω γάρ ἐστι τῆς ᾿Αργείας. ἀναλαβόντες δ' ἐφοδεύσωμεν πάλιν τὰ κατὰ τὴν ᾿Αργείαν.

5. Καὶ πρῶτον ποσαχῶς λέγεται παρὰ τῷ ποιητῆ τὸ "Αργος καὶ καθ' αὐτὸ καὶ μετὰ τοῦ ἐπιθέτου, 'Αχαϊκὸν "Αργος καλοῦντος ἡ "Ιασον ἡ ἵππιον ἡ Πελασγικὸν ἡ ἱππόβοτον. καὶ γὰρ ἡ

πόλις "Αργος λέγεται"

"Αργος τε Σπάρτη τε' οί δ' "Αργος τ' είχου Τίρυνθά τε.

καὶ ή Πελοπόννησος,

ήμετέρφ ἐνὶ οἴκφ ἐν "Αργεϊ-

οὐ γὰρ ἡ πόλις γε ἢν οἶκος αὐτοῦ· καὶ ὅλη ἡ Ἑλλάς· ᾿Αργείους γοῦν καλεῖ πάντας, καθάπερ καὶ Δαναοὺς καὶ ὙΑχαιούς. τὴν γοῦν ὁμωνυμίαν τοῖς ἐπιθέτοις διαστέλλεται, τὴν μὲν Θετταλίαν Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος καλῶν,

νῦν αὖ τούς, ὅσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν Ἄργος ἔναιον,

την δὲ Πελοπόννησον,

εὶ δέ κεν "Αργος ἱκοίμεθ' 'Αχαιικόν' η οὐκ "Αργεος η εν 'Αχαιικοῦ ;

σημαίνων ἐνταῦθα, ὅτι καὶ ᾿Αχαιοὶ ἰδίως ώνο-154

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 4-5

five stadia, one comes to Schoenus, a harbour. From Maleae thither the total distance is about eighteen hundred stadia. Near Schoenus is the "Diolcus," the narrowest part of the Isthmus, where is the temple of the Isthmian Poseidon. However, let us for the present postpone the discussion of these places, for they lie outside of Argeia, and let us resume again our description of those in Argeia.

5. And in the first place let me mention in how many ways the term "Argos" is used by the poet, not only by itself, but also with epithets, when he calls Argos "Achaean," or "Iasian," or "hippian," or "Pelasgian," or "horse-pasturing." 4 For, in the first place, the city is called Argos: "Argos and Sparta," 5 " and those who held Argos and Tiryns." 6 And, secondly, the Peloponnesus: "in our home in Argos," 7 for the city of Argos was not his 8 home. And, thirdly, Greece as a whole; at any rate, he calls all Greeks Argives, just as he calls them Danaans and Achaeans. However, he differentiates identical names by epithets, calling Thessaly "Pelasgian Argos": "Now all, moreover, who dwelt in Pelasgian Argos";9 and calling the Peloponnesus "Achaean Argos." "And if we should come to Achaean Argos," 10 "Or was he not in Achaean Argos?" 11 And here he signifies that

Now Kalamaki.

² See 8. 2. 1, and foot-note.

³ But this epithet (ἵππιον, "land of horses") is not applied to Argos anywhere in the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey*. Pindar so uses it once, in *Isth.* 7 (6). 17.

e.g. Iliad 2. 287.

⁵ Iliad 4. 52.

⁶ Iliad 2. 559. ⁸ Agamemnon's.

⁷ Iliad 1. 30. ⁹ Iliad 2. 681.

¹⁰ Iliad 9, 141,

¹¹ Odyssey 3. 251.

μάζουτο οἱ Πελοπουνήσιοι κατ' ἄλλην σημασίαν. "Ιασόν τε "Αργος την Πελοπόννησον λέγει.

εὶ πάντες γ' ἐσίδοιεν ἀν' Ίασον Ἄργος 'Αγαιοί C 370 τὴν Πηνελόπην, ὅτι πλείους ἂν λάβοι μνηστῆρας. ού γὰρ τοὺς ἐξ ὅλης τῆς Ἑλλάδος εἰκός, ἀλλὰ τους έγγυς. ἱππόβοτον δὲ καὶ ἵππιον κοινώς

εἴρηκε.

6. Περί δὲ τῆς Ἑλλάδος καὶ Ἑλλήνων καὶ Πανελλήνων άντιλέγεται. Θουκυδίδης μέν γάρ του ποιητήν μηδαμού βαρβάρους είπειν φησί διά τὸ μηδὲ "Ελληνάς πω τὸ ἀντίπαλον εἰς ἐν ὄνομα αποκεκρίσθαι. καὶ Απολλόδωρος δὲ μόνους τοὺς έν Θετταλία καλεῖσθαί φησιν "Ελληνας"

Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο καὶ "Ελληνες.

Ήσίοδον μέντοι καὶ ἀΑρχίλοχον ἤδη εἰδέναι καὶ "Ελληνας λεγομένους τούς σύμπαντας καὶ Πανέλληνας, τὸν μὲν περὶ τῶν Προιτίδων λέγοντα. ώς Πανέλληνες έμνήστευον αὐτάς, τὸν δὲ

ώς Πανελλήνων ὀϊζύς ές Θάσον συνέδραμεν.

άλλοι δ' ἀντιτιθέασιν, ὅτι ὁ ποιητὴς 1 καὶ βαρβάρους εἴρηκεν, εἰπών γε βαρβαροφώνους τοὺς Κάρας, καὶ "Ελληνας τοὺς πάντας.

άνδρός, τοῦ κλέος εὐρὺ καθ' Έλλάδα καὶ μέσον "Αργος:

καὶ πάλιν

εὶ δ' ἐθέλεις τραφθηναι ἀν' Ἑλλάδα καὶ μέσον "Αργος.2

1 δ ποιητήs, Kramer proposes to insert in the lacuna of about fifteen letters in A between arrivi and kal, thus supplementing the θεασιν ότι supplied by man. sec.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 5-6

under a different designation the Peloponnesians were also called Achaeans in a special sense. And he calls the Peloponnesus "Iasian Argos": "If all the Achaeans throughout Iasian Argos could see" Penelope, she would have still more wooers; for it is not probable that he meant the Greeks from all Greece, but only those that were near. But the epithets "horse-pasturing" and "hippian"

he uses in a general sense.

6. But critics are in dispute in regard to the terms "Hellas," "Hellenes," and "Panhellenes." For Thucydides 1 says that the poet nowhere speaks of barbarians, "because the Hellenes had not as vet been designated by a common distinctive name opposed to that of the barbarians." And Apollodorus says that only the Greeks in Thessaly were called Hellenes: "and were called Myrmidons and Hellenes." 2 He says, however, that Hesiod and Archilochus already knew that all the Greeks were called, not only Hellenes, but also Panhellenes, for Hesiod, in speaking of the daughters of Proteus, says that the Panhellenes wooed them, and Archilochus says that "the woes of the Panhellenes centred upon Thasos." But others oppose this view, saying that the poet also speaks of barbarians, since he speaks of the Carians as men of barbarous speech,3 and of all the Greeks as Hellenes, "the man whose fame is wide throughout Hellas and mid-Argos," 4 and again, "If thou wishest to journey throughout Hellas and mid-Argos."5

¹ 1. 3. ² Hiad 2. 684. ² Hiad 2. 867. ⁴ Odyssey 1. 344. ⁵ Odyssey 15. 80.

² καl πάλιν . . . "Apyos, omitted by BEl.

7. 'ΙΙ μὲν οὖν πόλις ἡ τῶν 'Αργείων ἐν χωρίοις ἐπιπέδοις ἴδρυται τὸ πλέον, ἄκραν δ' ἔχει τὴν καλουμένην Λάρισαν, λόφον εὐερκῆ μετρίως, ἔχοντα ἰερὸν Διός· ῥεῖ δ' αὐτῆς πλησίον ὁ 'Ιναχος, χαραδρώδης ποταμός, τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων ἐκ Λυρκείου τοῦ κατὰ τὴν Κυνουρίαν ὄρους τῆς 'Αρκαδίας.¹ περὶ δὲ τῶν μυθευομένων πηγῶν εἴρηται, διότι πλάσματα ποιητῶν ἐστί· πλάσμα δὲ καὶ τὸ "Αργος ἄνυδρον,

θεοὶ δ' αὖ θέσαν 'Αργος ἔνυδρον,2

τής τε χώρας κοίλης οὔσης καὶ ποταμοῖς διαρρεομένης καὶ ἕλη καὶ λίμνας παρεχομένης, καὶ τῆς πόλεως εὖπορουμένης ὕδασι φρεάτων πολλῶν καὶ ἐπιπολαίων. αἰτιῶνται δὴ ³ τῆς ἀπάτης τὸ

καί κεν ἐλέγχιστος πολυδίψιον "Αργος ίκοίμην. τοῦτο δ' ἤτοι ἀντὶ τοῦ πολυπόθητον κεῖται, ἢ χωρὶς τοῦ δ πολυίψιον, ὡς

πολύφθορόν τε δῶμα Ηελοπιδῶν τόδε

φησὶ Σοφοκλῆς· τὸ γὰρ προϊάψαι καὶ ἰάψαι καὶ ἔψασθαι φθοράν τινα καὶ βλάβην σημαίνει·

The words τοῦ κατὰ . . . 'Αρκαδίας are by Kramer regarded as an interpolation, and Meincke ejects them. C. Müller would emend Κυνουρίαν το συνορίαν.

² θεοί δ' αδ θέσαν 'Αργος ένυδρον, Meincke, following conj. of Tyrwhitt, emends to 'Αργος άνυδρον έδν Δανααί θέσαν 'Αργος ένυδρον, the verse quoted by Strabo in § 8 following.

δή, Meineke emends to δέ.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 7

7. Now the city of the Argives 1 is for the most part situated in a plain, but it has for a citadel the place called Larisa, a hill that is fairly well fortified and contains a temple of Zeus. And near the city flows the Inachus, a torrential river that has its sources in Lyrceius, the mountain that is near Cynuria in Arcadia.2 But concerning the sources of which mythology tells us, they are fabrications of poets, as I have already said.3 And "waterless Argos" is also a fabrication ("but the gods made Argos well watered"),4 since the country lies in a hollow, and is traversed by rivers, and contains marshes and lakes, and since the city is well supplied with waters of many wells whose water-level reaches the surface. So critics find the cause of the mistake in this verse: "And in utter shame would I return to πολυδίψιον 5 Argos." 6 πολυδίψιον either is used for $\pi \circ \lambda \upsilon \pi \circ \theta \eta \tau \circ \nu$, or, omitting the δ , for $\pi \circ \lambda \upsilon \dot{\iota} \psi \iota \circ \nu$, in the sense of $\pi \circ \lambda \dot{\iota} \phi \theta \circ \rho \circ \nu$, as in the phrase of Sophocles, "and the πολύφθορον home of the Pelopidae there"; for the words προϊάψαι and ιάψαι and τψασθαι signify a kind of destruction or

³ 6. 2. 4.

4 The authorship of these words is unknown.

6 Iliad 4. 171.

7 i.e. "much longed for." 8 i.e. "very destructive."

² It is Mt. Lycaeus, not '''' ''near Cynuria in Arcadia." But Lycaeus 'is on the confines of Messenia and Arca ... : note.

⁵ i.e. "very thirsty," though Strabo and Athenaeus (444 E) give the word a different interpretation.

[•] The word means either "very destructive" or "ruined by the deaths of many "-clearly the latter in the phrase here cited from the Electra, 1. 10.

νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ' ἴψεται υἶας ᾿Αχαιῶν· κατὰ χρόα καλὸν ἰάψη· ᾿Αιδι προΐαψεν.

άλλως τε οὐ τὴν πόλιν λέγει τὸ "Αργος (οὐ γὰρ ἐκεῖσε ἔμελλεν ἀφίξεσθαι), ἀλλὰ τὴν Πελοπόννησον, οὐ δήπου καὶ ταύτην διψηρὰν οὖσαν. καὶ σὺν τῷ δ δὲ ὑπερβατῶς δέχονταί τινες κατὰ συναλοιφὴν μετὰ τοῦ συνδέσμου τοῦ δέ· ἵν' ἢ οὕτως,

καί κεν ἐλέγχιστος πολὺ δ' ἴψιον ἤργος ἱκοίμην,

ήγουν πολυίψιον¹ "Αργοσδε ίκοίμην άντὶ τοῦ εἰς "Αργος.

C 371 ΄8. Εἶς μὲν δὴ Ἰναχός ἐστιν ὁ διαρρέων τὴν ᾿Αργείαν ἄλλος δὲ ποταμὸς Ἐρασῖνος ἐν τῆ ᾿Αργεία ἐστίν οὖτος δὲ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἐκ Στυμφάλου τῆς ᾿Αρκαδίας λαμβάνει καὶ τῆς ἐκεῖ λίμνης τῆς καλουμένης Στυμφαλίδος, ἐν ἢ τὰς ὅρνεις μυθολογοῦσι τὰς ὑπὸ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους τοξεύμασι καὶ τυμπάνοις ἐξελαθείσας, ὰς ² καὶ αὐτὰς καλοῦσι Στυμφαλίδας δύντα δ' ὑπὸ γῆς φασὶ τὸν ποταμὸν τοῦτον ἐκπίπτειν εἰς τὴν ᾿Αργείαν καὶ ποιεῖν ἐπίρρυτον τὸ πεδίον τὸν δ' Ἐρασῖνον καλοῦσι καὶ ᾿Αρσῖνον. ἡ δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ὁμώνυμος ἐκ τῆς ᾿Αρκαδίας εἰς τὸν κατὰ Βοῦραν

¹ Between lκοlμην and ψιον about ten letters have fallen out of the MSS. Instead of ήγουν, which Kramer supplies, no has ήτοι.

² as, Corais inserts.

The words τὸν . . . 'Αρσῖνον, Kramer suspects; Meineke ejects.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 7-8

affliction: "Now he is merely making trial, but soon he will afflict the sons of the Achaeans"; 2 "mar 3 her fair flesh"; 4 "untimely sent 5 to Hades." 6 And besides, Homer does not mean the city of Argos (for it was not thither that Agamemnon was about to return), but the Peloponnesus, which certainly is not a "thirsty" land either. Moreover some critics, retaining the δ , interpret the word by the figure hyperbaton and as a case of synaloepha with the connective $\delta \epsilon_0^*$, so that the verse would read thus: "And in utter shame would I return $\pi o \lambda \dot{v} \psi \iota \sigma \nu "A \rho \gamma o \sigma \delta \epsilon_0$," where "Apyo $\sigma \delta \dot{\epsilon}$ stands for $\dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon} \dot{\epsilon}$ "Apyos.

8. Now one of the rivers that flows through Argeia is the Inachus, but there is another river in Argeia, the Erasinus. The latter has its source in Stymphalus in Arcadia, that is, in the lake there which is called the Stymphalian Lake, which mythology makes the home of the birds that were driven out by the arrows and drums of Heracles; and the birds themselves are called Stymphalides. And they say that the Erasinus sinks beneath the ground and then issues forth in Argeia and waters the plain. The Erasinus is also called the Arsinus. And another river of the same name flows from Arcadia to the coast near Bura:

¹ τψεται, the primary meaning of which is "press hard," "oppress."

2 Iliad 2. 193.

³ ταψη. Primary meaning, "send on" or "drive on." ⁴ Odyssey 2. 376.
⁵ προταψεν.
⁶ Hiad 1. 3.

⁷ i.e. they take πολυδίψιον as an error for πολὸ δ' τψιον, and explain the error as due to the transposition (hyperbaton) of the δε in "Αργοσδε and to the contraction into one word through the clision of the vowel ε (synalocpha).

αἰγιαλόν· ἄλλος δ' ἐστὶν ὁ Ἐρετρικός, καὶ ὁ ἐν τῆ ᾿Αττικῆ κατὰ Βραυρῶνα. δείκνυται δὲ καὶ ᾿Αμυμώνη τις κρήνη κατὰ Λέρνην. ἡ δὲ Λέρνη λίμνη τῆς ᾿Αργείας ἐστὶ καὶ τῆς Μυκηναίας, ἐν ἢ τὴν "Υδραν ἱστοροῦσι· διὰ δὲ τοὺς γινομένους καθαρμοὺς ἐν αὐτῆ παροιμία τις ἐξέπεσε, Λέρνη κακῶν. τὴν μὲν οὖν χώραν συγχωροῦσιν εὐυδρεῖν, αὐτὴν δὲ τὴν πόλιν ἐν ἀνύδρφ¹ χωρίφ μὲν κεῖσθαι, φρεάτων δ' εἰπορεῖν, ὰ ταῖς Δαναΐσιν ἀνάπτουσιν, ὡς ἐκείνων ἐξευρουσῶν ἀφ' οὖ καὶ τὸ ἔπος εἰπεῖν τοῦτο·

"Αργος ἄνυδρον ἐὸν Δανααὶ θέσαν Αργος ἔνυδρον"

τῶν δὲ φρεάτων τέτταρα καὶ ίερὰ ἀποδειχθῆναι καὶ τιμᾶσθαι διαφερόντως, ἐν εὐπορία ὑδάτων

ἀπορίαν εἰσάγοντες.

9. Τὴν δὲ ἀκρόπολιν τῶν ᾿Αργείων οἰκίσαι λέγεται Δαναός, δς τοσοῦτον τοὺς πρὸ αὐτοῦ δυναστεύοντας ἐν τοῖς τόποις ὑπερβαλέσθαι δοκεῖ, ὥστε κατ᾽ Εὐριπίδην

Πελασγιώτας ωνομασμένους τὸ πρὶν Δαναούς καλεῖσθαι νόμον ἔθηκ' ἀν' Ἑλλάδα.

ἔστι δὲ καὶ τάφος αὐτοῦ κατὰ μέσην τὴν τῶν ᾿Αργείων ἀγοράν· καλεῖται δὲ Πάλινθος.² οἶμαι δ᾽ ὅτι καὶ Πελασγιώτας καὶ Δαναούς, ὥσπερ καὶ ᾿Αργείους, ἡ δόξα τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ἀπ᾽ αὐτῆς καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Ἔλληνας καλεῦσθαι παρε-

 2 Πάλινθος, Meineke emends to πλίνθος, which is most tempting.

¹ Between ἀνύδρφ and κεῖσθαι A has a lacuna of about nine letters; B has χώρφ with χωρίφ above man. scc. Kramer adds μέν.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 8-9

and there is another Erasinus in the territory of Eretria, and still another in Attica near Brauron. And a spring Amymonê is also pointed out near Lernê. And Lake Lernê, the scene of the story of the Hydra, lies in Argeia and the Mycenaean territory; and on account of the cleansings that take place in it there arose a proverb, "A Lernê of ills." Now writers agree that the country has plenty of water, and that, although the city itself lies in a waterless district, it has an abundance of These wells they ascribe to the daughters of Danaüs, believing that they discovered them; and hence the utterance of this verse. "The daughters of Danaüs rendered Argos, which was waterless, Argos the well watered"; 1 but they add that four of the wells not only were designated as sacred but are especially revered, thus introducing the false notion that there is a lack of water where there is an abundance of it.

9. The acropolis of the Argives is said to have been founded by Danaüs, who is reputed to have surpassed so much those who reigned in this region before him that, according to Euripides,² "throughout Greece he laid down a law that all people hitherto named Pelasgians should be called Danaans." Moreover, his tomb is in the centre of the marketplace of the Argives; and it is called Palinthus. And I think that it was the fame of this city that prepared the way, not only for the Pelasgians and the Danaans, as well as the Argives, to be named after it, but also for the rest of the Greeks; and

¹ Hesiod, Frag. 24 (Rzach). ² Frag. 228. 7 (Nauck). ² Cp. 5. 2. 4.

σκευασεν· οὕτω δὲ καὶ Ἰασίδας καὶ Ἰασον ᾿Αργος καὶ ᾿Απίαν καὶ ᾿Απιδόνας οἱ νεώτεροί φασιν· Θμηρος δ᾽ ᾿Απιδόνας μὲν οὐ λέγει, ἀπίαν δὲ τὴν πόρρω μᾶλλον. ὅτι δ᾽ ϶Αργος τὴν Πελοπόννησον λέγει, προσλαβεῖν ἔστι καὶ τάδε,

'Αργείη δ' Έλένη:

καὶ

ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη μυχῷ "Αργεος,

καὶ

μέσου "Αργος,

καὶ

πολλησιν νήσοισι καὶ "Αργεϊ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.

C 372 "Αργος δὲ καὶ τὸ πεδίον λέγεται παρὰ τοῖς νεωτέροις, παρ' 'Ομήρφ δ' οὐδ' ἄπαξ· μάλιστα δ' οἴονται Μακεδονικὸν καὶ Θετταλικὸν εἶναι.

10. Τῶν δ' ἀπογόνων τοῦ Δαναοῦ διαδεξαμένων τὴν ἐν "Αργει δυναστείαν, ἐπιμιχθέντων δὲ τούτοις τῶν 'Αμυθαονιδῶν, ὡρμημένων ἐκ τῆς Πισάτιδος καὶ τῆς Τριφυλίας, οὐκ ἂν θαυμάσειέ τις, εἰ συγγενεῖς ὄντες οὕτω διείλοντο τὴν χώραν εἰς δύο βασιλείας τὸ πρῶτον, ὥστε τὰς ἡγεμονίδας ¹ οὕσας ἐν αὐταῖς δύο πόλεις ἀποδειχθῆναι πλησίον ἀλλήλων ἱδρυμένας, ἐν ἐλάττοσιν ἡ πεντήκοντα σταδίοις, τό τε "Αργος καὶ τὰς Μυκήνας, καὶ τὸ 'Ηραῖον εἶναι κοινὸν ἱερὸν ἀμφοῖν² τὸ πρὸς ταῖς

 $^{^1}$ ήγεμονίδας, Tzschucke, Kramer, and Müller-Dübner, following Bl (adding οἴσας), for ἡγεμονίας aBl. ἡγεμονικάς no, ἡγεμονέονο as (Pletho and Meineke), ἡγεμονίας aBl.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 9-10

so, too, the more recent writers speak of "Iasidae." "Iasian Argos," "Apia," and "Apidones"; but Homer does not mention the "Apidones," though he uses the word "apia," 1 rather of a "distant" land. To prove that by Argos the poet means the Peloponnesus, we can add the following examples: "Argive Helen," 2 and "There is a city Ephyra in the inmost part of Argos," and "mid Argos," 4 and "and that over many islands and all Argos he should be lord." 5 And in the more recent writers the plain, too, is called Argos, but not once in Homer. Yet they think that this is more especially a Macedonian or Thessalian usage.

10. After the descendants of Danaiis succeeded to the reign in Argos, and the Amythaonides, who were emigrants from Pisatis and Triphylia, became associated with these, one should not be surprised if. being kindred, they at first so divided the country into two kingdoms that the two cities in them which held the hegemony were designated as the capitals. though situated near one another, at a distance of less than fifty stadia, I mean Argos and Mycenae. and that the Heracum 6 near Mycenae was a temple common to both. In this temple 7 are the images

For a full account of the remarkable excavations at the Heraeum by the American School of Classical Studies, see Waldstein's The Argive Heracum, 1902, 2 vols.

¹ Iliad 1. 270, quoted by Strabo in 1. 1. 16.

² Odyssey 4, 296.

³ Iliad 6, 152.

⁵ Iliad 2. 108. 4 Odyssey 1. 344.

⁷ The old temple was destroyed by fire in 423 B.C. (Thucydides 4. 133, Pausanias 2. 17) and the new one was built about 420 B.C. (Waldstein, op. cit., p. 39).

² ἀμφοῖν, found here only in no, but in other MSS, after Μυκήναις.

Μυκήναις, εν & τὰ Πολυκλείτου ξόανα, τῆ μεν τέχνη κάλλιστα τῶν πάντων, πολυτελεία δὲ καὶ μεγέθει τῶν Φειδίου λειπόμενα. κατ ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν τὸ "Αργος ἐπεκράτει μᾶλλον, εἶθ' αἱ Μυκῆναι. μείζονα ἐπίδοσιν λαβοῦσαι διὰ τὴν τῶν Πελοπιδών είς αὐτὰς μεθίδρυσιν περιστάντων γὰρ είς τούς 'Ατρέως παίδας άπάντων, 'Αγαμέμνων ων πρεσβύτερος, παραλαβών την έξουσίαν, άμα τύχη τε καὶ ἀρετή πρὸς τοῖς οὖσι πολλήν προσεκτήσατο της χώρας καὶ δη καὶ την Λακωνικήν 1 τη Μυκηναία προσέθηκε. Μενέλαος μεν δη την Λακωνικήν έσχε, Μυκήνας δὲ καὶ τὰ μέχρι Κορίνθου και Σικυώνος και της Ίωνων μεν τότε καὶ Αἰγιαλέων καλουμένης, 'Αχαιῶν δὲ ὕστερον, Αγαμέμνων παρέλαβε. μετὰ δὲ τὰ Τρωικὰ τῆς 'Αγαμέμνονος άρχης καταλυθείσης, ταπεινωθηναι συνέβη 2 Μυκήνας, καὶ μάλιστα μετὰ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον. κατασχόντες γὰρ οὖτοι την Πελοπόννησον έξέβαλον τους πρότερον κρατοῦντας, ὥσθ' οἱ τὸ ᾿Αργος ἔχοντες εἶχον καὶ τὰς Μυκήνας συντελούσας εἰς ἕν χρόνοις δ' ὕστερον κατεσκάφησαν ὑπ' ᾿Αργείων, ὥστε νῦν μηδ' ἄχνος ευρίσκεσθαι της Μυκηναίων πόλεως. όπου δὲ Μυκήναι τοιαθτα πεπόνθασιν, οὐ δεί θαυμάζειν, ούδ' εί τινες των ύπο τω "Αργει καταλεγομένων

² συνέβη, Pletho inserts; so Corais and Meineke.

¹ Λακωνικήν, Xylander emends to Άργολικήν, following the tradition that Lacedaemon was presented to Menelaüs by his father-in-law Tyndareus; so Meineke.

¹ In particular the colossal image of Hera, which "is seated on a throne, is made of gold and ivory, and is a work

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 10

made by Polycleitus, in execution the most beautiful in the world, but in costliness and size inferior to those by Pheidias. Now at the outset Argos was the more powerful, but later Mycenae waxed more nowerful on account of the removal thereto of the Pelopidae: for, when everything fell to the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon, being the elder, assumed the supreme power, and by a combination of good fortune and valour acquired much of the country in addition to the possessions he already had; and indeed he also added Laconia to the territory of Mycenae. Now Menelaüs came into possession of Laconia, but Agamemnon received Mycenae and the regions as far as Corinth and Sicyon and the country which at that time was called the country of the Ionians and Aegialians but later the country of the Achaeans. But after the Trojan times, when the empire of Agememnon had been broken up, it came to pass that Mycenae was reduced, and particularly after the return of the Heracleidae; for when these had taken possession of the Peloponnesus they expelled its former masters, so that those who held Argos also held Mycenae as a component part of one But in later times Mycenae was rased to the ground by the Argives, so that to-day not even a trace of the city of the Mycenaeans is to be found. And since Mycenae has suffered such a fate, one should not be surprised if also some of the cities which are catalogued as subject to Argos have now

of Polycleitus" (Pausanias 2. 17). According to E. L. Tilton's restoration (in Waldstein, op. cit., Fig. 64, p. 127), the total height of the image including base and top of throne was about 8 metres and the scatcd figure of the goddess about 5½.

άφανεῖς νῦν εἰσίν. ὁ μὲν δὴ Κατάλογος ἔχει οὕτως

οὶ δ' Ἄργος τ' εἶχον Τίρυνθά τε τειχιόεσσαν Ἑρμιόνην τ' Ἀσίνην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἐχούσας,

Τροιζήν' 'Ηιόνας τε καὶ ἀμπελόεντ' 'Επίδαυρον, οι τ' ἔχον Αιηιναν Μάσητά τε, κοῦροι 'Αχαιῶν. τούτων δὲ περὶ μὲν τοῦ "Αργους εἰρηται, περὶ δὲ

των άλλων λεκτέον.

11. Τῆ μὲν οὖν Τίρυνθι ὁρμητηρίφ χρήσασθαι C 373 δοκεῖ Προῖτος καὶ τειχίσαι διὰ Κικλώπων, οὖς ἐπτὰ μὲν εἶναι, καλεῖσθαι δὲ γαστερόχειρας,¹ τρεφομένους ἐκ τῆς τέχνης, ἤκειν δὲ μεταπέμπτους ἐκ Λυκίας καὶ ἴσως τὰ σπήλαια τὰ περὶ τὴν Ναυπλίαν καὶ τὰ ἐν αὐτοῖς ἔργα τούτων ἐπώνυμά ἐστιν. ἡ δὲ ἀκρόπολις Λίκυμνα ἐπώνυμος Λικυμνίου, διέχει δὲ τῆς Ναυπλίας ² περὶ δώδεκα σταδίους ἔρημος δ' ἐστὶ κἀκείνη καὶ ἡ πλησίον Μιδέα, ἑτέρα οὖσα τῆς Βοιωτικῆς ἐκείνη γάρ ἐστι Μίδεα,³ ὡς Πρόνια, αὕτη δὲ Μιδέα, ὡς Τεγέα. ταύτη δ' ὅμορος Πρόσυμνα, . . . αὕτη ⁴

¹ Corais inserts ωs before τρεφομένουs, following Eustathius (note on Od. 9. 183. p. 1622).

Nαυπλίας α, Ναυπλίου Α. Meineke reads *Ναυπλίους.
 Μίδεα (all MSS., and Eustathius, note on Iliad 2. 507,

p. 270). Casaubon emends to Mídeia; so Meineke.

⁴ Between Προσυ and αὕτη A has a lacuna of about nine or ten letters, except that man. sec. adds καί. In B καὶ. . . "Ηρας is omitted but added in margin man. sec. Kramer conjectures Πρόσυ[μνά ἐστι καὶ] αὕτη κτλ. Meineke conjectures [μνά ἐστι χώρα ἡ τὸ] omitting the αὕτη (Vĩnd. Strab.), but in his text merely indicates a lacuna between Πρόσυμνα and αὕτη, not accepting the καί of the commonly adopted reading. Kramer's restoration may be right, but Jones conjectures χώρα οr κώμη instead of his ἐστι.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 10-11

disappeared. Now the Catalogue contains the following: "And those who held Argos, and Tirvns of the great walls, and Hermionê and Asinê that occupy a deep gulf, and Troezen and Eiones and vine-clad Epidaurus, and the youths of the Achaeans who held Aegina and Mases." But of the cities just named I have already discussed Argos, and now I must discuss the others.

11. Now it seems that Tirvns was used as a base of operations by Proetus, and was walled by him through the aid of the Cyclopes, who were seven in number, and were called "Bellyhands" because they got their food from their handicraft, and they came by invitation from Lycia. And perhaps the caverns near Nauplia and the works therein are named after them.² The acropolis, Licymna, is named after Licymnius, and it is about twelve stadia distant from Nauplia; but it is deserted, and so is the neighbouring Midea, which is different from the Bocotian Midea: for the former is Midea, like Pronia, while the latter is Midéa, like Tegéa. And bordering on Midea is Prosymna, . . . 5 this having a temple of

3 i.c. accented on the first syllable.

4 The place and the name are still preserved in the modern

Pronia near Naunlia.

5 The text is corrupt (see critical note); and scholars, including Waldstein (op. cit., p. 14), are still in doubt whether Strabo here refers to the same temple of Hera ("the common temple," "the Heraeum") previously mentioned or to an entirely different one. But the part of the clause that is unquestionably sound, together with other evidence, seems to prove that he is not referring to the Heraeum: (1) He says "a temple of Hera" and not "the temple" or "the Heraeum." (2) According to Pausanias (2. 17) Prosymna was the name of "the country below the Heraeum"; and therefore it did not include the Heraeum. (3) According to

² Cp. 8, 6, 2 (end). 1 Iliad 2, 559.

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ίερον ἔχουσα "Ηρας' ἠρήμωσαν δὲ τὰς πλείστας οἱ 'Αργεῖοι ἀπειθούσας.¹ οἱ δ' οἰκήτορες οἱ μὲν ἐκ τῆς Τίρυνθος ἀπῆλθον εἰς 'Επίδαυρον, οἱ δὲ ε... εἰς τοὺς 'Αλιεῖς καλουμένους, οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς 'Ασίνης (ἔστι δ' αὕτη κώμη τῆς 'Αργείας πλησίον Ναυπλίας) ὑπὸ Λακεδαιμονίων εἰς τὴν Μεσσηνίαν μετφκίσθησαν ὅπου καὶ ἡ ὁμώνυμος τῆ 'Αργολικῆ 'Λσίνη πολίχνη. οἱ γὰρ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, φησὶν ὁ Θεόπομπος, πολλὴν κατακτησάμενοι τῆς ἀλλοτρίας εἰς ταύτην κατφκιζον, οὺς ὰν ὑποδέξαιντο τῶν φυγόντων ἐπ' αὐτούς' καὶ οἱ ² ἐκ τῆς Ναυπλίας ἐκεῖσε ἀνεχώρησαν.

12. Έρμιόνη δ' ἐστὶ τῶν οὐκ ἀσήμων πόλεων ης τὴν παραλίαν ἔχουσιν 'Αλιεῖς λεγόμενοι θαλαττουργοί τινες ἄνδρες. παρ' 'Ερμιονεῦσι δὲ τεθρύληται τὴν εἰς "Αδου κατάβασιν σύντομον εἶναι· διόπερ οὐκ ἐντιθέασιν ἐνταῦθα τοῖς νεκροῖς ναῦλον.

2 kal of, supplied by bkno.

¹ In the passage of δ' οlυήτορες μτλ. there are six lacunae in A. The other MSS, are also corrupt, but their readings and corrections (see Kramer, note ad loc., and C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect. p. 997) assure the correctness of the above restorations (see Kramer's and Meineke's readings). The second lacuna Kramer, on the authority of B man. sec. supplies as follows: of δè ἐ[ξ 'Ερμιόνης] εἰς τοὺς 'Αλιεῖς; but Curtius (cited by Kramer) and Meineke (Vind. Strab. 120), following conjecture of Ranke, rightly believe that Strabo wrote [κ τῆς Μιδέας].

Stephanus Byzantinus, Prosymna was "a part of Argos," and its "founder" was "Prosymnaeus," which clearly indicates

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 11-12

Hera. But the Argives laid waste the most of the cities because of their disobedience; and of the inhabitants those from Tiryns migrated to Epidaurus, and those from . . . ¹ to Halieis, as it is called; but those from Asinê (this is a village in Argeia near Nauplia) were transferred by the Lacedaemonians to Messenia, where is a town that bears the same name as the Argolic Asinê; for the Lacedaemonians, says Theopompus, took possession of much territory that belonged to other peoples and settled there all who fled to them and were taken in. And the inhabitants of Nauplia also withdrew to Messenia.

12. Hermionê is one of the important cities; and its seaboard is held by the Halieis,² as they are called, men who busy themselves on the sea. And it is commonly reported that the descent to Hades in the country of the Hermionians is a short cut; and this is why they do not put passage-money in

the mouths of their dead.

2 "Fishermen."

that it was an inhabited country. And since Strabo is now discussing only cities or towns (see last clause of § 10), one may infer that the country of Prosymna contained at least one town, for it was clearly "a large and wide tract" (Waldstein, op. cit., p. 13, foot-note 1), perhaps even including "the site of such modern villages as Chonica, Anaphi, and Pasia" (ibid., p. 14; see also map on p. 7). And one might further infer that the country even contained a town named Prosymna. In short, there seems to be no ground whatever for trying to identify the temple last mentioned with the Heraeum, though it is entirely possible that Strabo refers to some Prosymna, otherwise unknown, which had no connection with the Prosymna "below the Heraeum."

¹ Either Hermionê or Midea (see critical note), but the latter seems correct.

13. Δρυόπων δ' οἰκητήριον φασι καὶ την 'Ασίνην, εἴτ' ἐκ τῶν περὶ Σπερχειον τόπων ὄντας αὐτοὺς Δρύοπος τοῦ 'Αρκάδος κατοικίσαντος ἐνταῦθα, ὡς 'Αριστοτέλης φησίν, εἴθ' ² 'Ηρακλέους ἐκ τῆς περὶ τὸν Παρνασσὸν Δωρίδος ἐξελάσαντος αὐτούς. τὸ δὲ Σκύλλαιον τὸ ἐν 'Ερμιόνη ἀνομάσθαι φασὶν ἀπὸ Σκύλλης τῆς Νίσου θυγατρός, ῆν ἐξ ἔρωτος προδοῦσαν Μίνω τὴν Νισαίαν καταποντωθῆναί φασιν ὑπ' αὐτοῦ, δεῦρο δ' ἐκκυμανθεῖσαν ταφῆς τυχεῖν. 'Ηιόνες δὲ κώμη τις ῆν, ἡν ἐρημώσαντες Μυκηναῖοι ναύσταθμον ἐποίησαν, ἀφανισθεῖσα δ' ὕστερον οὐδὲ ναύσταθμόν ἐστιν.

14. Τροιζήν δὲ ἱερά ἐστι Ποσειδῶνος, ἀφ' οὖ καὶ Ποσειδωνία ποτὲ ἐλέγετο, ὑπέρκειται δὲ τῆς θαλάττης εἰς πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίους, οὐδ' αὕτη ἄσημος πόλις. πρόκειται δὲ τοῦ λιμένος αὐτῆς, Πώγωνος τοὔνομα, Καλαυρία νησίδιον ὅσον ἐκατὸν καὶ ³ τριάκοντα σταδίων ἔχον τὸν κύκλον ἐνταῦθα ἦν ἄσυλον Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν, καί φασι τὸν θεὸν τοῦτον ἀλλάξασθαι πρὸς μὲν Λητὼ τὴν C 374 Καλαυρίαν ἀντιδόντα Δῆλον, πρὸς 'Απόλλωνα δὲ Ταίναρον ἀντιδόντα Πυθώ. "Εφορος δὲ καὶ τὸν χρησμὸν λέγει·

ΐσόν τοι Δῆλόν τε Καλαύρειάν τε νέμεσθαι, Πυθώ τ' ἠγαθέην καὶ Ταίναρον ἠνεμόεντα.

ην δὲ καὶ ᾿Αμφικτυονία τις περὶ τὸ ίερὸν τοῦτο

² είθ', Kramer, for ἡ ὑφ' Aghino; omitted by BEl.

καί is omitted by E, but Eustathius (note on Iliad
 560, p. 287) says: λέγει δὲ (δ γεώγραφος) καὶ ὅτι ᾿Ασίνη καὶ Ἑρμιὰν Δρυόπων οἰκητήριον.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 13-14

13. It is said that Asinê too ¹ was a habitation of the Dryopians—whether, being inhabitants of the regions of the Spercheius, they were settled here by the Arcadian Dryops, ² as Aristotle has said, or whether they were driven by Heracles out of the part of Doris that is near Parnassus. As for the Scyllaeum in Hermionê, they say that it was named after Scylla, the daughter of Nisus, who, they say, out of love for Minos betrayed Nisaca to him and was drowned in the sea by him, and was here cast ashore by the waves and buried. Eiones was a village, which was depopulated by the Mycenacans and made into a naval station, but later it disappeared from sight and now is not even a naval station.

14. Troezen is sacred to Poscidon, after whom it was once called Poscidonia. It is situated fifteen stadia above the sea, and it too is an important city. Off its harbour, Pogon by name, lies Calauria, an isle with a circuit of about one hundred and thirty stadia. Here was an asylum sacred to Poscidon; and they say that this god made an exchange with Leto, giving her Delos for Calauria, and also with Apollo, giving him Pytho³ for Taenarum. And Ephorus goes on to tell the oracle: "For thee it is the same thing to possess Delos or Calauria, most holy Pytho or windy Taenarum." And there was also a kind of Amphictyonic League connected with

¹ *i.e.* as well as Hermionê. A fragment otherwise unknown.

³ Delphi.

 $^{^3}$ ékarby kal, Jones inserts (cp. same emendation in 8. 6. 3).

έπτὰ πόλεων, αὶ μετεῖχον τῆς θυσίας· ἦσαν δὲ Ερμιών, Ἐπίδαυρος, Αἴγινα, ᾿Αθῆναι, Πρασιεῖς, Ναυπλιείς, 'Ορχομενός ό Μινύειος ύπερ μεν ούν Ναυπλίων 'Αργείοι συνετέλουν, ύπερ Πρασιέων δε Λακεδαιμόνιοι. ούτω δ' ἐπεκράτησεν ἡ τιμὴ τοῦ θεοῦ τούτου παρὰ τοῖς "Ελλησιν, ὥστε καὶ Μακεδόνες δυναστεύοντες ήδη μέχρι δεῦρο ἐφύλαττόν πως την ἀσυλίαν, καὶ τοὺς ἱκέτας ἀποσπᾶν ηδοῦντο τοὺς εἰς Καλαυρίαν καταφυγόντας ὅπου γε οὐδὲ Δημοσθένη ἐθάρρησεν 'Αρχίας βιάσασθαι στρατιώτας έχων, ώ προσετέτακτο ύπο 'Αντιπάτρου ζωντα άγαγειν κάκεινον και των άλλων ρητόρων ον αν εύρη των έν ταις αιτίαις όντων ταις παραπλησίοις, άλλα πείθειν ἐπειρατο οὐ μὴν ἔπεισέ γε, ἀλλ' ἔφθη φαρμάκφ παραλύσας ἑαυτὸν τοῦ ζῆν Τροιζὴν δὲ καὶ Πιτθεύς, οἱ Πέλοπος, ὁρμηθέντες ἐκ τῆς Πισάτιδος, ὁ μὲν τὴν πόλιν όμώνυμον έαυτοῦ κατέλιπεν, ὁ δὲ Πιτθεὺς ἐβασίλευσεν, ἐκεῖνον διαδεξάμενος. ἩΑνθης δ' ό προκατέχων πλεύσας 'Αλικαρνασον ἔκτισεν' έρουμεν δ' έν τοις Καρικοίς περί τούτων 1 καί τοίς Τρωικοίς.

15. 'Η 'Επίδαυρος δ' ἐκαλεῖτο 'Επίκαρος.² φησὶ γὰρ 'Αριστοτέλης κατασχεῖν αὐτὴν Κάρας, ὅσπερ καὶ 'Ερμιόνα' τῶν δὲ 'Ηρακλειδῶν κατελθύντων, 'Ίωνας αὐτοῖς συνοικῆσαι τοὺς ἐκ τῆς 'Αττικῆς Τετραπόλεως' συνεπομένους εἰς ''Αργος.

1 περί τούτων, the conjecture of Kramer for the lacuna,

followed by $-o\nu$, of about eight letters in A.

² Έπίκαρος, Jones, for 'Επίταυρος (see Müller's Ind. Var. Lect. p. 997, and especially Eustathius' note on Iliad 2. 567, p. 287), a having κα above ταυ.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 14-15

this temple, a league of seven cities which shared in the sacrifice; they were Hermion, 1 Epidaurus, Aggina, Athens, Prasicis, Nauplieis, and Orchomenus Minveius; however, the Argives paid dues for the Nauplians, and the Lacedaemonians for the Prasians. The worship of this god was so prevalent among the Greeks that even the Macedonians, whose power already extended as far as the temple. in a way preserved its inviolability, and were afraid to drag away the suppliants who fled for refuge to Calauria; indeed Archias, with soldiers, did not venture to do violence even to Demosthenes, although he had been ordered by Antipater to bring him alive, both him and all the other orators he could find that were under similar charges, but tried to persuade him; he could not persuade him, however, and Demosthenes forestalled him by killing himself with poison. Now Troezen and Pittheus, the sons of Pelops, came originally from Pisatis; and the former left behind him the city which was named after him, and the latter succeeded him and reigned as king. But Anthes, who previously had possession of the place, set sail and founded Halicarnassus; but concerning this I shall speak in my description of Caria and Trov.2

15. Epidaurus used to be called Epicarus, for Aristotle says that Carians took possession of it, as also of Hermione, but that after the return of the Heracleidae the Ionians who had accompanied the Heracleidae from the Attic Tetrapolis 3 to Argos took up their abode with these Carians. 4 Epidaurus,

¹ The same as Hermionĉ. ² 14, 2, 16,

³ "Four-city," *i.e.* the northern part of Attica containing the four demes Marathon, Oenoc, Probalinthus and Tricorynthus.

⁴ A fragment otherwise unknown.

καὶ αὕτη δ' οὐκ ἄσημος ή πόλις, καὶ μάλιστα διὰ τὴν ἐπιφάνειαν τοῦ ᾿Ασκληπιοῦ θεραπεύειν νόσους παντοδαπάς πεπιστευμένου, καὶ τὸ ίερὸν πλήρες έχοντος ἀεὶ τῶν τε καμνύντων καὶ τῶν ανακειμένων πινάκων, έν οίς άναγεγραμμέναι τυγχάνουσιν αί θεραπείαι, καθάπερ έν Κώ τε καί Τρίκκη. κείται δ' ή πόλις έν μυχώ τοῦ Σαρωνικοῦ κόλπου, τὸν περίπλουν ἔχουσα σταδίων πεντεκαίδεκα, βλέπουσα πρὸς ἀνατολὰς θερινάς· περικλείεται δ' όρεσιν ύψηλοῖς μέχρι πρὸς τὴν θάλατταν, ὥστ' ἐρυμνὴ κατεσκεύασται φυσικώς πανταχόθεν. 1 μεταξύ δὲ Τροιζήνος καὶ Ἐπιδαύρου χωρίον ήν ἐρυμνὸν Μέθανα καὶ χερ-ρύνησος ὁμώνυμος τούτω παρὰ Θουκυδίδη δὲ ἔν τισιν ἀντιγράφοις Μεθώνη φέρεται δμωνύμως 2 τη Μακεδονική, εν ή Φίλιππος εξεκόπη τον C 375 ὀφθαλμὸν πολιορκῶν διόπερ οἴεταί τινας ἐξαπα-τηθέντας ὁ Σκήψιος Δημήτριος τὴν ἐν τῆ Τροιζηνία 3 Μεθώνην ύπονοείν, καθ' ής αράσασθαι λέγεται τοὺς ὑπ' ᾿Αγαμέμνονος πεμφθέντας ναυτολόγους, μηδέποτε παύσασθαι τοῦ 4 τειχοδομεῖν, ού τούτων, άλλα των Μακεδόνων άνανευσάντων, ως φησι Θεόπομπος τούτους δ' οὐκ εἰκός, ἔγγὺς οντας, απειθήσαι.

16. Αἴγινα δ' ἐστὶ μὲν καὶ τύπος τις τῆς Ἐπιδαυρίας, ἔστι δὲ καὶ νῆσος πρὸ τῆς ἡπείρου ταύτης, ἣν ἐν τοῖς ἀρτίως παρατεθεῖσιν ἔπεσι

¹ Here again (see Vol. III. p. 321, footnote 2), beginning with μεταξυ and ending with Κυλλήνη (8. 8. 1), A has lost a whole quaternion; (see Kramer, note ad loc.).

² δμωνύμωs, Kramer, for δμώνυμος; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 15-16

too, is an important city, and particularly because of the fame of Asclepius, who is believed to cure diseases of every kind and always has his temple full of the sick, and also of the votive tablets on which the treatments are recorded, just as at Cos and Triccê. The city lies in the recess of the Saronic Gulf, has a circular coast of fifteen stadia, and faces the summer risings of the sun.1 It is enclosed by high mountains which reach as far as the sea, so that on all sides it is naturally fitted for a stronghold. Between Troezen and Epidaurus there was a stronghold called Methana, and also a peninsula of the same In some copies of Thucydides the name is spelled "Methonê," the same as the Macedonian city in which Philip, in the siege, had his eve knocked out. And it is on this account, in the opinion of Demetrius of Scepsis, that some writers, being deceived, suppose that it was the Methonê in the territory of Troezen against which the men sent by Agamemnon to collect sailors are said to have uttered the imprecation that its citizens might never cease from their wall-building, since, in his opinion, it was not these citizens that refused, but those of the Macedonian city, as Theopompus says; and it is not likely, he adds, that these citizens who were near to Agamemnon disobeyed him.

16. Aegina is the name of a place in Epidauria; and it is also the name of an island lying off this part of the mainland—the Aegina of which the poet

¹ North-east.

τοῦ, Meineke inserts.

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βούλεται φράζειν ὁ ποιητής· διὸ καὶ γράφουσί τινες

νησόν τ' Αἴγιναν, ἀντλ τοῦ

οί τ' 1 έχου Λίγιναν,

διαστελλόμενοι τὴν όμωνυμίαν. ὅτι μὲν οὖν τῶν σφόδρα γνωρίμων έστιν ή νήσος, τί δει λέγειν; ἐντεῦθεν γὰρ Λιακός τε λέγεται καὶ οί ὑπ' αὐτόν.2 αύτη δ' ἐστίν ή καὶ θαλαττοκρατήσασά ποτε καὶ περί πρωτείων άμφισβητήσασα πρὸς 'Λθηναίους έν τη περί Σαλαμίνα ναυμαχία κατά τὰ Περσικά. λέγεται δὲ σταδίων έκατὸν ογδοήκοντα ο κύκλος τῆς νήσου, πόλιν δ' όμώνυμον ἔχει τετραμμένην πρὸς Λίβα περιέχουσι δ' αὐτὴν ή τε 'Αττική καὶ ή Μεγαρὶς καὶ τῆς Πελοποννήσου τὰ μέχρι Έπιδαύρου, σχεδόν τι έκατὸν σταδίους έκάστη διέχουσα το δε εωθινον μέρος και το νότιον πελάγει κλύζεται τῷ τε Μυρτώφ καὶ τῷ Κρητικώ νησίδια δὲ περίκειται πολλά μὲν πρὸς τῆ ηπείρω, Βέλβινα δè πρὸς τὸ πέλαγος ἀνατείνουσα. ή δὲ χώρα αὐτῆς κατὰ βάθους μὲν γεώδης ἐστί, πετρώδης δ' ἐπιπολής, καὶ μάλιστα ή πεδιάς: διόπερ ψιλή πασά έστι, κριθοφόρος δὲ ίκανῶς. Μυρμιδόνας δὲ κληθηναί φασιν, οὐχ ὡς ὁ μῦθος, τους Αιγινήτας, ότι λοιμού μεγάλου συμπεσόντος οί μύρμηκες ἄνθρωποι γένοιντο κατ' εὐχὴν Λἰακοῦ, άλλ' ὅτι μυρμήκων τρόπου ὀρύττοντές τὴν γῆν έπισπείροιεν 3 έπλ τὰς πέτρας, ὥστ' ἔχειν γε-

¹ of τ' (as in 8. 6. 10), Corais, for of δ'. ² $\delta \pi'$ αὐτόν, Meineke emends to $\delta \pi'$ αὐτοῦ,

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 16

means to speak in the verses just cited; 1 and it is on this account that some write "the island Aegina" instead of "who held Aegina," 2 thus distinguishing between places of the same name. Now what need have I to say that the island is one of the most famous? for it is said that both Aeacus and his subjects were from there. And this is the island that was once actually mistress of the sea and disputed with the Athenians for the prize of valour in the sea-fight at Salamis at the time of the Persian The island is said to be one hundred and eighty stadia in circuit; and it has a city of the same name that faces south-west; and it is surrounded by Attica, Megaris, and the Peloponnesus as far as Epidaurus, being distant about one hundred stadia from each; and its eastern and southern sides are washed by the Myrtoan and Cretan Seas; and around it lie small islands, many of them near the mainland, though Belbina extends to the high sea, The country of Aegina is fertile at a depth below the surface, but rocky on the surface, and particularly the level part; and therefore the whole country is bare, although it is fairly productive of barley. It is said that the Aeginetans were called Myrmidons,not as the myth has it, because, when a great famine occurred, the ants 3 became human beings in answer to a prayer of Aeacus, but because they excavated the earth after the manner of ants and spread the soil over the rocks, so as to have ground to till, and

¹ § 10. ² Iliad 2. 562.

³ The transliterated Greek word for "ants" is "myrmeces."

 $^{^3}$ ἐπισπείροιεν (Bkl and Ald.), ἐπιφέροιεν (Eacglino and the editors in general).

ωργεῖν, ἐν δὲ τοῖς ὀρύγμασιν οἰκεῖν φειδόμενοι πλίνθων. ἀνομάζετο δ' Οἰνώνη πάλαι ὁμωνύμως δυσὶ δήμοις τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς, τῷ τε πρὸς Ἐλευθεραῖς,

 $Olv\omega\nu\eta^{1}$

σύγχορτα ναίειν πεδία ταῖς δ' Ἐλευθεραῖς, καὶ μιᾳ τῶν ἐκ τετραπόλεως τῆς περὶ Μαραθῶνα,

καθ ής ή παροιμία Οινώνη την χαράδραν. Επώκησαν δ΄ αὐτην 'Αργειοι και Κρητες και 'Επώαύριοι και Δωριεις, ὕστερου δε κατεκληρούχησαν την νησον 'Αθηναίοι άφελόμενοι δε Ο 376 Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς 'Αθηναίους την νησον ἀπέδοσαν τοις ἀρχαίοις οἰκήτορσιν. ἀποίκους δ' ἔστειλαν Αιγινηται είς τε Κυδωνίαν την ἐν Κρήτη και είς 'Ομβρικούς. "Εφορος δ' ἐν Αιγίνη ἄργυρον πρωτον κοπηναί φησιν ὑπὸ Φείδωνος ἐμπόριον γὰρ γενέσθαι, διὰ την λυπρότητα της χώρας τῶν ἀνθρώπων θαλαττουργούντων ἐμπορικῶς, ἀφ' οῦ τὸν ρῶπον Αιγιναίαν ἐμπολην λέγεσθαι.

17. Ο δὲ ποιητὴς ἔνια μὲν χωρία λέγει

συνεχώς, ώσπερ καὶ κείται.

οΐ θ' 'Υρίην ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αὐλίδα, οὶ δ' "Αργος τ' εἶχον Τίρυνθά τε, 'Ερμιόνην τ' 'Ασίνην τε, Τροιζῆν' 'Ηιόνας τε·

1 Οἰνώνη, Tzschucke emends to Οἰνόη, Corais to Οἰνόης.

2 Meineke relegates ὁμωνύμως . . . χαράδραν to the foot of the page as a gloss.

³ See foot-note on 8. 6. 15.

¹ On the demes and their number see 9. 1. 16 ff.

The authorship of these words is unknown.

GEOGRAPHY, 8.6. 16-17

because they lived in the dugouts, refraining from the use of soil for bricks. Long ago Aegina was called Oenone, the same name as that of two demes 1 in Attica, one near Eleutherae, "to inhabit the plains that border on Oenonê and Eleutherae"; 2 and another, one of the demes of the Marathonian Tetrapolis,3 to which is applied the proverb, "To Oenonê the torrent." 4 Aggina was colonised successively by the Argives, the Cretans, the Epidaurians, and the Dorians; but later the Athenians divided it by lot among settlers of their own; and then the Lacedaemonians took the island away from the Athenians and gave it back to its ancient settlers. And colonists were sent forth by the Aeginetans both to Cydonia in Crete and to the country of the Ombrici.⁵ Ephorus says that silver was first coined in Aegina, by Pheidon; for the island, he adds, became a merchant-centre, since, on account of the poverty of the soil, the people employed themselves at sea as merchants, and hence, he adds, petty wares were called "Aeginetan merchandise."

17. The poet mentions some places in the order in which they are actually situated; "and these dwelt in Hyria and Aulis," "and those who held Argos and Tiryns, Hermionê and Asinê, Troezen and Eiones"; 7

In the whole passage, "the same name . . . torrent," is believed to be spurious, for "Oenonê" is well attested as a former name of Aegina, while the name of the two Attic demes was "Oenoê," not "Oenonê." Moreover, the proverb referred to "Oenoê," not "Oenonê." The inhabitants of Oenoê diverted the torrent "Charadra" for the purpose of irrigation. Much damage was the result, and hence the proverb came to be applied to people who were the authors of their own misfortunes.

άλλοτε δ', οὐχ ώς ἔστι τῆ τάξει,

Σχοῖνόν τε Σκῶλόν τε, Θέσπειαν Γραῖάν τε

τά τ' ἐν ἠπείρω ταῖς νήσοις συμφράζει,

οί ρ' 'Ιθάκην είχον, και Κροκύλει' ενέμοι το

τὰ γὰρ Κροκύλεια ἐν τοῖς ᾿Λκαρνᾶσιν. οὕτω δὲ καὶ νῦν τῆ Λίγίνη τὸν Μάσητα συνηψεν, ὅντα της 'Αργολικης ήπείρου. Θυρέας 1 δέ "Ομηρος μεν ούκ ωνόμασεν, οί δ' άλλοι θρυλουσι περί ων 'Αργείοις και Λακεδαιμονίοις συνέστη άγών, τριακοσίοις πρὸς τριακοσίους ἐνίκων δὲ Λακεδαιμόνιοι, στρατηγούντος 'Οθρυάδα' είναι δέ φησι τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο Θουκυδίδης ἐν τῆ Κυνουρία 2 κατὰ τὴν μεθορίαν τῆς ᾿Αργείας καὶ τῆς Λακωνικής. είσι δε και 'Υσίαι, τόπος γνώριμος τής 'Αργολικής, καὶ Κεγχρεαί, αὶ κείνται ἐπὶ τῆ ὁδῷ τή ἐκ Τεγέας εἰς "Αργος διὰ τοῦ Παρθενίου όρους καὶ τοῦ Κρεοπώλου.3 "Ομηρος δ' αὐτὰς οὐκ οίδεν, οὐδὲ τὸ Λύρκειον, 4 οὐδ' 'Όρνεάς' κῶμαι δ' εἰσὶ τῆς 'Αργείας, ή μὲν όμώνυμος τῷ ὄρει τῷ πλησίον,5 αί δὲ ταῖς 'Ορνεαῖς ταῖς μεταξύ Κορίνθου καὶ Σικυῶνος ίδρυμέναις.6

2 Kuroupla (o and the editors), for Kurocoupla.

¹ Θυρέας, Xylander, for Θυραίας; so the later editors.

³ Κρεωπόλου Β, Κρεεπολ αg, Κρεεπόλου ο, Κρεσπώλου c. But Meineke relegates καl τοῦ Κρεοπώλου to the foot of the page. Some (see Kramer, note ad loc.) think that Strabo refers to Κρεῖου, the mountain near Argos mentioned by Callimachus.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 17

but at other times not in their actual order: "Schoenus and Scolus, Thespeia and Graea"; 1 and he mentions the places on the mainland at the same time with the islands: "those who held Ithaca and dwelt in Crocyleia," 2 for Crocyleia is in the country of the Acarnanians. And so, also, he here 3 connects Mases with Aegina, although it is in Argolis on the mainland. Homer does not name Thyreae, although the others often speak of it; and it was concerning Thyreae that a contest arose between the Argives and the Lacedaemonians, three hundred against three hundred; 4 but the Lacedaemonians under the generalship of Othryadas won the victory. Thucydides says that this place is in Cynuria on the common border of Argeia and Laconia. And there are also Hysiae, a well-known place in Argolis, and Cenchreae, which lies on the road that leads from Tegea to Argos through Mt. Parthenius 5 and Creopolus,6 but Homer does not know them. Nor yet does he know Lyrceium 7 nor Orneae, which are villages in Argeia, the former bearing the same name as the mountain near it and the latter the same as the Orneae which is situated between Corinth and Sievon.

¹ Iliad 2, 497,

³ Iliad 2. 562.

⁵ So Pausanias 8. 6.

² Iliad 2, 632.

4 So Herodotus 1.82.

6 See critical note.

⁴ Λύρκειον (conj. of Casaubon) Jones, for Λυκούργιον (see

⁷ See critical note.

6 The words οὐδὲ . . . ἱδρυμέναις are suspected by Kramer,

and ejected by Meineke.

 ^{4).} πλησίον, Jones inserts after τῷ, filling the lucuna of about eight letters (Δυρκεί, Groskurd).

18. Τῶν δὴ 1 κατὰ Πελοπόννησον πόλεων ἐνδοξόταται γεγόνασι καὶ μέχρι νῦν εἰσὶν "Αργος τε Σπάρτη τε, διὰ δὲ τὸ πολυθρύλητον ήκιστα δεῖ μακρολογείν περί αὐτῶν τὰ γὰρ ὑπὸ πάντων ειρημένα λέγειν δόξομεν. τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν οὖν ηὐδοκίμει τὸ "Αργος μᾶλλον, ὕστερον δὲ καὶ μέχρι παντός ύπερεβάλοντο Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ διετέλεσαν την αὐτονομίαν φυλάττοντες, πλην εί τί που μικρον προσπταίειν αὐτούς συνέβαινεν. 'Λργείοι δὲ Πύρρον μὲν οὐκ ἐδέξαντο, ἀλλὰ καὶ πρό τοῦ τείχους ἔπεσε, γραϊδίου τινός, ώς ἔοικε, C 377 κεραμίδα άφέντος άνωθεν έπι την κεφαλήν, υπ' άλλοις δ' έγένοντο βασιλεῦσι μετασχόντες δὲ τοῦ τῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν συστήματος σὺν ἐκείνοις εἰς τὴν των 'Ρωμαίων έξουσίαν ήλθον, καὶ νῦν συνέστηκεν ή πόλις, δευτερεύουσα τῆ τάξει μετὰ τὴν Σπάρτην.

19. Έξης δε λέγωμεν περί τῶν ὑπὸ Μυκήναις καὶ τῷ ᾿Αγαμέμνονι τεταγμένων τόπων ἐν τῷ Καταλόγω τῶν νεῶν Ἑχει δ' οὕτω τὰ ἔπη·

οὶ δὲ Μυκήνας εἶχον, ἐὔκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, ἀφυειόν τε Κόρινθον ἐὔκτιμένας τε Κλεωνάς, 'Ορνειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο 'Λραιθυρέην τ' ἐρατεινήν καὶ Σικυῶν', ὅθ' ἄρ' "Αδρηστος πρῶτ' ἐμβασίλευεν,

οί θ' Υπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γονόεσσαν Πελλήνην τ' εἰχον, ἠδ' Αἰγιον ἀμφενέμοντο

Πελληνην τ΄ ειχαν, ης Αιγιον αμφενεμοντο Αίγιαλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἀμφ' Ἑλίκην εὐρεῖαν.

αί μὲν οὖν Μυκῆναι νῦν οὐκέτ' εἰσίν, ἔκτισε δ' αὐτὰς Περσεύς, διεδέξατο δὲ Σθένελος, εἶτ' Εὐρυσθεύς' οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ καὶ τοῦ ' Αργους ἣρξαν. Εὐρυσθεὺς

 $^{^{1}}$ $\delta\dot{\eta},$ Kramer, for $\delta\acute{e}$ B (?), $\gamma o\hat{v}\nu$ no; so the later editors. $1\,84$

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 18-19

18. So then, of the cities in the Peloponnesus, Argos and Sparta prove to have been, and still are, the most famous; and, since they are much spoken of there is all the less need for me to describe them at length, for if I did so I should seem to be repeating what has been said by all writers. Now in early times Argos was the more famous, but later and ever afterwards the Lacedaemonians excelled, and persisted in preserving their autonomy, except perhaps when they chanced to make some slight blunder.1 Now the Argives did not, indeed, admit Pyrrhus into their city (in fact, he fell before the walls, when a certain old woman, as it seems, dropped a tile upon his head), but they became subject to other kings; and after they had joined the Achaean League they came, along with the Achaeans, under the dominion of Rome; and their city persists to this day second in rank after Sparta.

19. But let me speak next of the places which are named in the Catalogue of Ships as subject to Mycenae and Menelaiis. The words of the poet are as follows: "And those who held Mycenae, well-built fortress, and wealthy Corinth and wellbuilt Cleonae, and dwelt in Orneiae and lovely Araethyreê and Sicyon, wherein Adrastus was king at the first; and those who held Hyperesie and steep Gonocssa and Pellenê, and dwelt about Aegium and through all the Aegialus 2 and about broad Helicê." 3 Now Mycenae is no longer in existence, but it was founded by Perseus, and Perseus was succeeded by Sthenelus, and Sthenelus by Eurystheus; and the same men ruled over Argos also. Now

¹ For example, against the Roman practors (see 8. 5. 5).
² "Shore-land."

⁸ Hiad 2. 569 ff.

μὲν οὖν στρατεύσας εἰς Μαραθῶνα ἐπὶ τοὺς Ήρακλέους παΐδας καὶ Ἰόλαον, βοηθησάντων Ἀθηναίων, ίστορεῖται πεσεῖν ἐν τῆ μάχη, καὶ τὸ μὲν ἄλλο σῶμα Γαργηττοῖ ταφῆναι, τὴν δὲ κεφαλήν χωρίς ἐν Τρικορύνθω,¹ ἀποκόψαντος αὐτήν Ἰολάου, περὶ τὴν κρήνην τὴν Μακαρίαν² ὑπὸ ἀμαξιτόν καὶ ὁ τόπος καλεῖται Εὐρυσθέως κεφαλή. αί δὲ Μυκηναι μετέπεσον είς τοὺς Πελοπίδας, όρμηθέντας ἐκ τῆς Πισάτιδος, εἶτ' είς τους Ἡρακλείδας, καὶ τὸ ᾿Λργος ἔχοντας. μετά δὲ τὴν ἐν Σαλαμίνι ναυμαχίαν ᾿Αργείοι μετὰ Κλεωναίων καὶ Τεγεατῶν ἐπελθύντες ἄρδην τὰς Μυκήνας ἀνείλον καὶ τὴν χώραν διενείμαντο. διὰ δὲ τὴν ἐγγύτητα τὰς δύο πόλεις ώς μίαν οί τραγικοί συνωνύμως προσαγορεύουσιν, Εύριπίδης δέ, καὶ ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ δράματι, τοτὲ μὲν Μυκήνας καλών, τοτὲ δ' "Αργος τὴν αὐτὴν πόλιν, καθάπερ έν Ἰφιγενεία καὶ Ὀρέστη. Κλεωναὶ δ' πόλισμα ἐπὶ τῆ όδῷ κείμενον τῆ ἐξ 'Αργους εἰς Κόρινθον ἐπὶ λόφου περιοικουμένου πανταχόθεν καί τετειχισμένου καλώς, ώστ' οἰκείως εἰρῆσθαί μοι δοκεΐ τὸ ἐϋκτιμένας Κλεωνάς. ἐνταΰθα δὲ καὶ ή Νεμέα μεταξύ Κλεωνών καὶ Φλιοῦντος καὶ τὸ ἄλσος, ἐν ῷ καὶ τὰ Νέμεα συντελεῖν ἔθος τοῖς 'Αργείοις, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Νεμεαῖον λέοντα μυθευόμενα, καὶ ή Βέμβινα κώμη διέχουσι δ' αί Κλεωναί του μέν "Αργους σταδίους έκατον είκοσι, Κορίνθου δὲ ὀγδοήκοντα. καὶ ήμεῖς ἀπὸ τοῦ ᾿Ακροκορίνθου κατωπτεύσαμεν τὸ κτίσμα.

¹ Τρικορύνθφ, Meincke, for τη Κορίνθφ (see notes on this word under 8. 7. 1 and 9. 1. 22). Μακαρίαν, Xylander, for 'Ακαρίαν; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 19

Eurystheus made an expedition to Marathon against Iolaüs and the sons of Heracles, with the aid of the Athenians, as the story goes, and fell in the battle, and his body was buried at Gargettus, except his head, which was cut off by Iolaüs, and was buried separately at Tricorynthus near the spring Macaria below the wagon-road. And the place is called "Eurystheus' Head." Then Mycenae fell to the Pelopidae who had set out from Pisatis, and then to the Heracleidae, who also held Argos. But after the naval battle at Salamis the Argives, along with the Cleonaeans and Tegeatans, came over utterly destroyed Mycenae, and divided the country among themselves. Because of the nearness of the two cities to one another the writers of tragedy sneak of them synonymously as though they were one city; and Euripides, even in the same drama. calls the same city, at one time Mycenae, at another Argos, as, for example, in his Iphigeneia 1 and his Orestes.2 Cleonae is a town situated by the road that leads from Argos to Corinth, on a hill which is surrounded by dwellings on all sides and is well fortified, so that in my opinion Homer's words. "well-built Cleonae," were appropriate. And here too, between Cleonae and Phlius, are Nemea and the sacred precinct in which the Argives are wont to celebrate the Nemean Games, and the scene of the myth of the Nemean lion, and the village Bembina. Cleonae is one hundred and twenty stadia distant from Argos, and eighty from Corinth. myself have beheld the settlement from Acrocorinthus.

² Orestes 98, 101, 1246.

¹ Iphiyeneia in Tauris, 508, 510 et seq.

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C 378 20. 'Ο δὲ Κόρινθος ἀφνειὸς μὲν λέγεται διὰ τὸ ἐμπόριον, ἐπὶ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ κείμενος καὶ δυεῖν λιμένων κύριος, ὧν ὁ μὲν τῆς ἸΑσίας, ὁ δὲ τῆς Ἰταλίας ἐγγύς ² ἐστι· ³ καὶ ῥαδίας ποιεῖ τὰς ἑκατέρωθεν ἀμοιβὰς τῶν φορτίων πρὸς ἀλλήλους τοῖς τοσοῦτον ἀφεστῶσιν. ἦν δ' ὥσπερ ὁ πορθμὸς οὐκ εὔπλους ὁ κατὰ τὴν Σικελίαν τὸ παλαιόν, οὕτω καὶ τὰ πελάγη, καὶ μάλιστα τὸ ὑπὲρ Μαλεῶν διὰ τὰς ἀντιπνοίας· ἀφ' οὖ καὶ παροιμιάζονται·

Μαλέας δὲ κάμψας ἐπιλάθου τῶν οἴκαδε.

άγαπητὸν οὖν έκατέροις ἢν τοῖς τε ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ ἐκ τῆς ᾿Ασίας ἐμπόροις ἀφεῖσι τὸν ἐπὶ 4 Μαλέας πλοῦν, 5 κατάγεσθαι τὸν φόρτον αὐτόθι. και πεζή δὲ 6 τῶν ἐκκομιζομένων ἐκ τῆς Πελοποννήσου καλ των είσαγομένων έπιπτε τὰ τέλη τοῖς τὰ κλείθρα ἔχουσι. διέμεινε δὲ τοῦτο καὶ εἰς ύστερου μέχρι παυτός, τοῖς δ' ύστερου καὶ πλείω προσεγίνετο πλεονεκτήματα καλ γάρ ο Ίσθμικὸς άγων έκει συντελούμενος όχλους έπήγετο. και οί Βακχιάδαι τυραννήσαντες, πλούσιοι καὶ πολλοὶ καὶ γένος λαμπροί, διακόσια έτη σχεδόν τι κατέσχον την άρχην και τὸ έμπόριον άδεως έκαρπώσαντο· τούτους δὲ Κύψελος καταλύσας αὐτὸς ἐτυράννησε, καὶ μέχρι τριγονίας ὁ οἶκος αὐτοῦ συνέμεινε του δὲ περὶ τὸν οἶκον τοῦτον πλούτου μαρτύριον τὸ 'Ολυμπίασιν ἀνάθημα Κυψέλου, σφυρήλατος χρυσούς ανδριάς εὐμεγέθης. Δη-

¹ ων, after λιμένων, Meineke inserts.

² εὐθύs, Jones, from conj. of Capps, for ἐγγύs.

Before και Meineke indicates a lacuna.

⁴ ἐπί Meineke emends to περί, following conj. of Corais.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 20

20. Corinth is called "wealthy" because of its commerce, since it is situated on the Isthmus and is master of two harbours, of which the one leads straight to Asia, and the other to Italy; and it makes easy the exchange of merchandise from both countries that are so far distant from each other. And just as in early times the Strait of Sicily was not easy to navigate, so also the high seas, and particularly the sea beyond Maleae, were not, on account of the contrary winds; and hence the proverb, "But when you double Maleae, forget your home." At any rate, it was a welcome alternative, for the merchants both from Italy and from Asia, to avoid the voyage to Maleae and to land their cargoes here. And also the duties on what by land was exported from the Peloponnesus and what was imported to it fell to those who held the keys. And to later times this remained ever so. But to the Corinthians of later times still greater advantages were added, for also the Isthmian Games, which were celebrated there, were wont to draw crowds of people. And the Bacchiadae, a rich and numerous and illustrious family, became tyrants of Corinth, and held their empire for nearly two hundred years, and without disturbance reaped the fruits of the commerce; and when Cypselus overthrew these, he himself became tyrant, and his house endured for three generations; and an evidence of the wealth of this house is the offering which Cypselus dedicated at Olympia, a huge statue of beaten gold.1 Again, Demaratus,

¹ Also mentioned in 8. 3. 30.

^{*} εἰς Κόρινθον, before κατάγεσθαι, Meineke ejects, placing the colon after αὐτόθι instead of after φόρτον.

δέ, after πεζη, Meineke, for τε.

μαρατός τε, είς των εν Κορίνθω δυναστευσάντων. φεύγων τὰς ἐκεῖ στάσεις, τοσοῦτον ἡνέγκατο πλούτον οἴκοθεν εἰς τὴν Τυρρηνίαν, ώστε αὐτὸς μεν ηρξε της δεξαμένης αὐτὸν πόλεως ὁ δ' νίὸς αὐτοῦ καὶ 'Ρωμαίων κατέστη βασιλεύς. τό τε της 'Αφροδίτης ίερον οὕτω πλούσιον ὑπηρξεν, ὥστε πλείους ἡ χιλίας ίεροδούλους ἐκέκτητο ἐταίρας, ὰς ἀνετίθεσαν τῆ θεῷ καὶ ἄνδρες καὶ γυναίκες. και διά ταύτας οὖν πολυωγλείτο ή πόλις καὶ ἐπλουτίζετο οί γὰρ ναύκληροι ῥαδίως έξανηλίσκουτο, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ή παροιμία φησίν

οὐ παντὸς ἀνδρὸς ἐς Κόρινθον ἔσθ' ὁ πλοῦς.

καὶ δὴ καὶ μνημονεύεταί τις έταίρα πρὸς τὴν ονειδίζουσαν, ότι ου φιλεργός είη ουδ' ερίων άπτοιτο, εἰπεῖν '' ἐγὼ μέντοι Ι' ἡ τοιαύτη τρεῖς ήδη

καθείλον ίστοὺς ἐν βραχεί χρόνω τούτω.

21. Την δε τοποθεσίαν της πόλεως, εξ ών Ο 379 Γερώνυμός τε είρηκε και Εύδοξος και άλλοι, και αὐτοὶ δὲ εἴδομεν, νεωστὶ ἀναληφθείσης ὑπὸ τῶν 'Ρωμαίων, τοιάνδε είναι συμβαίνει. ὄρος ύψηλον δσον τριών ημισυ σταδίων έχον την κάθετον, την δ' ἀνάβασιν καὶ τριάκοντα σταδίων, εἰς ὀξεῖαν τελευτά κορυφήν καλείται δὲ 'Ακροκόρινθος, οδ τὸ μὲν πρὸς ἄρκτον μέρος ἐστὶ τὸ μάλιστα ὅρθιον, ύφ΄ & κείται ή πόλις έπι τραπεζώδους ἐπιπέδου

μέντοι, Corais for μέν τό; so the later editors.

¹ Tarquinii,

² Tarquinius Priscus (see 5. 2. 2). ³ That is, "finished three webs." But there is a wordplay in καθείλον ίστούς which cannot be reproduced in

GEOGRAPHY, 8, 6, 20-21

one of the men who had been in power at Corinth, fleeing from the seditions there, carried with him so much wealth from his home to Tyrrhenia that not only he himself became the ruler of the city 1 that admitted him, but his son was made king of the Romans.2 And the temple of Aphroditê was so rich that it owned more than a thousand templeslaves, courtesans, whom both men and women had dedicated to the goddess. And therefore it was also on account of these women that the city was crowded with people and grew rich; for instance, the ship-captains freely squandered their money, and hence the proverb, "Not for every man is the voyage to Corinth." Moreover, it is recorded that a certain courtesan said to the woman who reproached her with the charge that she did not like to work or touch wool: "Yet, such as I am, in this short time I have taken down three webs."3

21. The situation of the city, as described by Hieronymus ⁴ and Eudoxus ⁵ and others, and from what I myself saw after the recent restoration of the city by the Romans, ⁶ is about as follows: A lofty mountain with a perpendicular height of three stadia and one half, and an ascent of as much as thirty stadia, ends in a sharp peak; it is called Acrocorinthus, and its northern side is the steepest; and beneath it lies the city in a level, trapezium-

English. The words may also mean "lowered three masts," that is, "debauched three ship-captains."

⁴ Apparently Hieronymus of Rhodes (see 14. 2. 13), who

lived about 290-230 B.C.

6 Cp. 8. 4. 8.

⁵ Eudoxus of Chidus, the famous mathematician and astronomer, who flourished about 365 B.O.

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χωρίου πρὸς αὐτῆ τῆ ῥίζη τοῦ ᾿Ακροκορινθου. αὐτῆς μὲν οὖν τῆς πόλεως ὁ κύκλος καὶ τεσσαράκοντα σταδίων υπηρχεν ετετείχιστο δ' όσον της πόλεως γυμνον ην του όρους συμπεριείληπτο δὲ τῷ περιβόλω τούτω καὶ τὸ ὄρος αὐτὸ ὁ ᾿Ακροκόρινθος, ή δυνατον ήν τειχισμον δέξασθαι, καὶ ήμιν ἀναβαίνουσιν ήν δήλα τὰ ἐρείπια τῆς σχοινίας ώσθ' ή πασα περίμετρος εγίνετο περί πέντε καὶ ὀγδοήκοντα σταδίων. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν άλλων μερών ήττον όρθιον έστι τὸ όρος, ανατέταται μέντοι καὶ ἐνθένδε ἱκανῶς, καὶ περίοπτόν έστιν. ή μέν οθν κορυφή ναίδιον έχει 'Λφροδίτης. ύπὸ δὲ τῆ κορυφῆ τὴν ΤΙ ειρήνην εἶναι συμβαίνει κρήνην, έκρυσιν μέν οὐκ έχουσαν, μεστὴν δ' ἀεὶ διαυγούς και ποτίμου ύδατος. φασί δὲ και ενθένδε καὶ έξ ἄλλων ὑπονόμων τινῶν φλεβίων συνθλίβεσθαι την πρός τη ρίζη του όρους κρήνην, έκρέουσαν είς την πόλιν, ώσθ' ίκανως απ' αυτής ύδρεύεσθαι. ἔστι δὲ καὶ φρεάτων εὐπορία κατὰ την πόλιν, λέγουσι δὲ καὶ κατὰ τὸν 'Ακροκόρινθον' ού μην ημείς γε είδομεν. του δ' ουν Ευριπίδου φήσαντος ούτως.

ήκω περίκλυστον προλιποῦσ' `Ακροκόρινθον, ἱερὸν ὄχθον, πόλιν 'Αφροδίτας,

τὸ περίκλυστον ήτοι κατὰ βάθους δεκτέον,² ἐπεὶ καὶ φρέατα καὶ ὑπόνομοι λιβάδες διήκουσι δι' αὐτοῦ, ἡ τὸ παλαιὸν ὑποληπτέον τὴν Πειρήνην ἐπιπολάζειν, καὶ κατάρρυτον ποιεῖν τὸ ὄρος.

 $^{^{1}}$ τε, before Πειρήνην, E omits; so Kramer and the later editors.

² δεκτέον, Casaubon, for λεκτέον. So the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 21

shaped place 1 close to the very base of the Acrocorinthus. Now the circuit of the city itself used to be as much as forty stadia, and all of it that was unprotected by the mountain was enclosed by a wall; and even the mountain itself, the Acrocorinthus, used to be comprehended within the circuit of this wall wherever wall-building was possible, and when I went up the mountain the ruins of the encircling wall were plainly visible. And so the whole perimeter amounted to about eighty-five stadia. On its other sides the mountain is less steep, though here too it rises to a considerable height and is conspicuous all round. Now the summit has a small temple of Aphroditê; and below the summit is the spring Peirenê, which, although it has no overflow, is always full of transparent, potable water. And they say that the spring at the base of the mountain is the joint result of pressure from this and other subterranean veins of water-a spring which flows out into the city in such quantity that it affords a fairly large supply of water. And there is a good supply of wells throughout the city, as also, they say, on the Acrocorinthus; but I myself did not see the latter wells. At any rate, when Euripides savs. "I am come, having left Acrocorinthus that is washed on all sides, the sacred hill-city of Aphroditê," 2 one should take "washed on all sides" as meaning in the depths of the mountain, since wells and subterranean pools extend through it, or else should assume that in early times Peirenê was wont to rise over the surface and flow down the sides of the

^{1 &}quot;This level is 200 feet above the plain, which lies between it and the Corinthian Gulf" (Tozer, Selections, p. 217).

2 Frag. 1084 (Nauck),

ένταθθα δέ φασι 1 πίνοντα τὸν Πήγασον άλωναι ύπὸ Βελλεροφόντου, πτηνὸν ἵππον ἐκ τοῦ τραγήλου του Μεδούσης άναπαλέντα κατά την Γοργοτομίαν τον δ' αυτόν φασι και την "Ιππου κρήνην ἀναβαλείν ἐν τῷ Ἑλικῶνι, πλήξαντα τῶ όνυνι την ύποπεσούσαν 2 πέτραν. ύπο δε τη Πειρήνη τὸ Σισύφειον έστιν, ίεροῦ τινὸς ή βασιλείου λευκού λίθου 3 πεποιημένου διασώζου έρείπια οὐκ όλίγα. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς κορυφῆς πρὸς άρκτον μεν άφοραται ο τε Παρνασσός και ό Ελικών, όρη ύψηλα και νιφόβολα, και ό Κρισαίος κόλπος ύποπεπτωκώς άμφοτέροις, περιεχόμενος ύπὸ τῆς Φωκίδος και τῆς Βοιωτίδος 4 και τῆς Μεναρίδος καὶ τῆς ἀντιπόρθμου τῆ Φωκίδι Κορινθίας καὶ Σικυωνίας, πρὸς ἐσπέραν δέ. ὁ ὑπέρκειται Ο 380 δὲ τούτων άπάντων τὰ καλούμενα "Ονεια ὄρη, διατείνοντα μέχρι Βοιωτίας καὶ Κιθαιρώνος ἀπὸ των Σκειρωνίδων πετρών, ἀπὸ τῆς παρὰ ταύτας όδοῦ πρὸς τὴν 'Αττικήν.

22. Αρχή δὲ τῆς παραλίας ἐκατέρας, τῆς μὲν

¹ φησι Βί.

² ὑποπεσοῦσαν, Meineke and others emend to ὑποῦσαν, which would mean "beneath him" (Pegasus). But ὑποπεσοῦσαν clearly implies "below the mountain" (cp. ὑποπεπτωκάς below, and in § 22, and similar uses of the verb passim in Strabo).

³ λευκοῦ λίθου, Meineke (Vind. Strab. p. 124), for λευκφ

λίθω, but in his text he reads λευκών λίθων.

⁴ Βοιωτίας, Meineke, for Βοιωτίδος.
⁵ Meineke and Müller-Dübner place a colon after Σικυωνίας and indicate a lacuna after ἐσπέραν δέ. δέ is omitted by gh; and also by Groskurd, who reads after ἐσπέραν : [πρὸς ἔω] δὲ ὑπέρκειται τούτων κτλ.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 21-22

mountain. And here, they say, Pegasus, a winged horse which sprang from the neck of the Gorgon Medusa when her head was cut off, was caught while drinking by Bellerophon. And the same horse, it is said, caused Hippu-crenê 2 to spring up on Helicon when he struck with his hoof the rock that lay below that mountain. And at the foot of Peirenê is the Sisypheium, which preserves no inconsiderable ruins of a certain temple, or royal palace, made of white marble. And from the summit, looking towards the north, one can view Parnassus and Heliconlofty, snow-clad mountains-and the Crisaean Gulf. which lies at the foot of the two mountains and is surrounded by Phocis, Bocotia, and Megaris, and by the parts of Corinthia and Sicyonia which lie across the gulf opposite to Phocis, that is, towards the west.3 And above all these countries4 lie the Oneian Mountains,5 as they are called, which extend as far as Boeotia and Cithaeron from the Sceironian Rocks,6 that is, from the road that leads along these rocks towards Attica.

22. The beginning of the seaboard on the two

² Also spelled "Hippocrenê," i.e. "Horse's Spring."

3 From Acrocorinthus.

4 i.e. towards the east.
5 "Ass Mountains," but, as Tozer (Selections, p. 219)
remarks, Strabo confuses these (they are south-east of
Corinth) with Gerania, which lay on the confines of the
territories of Corinth and Megara.

6 On the Sceironian road between Megara and Corinth,

sce Pausanias, 1, 44, 10.

¹ The Greek word περίκλυστον is translated above in its usual sense and as Strabo interpreted it, but Euripides obviously used it in the sense of "washed on both sides," that is, by the Corinthian and Saronic Gulfs (cf. Horace's "bimaris Corinthi," Carmina, 1. 7. 2).

τὸ Λέχαιον, τῆς δὲ Κεγχρεαὶ κώμη καὶ λιμήν, απέχων της πόλεως όσον έβδομήκοντα σταδίους. τούτω μεν οθν χρώνται πρός τούς έκ της 'Ασίας. πρὸς δὲ τοὺς ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας τῷ Λεχαίφ. Λέχαιον υποπέπτωκε τη πόλει κατοικίαν έχον οὐ πολλήν σκέλη δε καθείλκυσται σταδίων πεολ δώδεκα έκατέρωθεν της όδοῦ της έπὶ 1 τὸ Λέγαιου. έντευθεν δε παρεκτείνουσα ή ηϊών μέχρι Πανών της Μεναρίδος κλύζεται μέν ύπο του Κορινθιακού κόλπου κοίλη δ' έστί, καὶ ποιεί τὸν δίολκον πρὸς την έτέραν ηϊόνα την κατά Σχοινοθντα πλησίον όντα τῶν Κεγχρεῶν. ἐν δὲ τῷ μεταξὺ τοῦ Λεχαίου καὶ Παγὧν τὸ τῆς 'Ακραίας μαντεῖον "Ηρας ύπῆρχε τὸ παλαιόν, καὶ αἱ Ὀλμιαί, τὸ ποιοῦν άκρωτήριου του κόλπου έν & ή τε Οινόη και Παγαί, τὸ μὲν τῶν Μεγαρέων Φρούριον, ή δὲ Οἰνόη τῶν Κορινθίων. ἀπὸ δὲ 2 τῶν Κεγχρεῶν ὁ Σχοινούς, καθ' δυ τὸ στενὸν τοῦ διόλκου έπειθ' ή Κρομμυωνία. πρόκειται δὲ τῆς ηϊόνος ταύτης ὅ τε Σαρωνικός κόλπος καὶ ὁ Ἐλευσινιακός, τρόπου τινα ο αυτος ών, συνεχής τῷ Ερμιονικῷ. ἐπὶ δὲ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ καὶ το τοῦ Ἰσθμίου Ποσειδώνος ίερὸν άλσει πιτυώδει συνηρεφές, όπου του άγωνα των Ίσθμίων Κορίνθιοι συνετέλουν. ή δὲ Κρομμυών έστι κώμη τῆς Κορινθίας, πρότερον δὲ τῆς Μεγαρίδος, ἐν ἡ μυθεύουσι τὰ περὶ τὴν Κρομμυωνίαν ύν, ην μητέρα του Καλυδωνίου κάπρου φασί, καὶ τῶν Θησέως ἄθλων ἕνα τοῦτον παραδιδόασι τὴν της ύὸς ταύτης έξαίρεσιν. καὶ ή Τενέα δ' έστὶ

² δέ, after ἀπό, all editors insert.

¹ ἐπί, Kramer, for περί (παρά acgh); so Meineke.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 22

sides is, on the one side, Lechaeum, and, on the other. Cenchreae, a village and a harbour distant about seventy stadia from Corinth. Now this latter they use for the trade from Asia, but Lechaeum for that from Italy. Lechaeum lies beneath the city, and does not contain many residences: but long walls about twelve stadia in length have been built on both sides of the road that leads to Lechaeum. The shore that extends from here to Pagae in Megaris is washed by the Corinthian Gulf; it is concave, and with the shore on the other side, at Schoenus, which is near Cenchreae, it forms the "Diolcus." In the interval between Lechaeum and Pagae there used to be, in early times, the oracle of the Acraean Hera; and here, too, is Olmiae, the promontory that forms the gulf in which are situated Oenoê and Pagae, the latter a stronghold of the Megarians and Oenoê of the Corinthians. From Cenchreae one comes to Schoenus, where is the narrow part of the isthmus, I mean the "Diolcus"; and then one comes to Crommyonia. Off this shore lie the Saronic and Eleusinian Gulfs. which in a way are the same, and border on the Hermionic Gulf. On the Isthmus is also the temple of the Isthmian Poseidon, in the shade of a grove of pine-trees, where the Corinthians used to celebrate the Isthmian Games. Crommyon is a village in Corinthia, though in earlier times it was in Megaris: and in it is laid the scene of the myth of the Crommyonian sow, which, it is said, was the mother of the Caledonian boar; and, according to tradition, the destruction of this sow was one of the labours of Theseus. Tenea, also, is in Corinthia, and in

¹ See 8. 2. 1 and foot-note, and cp. 8. 6. 4.

κώμη τῆς Κορινθίας, ἐν ἢ τοῦ Τενεάτου ᾿Απόλλωνος ἱερόν λέγεται δὲ καὶ ᾿Αρχίᾳ, τῷ στείλαντι τὴν εἰς Συρακούσας ἀποικίαν, τοὺς πλείστους τῶν ἐποίκων ἐντεῦθεν συνεπακολουθῆσαι, καὶ μετὰ ταῦτα εὐθηνεῖν μάλιστα τῶν ἄλλων τὴν κατοικίαν ταύτην, τὰ δ᾽ ὕστατα καὶ καθ᾽ αὐτοὺς πολιτεύεσθαι, προσθέσθαι τε τοῖς Ὑρωμαίοις, ἀποστάντας Κορινθίων καὶ κατασκαφείσης τῆς πόλεως συμμεῖναι. ψέρεται δὲ καὶ χρησμὸς ὁ δοθείς τινι τῶν ἐκ τῆς ᾿Ασίας ¹ ἐρωτῶντι, εἰ λώϊον εἴη μετοικεῖν εἰς Κόρινθον ·

εὐδαίμων ὁ Κόρινθος,² ἐγὼ δ' εἴην Τενεάτης.

δπερ κατ' ἄγνοιάν τινες παρατρέπουσιν, εγω δ' εἴην Τεγεάτης. λέγεται δ' ενταῦθα εκθρέψαι Πόλυβος τὸν Οἰδίπουν. δοκεῖ δὲ καὶ συγγένειά τις εἶναι Τενεδίοις πρὸς τούτους ἀπὸ Τέννου τοῦ Κύκνου, καθάπερ εἴρηκεν 'Αριστοτέλης' καὶ ἡ τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος δὲ τιμὴ παρ' ἀμφοτέροις ὁμοία οὖσα δίδωσιν οὐ μικρά σημεῖα.

23. Κορίνθιοι δ' ὑπὸ Φιλίππωρ ὄντες ἐκείνωρ

C 381

23. Κορίνθιοι δ' ύπὸ Φιλίππφ ὄντες ἐκείνφ τε συνεφιλονείκησαν, καὶ ἰδία πρὸς 'Ρωμαίους ὑπεροπτικῶς εἶχον, ὥστε τινὲς καὶ τῶν πρέσβεων παριόντων τὴν οἰκίαν αὐτῶν ἐθάρρησαν καταντλῆσαι βόρβορον. ἀντὶ τούτων μὲν οὖν καὶ ἄλλων, ὧν ἐξήμαρτον, ἔτισαν δίκας αὐτίκα πεμφθείσης γὰρ ἀξιολόγου στρατιᾶς, αὐτή τε κατέσκαπτο ὑπὸ Λευκίου Μομμίου, καὶ τἆλλα

¹ For 'Aσίας Corais conjectures 'Ασέας.

² Kopivoos Bgk, and Eustathius on Iliad 2. 607.

¹ This might be the country of Asia or the city of Asea 198

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 22-23

it is a temple of the Teneatan Apollo; and it is said that most of the colonists who accompanied Archias, the leader of the colonists to Syracuse, set out from there, and that afterwards Tenea prospered more than the other settlements, and finally even had a government of its own, and, revolting from the Corinthians, joined the Romans, and endured after the destruction of Corinth. And mention is also made of an oracle that was given to a certain man from Asia, who enquired whether it was better to change his home to Corinth: "Blest is Corinth. but Tenea for me!" But in ignorance some pervert this as follows: "but Tegea for me!" And it is said that Polybus reared Oedipus here. And it seems, also, that there is a kinship between the peoples of Tenedos and Tenea, through Tennes 2 the son of Cycnus, as Aristotle says; 3 and the similarity in the worship of Apollo among the two peoples affords strong indications of such kinship.

23. The Corinthians, when they were subject to Philip, not only sided with him in his quarrel with the Romans, but individually behaved so contemptuously towards the Romans that certain persons ventured to pour down filth upon the Roman ambassadors when passing by their house. For this and other offences, however, they soon paid the penalty, for a considerable army was sent thither, and the city itself was rased to the ground by Leucius Mummius: 4 and the other countries as far

(in Arcadia), the name of which, according to Herodian (2. 479), was also spelled "Asia."

² For the story of King Tennes of Tenedos, see Pausanias 10. 14. 1 and Diodorus Siculus 5. 83.

³ The quotation is a fragment otherwise unknown.

4 Cf. 8. 4, 8 and foot-note.

μέχρι Μακεδονίας ύπὸ Ῥωμαίοις ἐγένοντο, 1 ἐν άλλοις άλλων πεμπομένων στρατηγών την δέ γώραν έσγου Σικυώνιοι την πλείστην της Κορινθίας. Πολύβιος δὲ τὰ συμβάντα περὶ τὴν ἄλωσιν έν οίκτου μέρει λέγων προστίθησι και την στρατιωτικήν όλιγωρίαν την περί τὰ τῶν τεγνῶν ἔργα καὶ τὰ ἀναθήματα. φησὶ γὰρ ἰδεῖν παρών ἐρ-ριμμένους πίνακας ἐπ' ἐδάφους, πεττεύοντας δὲ τούς στρατιώτας έπὶ τούτων. ονομάζει δ' αὐτῶν 'Αριστείδου γραφην του Διονύσου, έφ' ου τινές ελοησθαί φασι τὸ οὐδὲν πρὸς τὸν Διόνυσον, καὶ τὸν Ἡρακλέα τὸν καταπουούμενον τῷ τῆς Δηιανείρας χιτώνι, τούτον μεν ούν ούν έωράκαμεν ήμεις, τον δε Διόνυσον ανακείμενον έν τῷ Δημητρείω τῷ ἐν Ῥώμη κάλλιστον ἔργον έωρωμεν ε έμπρησθέντος δε τοῦ νεώ, συνηφανίσθη καὶ ή γραφή νεωστί. σχεδὸν δέ τι καὶ τῶν άλλων άναθημάτων των έν 'Ρώμη τὰ πλείστα καὶ ἄριστα ἐντεῦθεν ἀφῖχθαι τινὰ δὲ καὶ αί κύκλφ της 'Ρώμης πόλεις έσχου. μεγαλόφρων γὰρ ὢν μᾶλλον ἡ φιλότεχνος ὁ Μόμμιος, ώς φασι, μετεδίδου ραδίως τοις δεηθείσι. Λεύκολλος δε κατασκευάσας το της Ευτυχίας ίερου καλ

² ξωράκαμεν πο.

¹ εγένετο klno, and B man. sec., and the editors before Kramer.

According to Pliny (Nat. Hist. 35. 39), Aristeides of Thebes (fl. about 360 B.C.) was by some believed to be the inventor of painting in wax and in encaustic. See also ibid., 35. 98 f.

 $^{^2}$ *i.e.* in speaking of the paintings of other artists. But the more natural meaning of the saying is, "That has

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 23

as Macedonia became subject to the Romans, different commanders being sent into different countries; but the Sicvonians obtained most of the Corinthian country. Polybius, who speaks in a tone of pity of the events connected with the capture of Corinth, goes on to speak of the disregard shown by the army for the works of art and votive offerings; for he says that he was present and saw paintings that had been flung to the ground and saw the soldiers playing dice on these. Among the paintings he names that of Dionysus by Aristeides. 1 to which, according to some writers, the saving, "Nothing in comparison with the Dionysus," referred; 2 and also the painting of Heracles in torture in the robe of Now I have not seen the latter, but I Dejaneira. saw the Dionysus, a most beautiful work, on the walls of the temple of Ceres in Rome; but when recently the temple was burned,3 the painting perished with it. And I may almost say that the most and best of the other dedicatory offerings at Rome came from there; and the cities in the neighbourhood of Rome also obtained some; for Mummius, being magnanimous rather than fond of art, as they say, readily shared with those who asked.4 And when Leucullus built the Temple of Good Fortune

nothing to do with Dionysus"; and it appears, originally at least, to have been a protest of spectators against the omission of Dionysus and his satyrs, or of merely the dithyrambs, from a dramatic performance (see Tozer, Selections, p. 221).

A STATE OF THE PERSON NAMED OF THE PERSON NAME

^{3 31} B.C.

According to Velleius Paterculus (1. 13. 4), Mummius told the men who were entrusted with taking these pictures and statues to Rome that, if they lost them, they would have to replace them with new ones!

στοών τινα χρησιν ήτήσατο ών είχεν ἀνδριάντων ό Μόμμιος, ώς κοσμήσων το ίερον μέχρι άναδείξεως, εἶτ' ἀποδώσων οὐκ ἀπέδωκε δέ, ἀνέθηκε, κελεύσας αἴρειν, εἰ βούλεται πράως δ' ήνεγκεν ἐκεῖνος, οὐ φροντίσας οὐδέν, ώστ' ηὐδοκίμει τοῦ ἀναθέντος μᾶλλον. πολὺν χρόνον ἐρήμη μείνασα ἡ Κόρινθος, ἀνελήφθη πάλιν ύπο Καίσαρος του Θεού δια την εὐφυΐαν, έποίκους πέμψαντος τοῦ ἀπελευθερικοῦ γένους πλείστους οί τὰ ἐρείπια κινοῦντες καὶ τοὺς τάφους συνανασκάπτοντες εύρισκον όστρακίνων τορευμάτων 1 πλήθη, 2 πολλά δὲ καὶ χαλκώματα. θαυμάζοντες δὲ τὴν κατασκευήν, οὐδένα τάφον άσκευώρητον είασαν, ώστε εύπορήσαντες των τοιούτων καὶ διατιθέμενοι πολλοῦ Νεκροκορινθίων C 382 ἐπλήρωσαν τὴν Ῥώμην· οὕτω γὰρ ἐκάλουν τὰ έκ τῶν τάφων ληφθέντα, καὶ μάλιστα τὰ ὀστράκινα. κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν οὖν ἐτιμήθη σφόδρα όμοίως τοῖς χαλκώμασι τοῖς Κορινθιουργέσιν, εἶτ' ἐπαύσαντο τῆς σπουδῆς, ἐκλιπόντων τῶν όστράκων, καὶ οὐδὲ κατορθουμένων τῶν πλείστων. ή μεν δή πόλις ή των Κορινθίων μεγάλη τε καλ πλουσία διὰ παντὸς ὑπῆρξεν, ἀνδρῶν τε ηὐπόρησεν άγαθων είς τε τὰ πολιτικά καὶ είς τὰς τέχνας τὰς δημιουργικάς μάλιστα γὰρ καὶ ένταῦθα καὶ ἐν Σίκυῶνι ηὐξήθη γραφική τε καὶ πλαστική καὶ πᾶσα ή τοιαύτη δημιουργία. χώραν δ' έσχεν οὐκ εὕγεων σφόδρα, άλλὰ σκο-

¹ τορεύματα acgh; C. Müller conj. τροχηλάτων. 2 παυπληθη ί.

From 146 to 44 B.C.

and a portico, he asked Mummius for the use of the statues which he had, saying that he would adorn the temple with them until the dedication and then give them back. However, he did not give them back, but dedicated them to the goddess. and then bade Mummius to take them away if he wished. But Mummius took it lightly, for he cared nothing about them, so that he gained more repute than the man who dedicated them. Corinth had remained deserted for a long time,1 it was restored again, because of its favourable position, by the deified Caesar, who colonised it with people that belonged for the most part to the freedmen class. And when these were removing the ruins and at the same time digging open the graves, they found numbers of terra-cotta reliefs, and also many bronze vessels. And since they admired the workmanship they left no grave unransacked; so that, well supplied with such things and disposing of them at a high price, they filled Rome with Corinthian "mortuaries," for thus they called the things taken from the graves, and in particular the earthenware. Now at the outset the earthenware was very highly prized, like the bronzes of Corinthian workmanship, but later they ceased to care much for them, since the supply of earthen vessels failed and most of them were not even well executed. city of the Corinthians, then, was always great and wealthy, and it was well equipped with men skilled both in the affairs of state and in the craftsman's arts; for both here and in Sicyon the arts of painting and modelling and all such arts of the craftsman flourished most. The city had territory, however, that was not very fertile, but rifted and rough; and

STRABO

λιάν τε καὶ τραχεῖαν, ἀφ' οὖ πάντες ὀφρυόεντα Κόρινθον εἰρήκασι, καὶ παροιμιάζονται·

Κόρινθος ὀφρυᾶ τε καὶ κοιλαίνεται.

24. 'Ορνεαὶ δ' εἰσὶν ἐπώνυμοι τῷ παραρρέοντι ποταμώ, νύν μεν έρημοι, πρότερον δ' οἰκούμεναι καλώς, ίερον έχουσαι Πριάπου τιμώμενον, άφ' ών καὶ ὁ τὰ Πριάπεια ποιήσας Εὐφρόνιος 1 'Ορνεάτην καλεί τὸν θεόν κείνται δ' ὑπὲρ τοῦ πεδίου τοῦ Σικυωνίων, τὴν δὲ χώραν ἔσχον 'Αργείοι. 'Αραιθυρέα δ' έστὶν ή νῦν Φλιασία καλουμένη, πόλιν δ' είχεν όμώνυμον τη χώρη πρὸς όρει Κηλώσση οίδ' ύστερον αναστάντες έκειθεν πρὸ τριάκοντα σταδίων ἔκτισαν πόλιν, ην ἐκάλεσαν Φλιοῦντα της δὲ Κηλώσσης μέρος ό Καρνεάτης, όθεν λαμβάνει τὴν ἀρχὴν ᾿Ασωπὸς ό παραρρέων την Σικυωνίαν εκαί ποιών την 'Ασωπίαν χώραν, μέρος οὖσαν τῆς Σικυωνίας. ἔστι δ' ᾿Ασωπὸς καὶ ὁ παρὰ Θήβας ῥέων καὶ Πλαταιὰς καὶ Τανάγραν, ἄλλος δ' ἐστὶν ἐν Ἡρακλεία τη Τραχινία παρά κώμην ρέων, ην Παρασωπίους ονομάζουσι, τέταρτος δ' ό ἐν Πάρω. κεῖται δ' ό Φλιοῦς ἐν μέσφ Σικυωνίας, 'Αργείας, Κλεωνών καὶ Στυμφάλου, κύκλω περιεχόμενος τιμᾶται δ' εν Φλιούντι καὶ Σικυώνι τὸ τῆς Δίας ἱερόν. καλοῦσι δ' οὕτω τὴν "Ηβην.

¹ Εἰφρόνιος, Meineke emends to Εὐφορίων; Forbiger, Tardieu following. But see Pauly-Wissowa s. vv. "Euphorion," p. 1178, and "Euphronios," p. 1220.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 23-24

from this fact all have called Corinth "beetling," and use the proverb, "Corinth is both beetle-browed and full of hollows."

24. Orneae is named after the river that flows past it. It is deserted now, although formerly it was well peopled, and had a temple of Priapus that was held in honour; and it was from Orneae that the Euphronius who composed the Priapeia calls the god "Priapus the Orneatan." Orneae is situated above the plain of the Sicyonians, but the country was possessed by the Argives. Araethyrea is the country which is now called Phliasia; and near the mountain Celossa 2 it had a city of the same name as the country; but the inhabitants later emigrated from here, and at a distance of thirty stadia founded a city which they called Phlius. part of the mountain Celossa is Mt. Carneates, whence the Asopus takes its beginning—the river that flows past Sicyonia, and forms the Asopian country, which is a part of Sicyonia. There is also an Asopus that flows past Thebes and Plataea and Tanagra, and there is another in the Trachinian Heracleia that flows past a village which they call Parasopii, and there is a fourth in Paros. Phlius is situated in the centre of a circle formed by Sicyonia, Argeia, Cleonae and Stymphalus. In Phlius and Sievon the temple of Dia is held in honour; and Dia is their name for Hebê.

² By Xenophon (Hellenica, 4. 7. 7) spelled "Celusa."

¹ The Alexandrian grammarian, who lived in the third century B.C.

² Σικυωνίαν, Meineke, from conj. of Corais, emends to Σικυῶνα.

25. Τὴν δὲ Σικυῶνα πρότερον Μηκώνην ἐκάλουν, ἔτι δὲ πρότερον Αἰγιαλούς ¹ ἀνώκισε ² δ'
αὐτὴν ἀπὸ θαλάττης ὅσον εἴκοσι σταδίοις, οἱ δὲ
δώδεκά φασιν, ἐπὶ λόφον ἐρυμνὸν Δημήτριος ³
τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν κτίσμα ἐπίνειόν ἐστιν ἔχον λιμένα.
ὁρίζει δὲ τὴν Σικυωνίαν καὶ τὴν Κορινθίαν
ποταμὸς Νεμέα. ἐτυραννήθη δὲ πλεῖστον χρόνον,
ἀλλ' ἀεὶ τοὺς τυράννους ἐπιεικεῖς ἄνδρας ἔσχεν'
"Αρατον δ' ἐπιφανέστατον, δς καὶ τὴν πόλιν
ἤλευθέρωσε, καὶ 'Αχαιῶν ἤρξε, παρ' ἐκόντων
λαβὼν τὴν ἐξουσίαν, καὶ τὸ σύστημα ηὕξησε,
προσθεὶς αὐτῷ τήν τε πατρίδα καὶ τὰς ἄλλας
C 383 πόλεις τὰς ἐγγύς. 'Υπερησίην δὲ καὶ τὰς έξῆς
πόλεις, ᾶς ὁ ποιητὴς λέγει, καὶ τὸν Λίγιαλὸν τῶν
'Αχαιῶν ἤδη συμβέβηκεν εἶναι μέχρι Δύμης καὶ
τῶν ὅρων τῆς 'Ηλείας.

VII

1. Ταύτης δὲ τῆς χώρας τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν Ἰωνες ἐκράτουν, ἐξ ᾿Αθηναίων τὸ γένος ὅντες, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ τὸ μὲν παλαιὸν Λἰγιάλεια, καὶ οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες Αἰγιαλεῖς, ὕστερον δ᾽ ἀπ᾽ ἐκείνων Ἰωνία, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ ᾿Αττική, ἀπὸ Ἰωνος τοῦ Ξούθου. φασὶ δὲ

¹ Αἰγιαλούs, Meineke emends to Αἰγιαλεῖs.

² ἀνώκισε, Meineke, from conj. of Casaubon, for ἀνωκίσθαι; so the editors in general.

 3 Δημήτριος, Meineke, from conj. of Casauhon, for Δήμητρος; so the editors in general.

¹ Spelled "Aegialeia" by Pausanias (2. 7).

² "The city built by Accidens on the plain was demolished by Demetrius the son of Amigomas (Poliorates), who founded 206

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 6. 25-7. 1

25. In earlier times Sicyon was called Meconê, and in still earlier times Aegiali,1 but Demetrius rebuilt it upon a hill strongly fortified by nature about twenty stadia (others say twelve) from the sea; 2 and the old settlement, which has a harbour, is a naval station. The River Nemea forms the boundary between Sicyonia and Corinthia. Sicyon was ruled by tyrants most of the time, but its tyrants were always reasonable men, among whom the most illustrious was Aratus,3 who not only set the city free,4 but also ruled over the Achaeans, who voluntarily gave him the authority,5 and he increased the league by adding to it both his native Sievon and the other cities near it. But Hyperesia and the cities that come in their order after it, which the poet mentions,6 and the Aegialus as far as Dymê and the boundaries of Eleia already belonged to the Achaeans.7

VII

1. In antiquity this country was under the mastery of the Ionians, who were sprung from the Athenians; and in antiquity it was called Aegialeia, and the inhabitants Aegialeians, but later it was called Ionia after the Ionians, just as Attica also was called Ionia after Ion the son of Xuthus. They say that

the city of to-day near what was once the ancient acropolis" (Pausanias, 2. 7).

³ Cf. Polybius, 4. 8. ⁴ 251 B.C.

⁵ Strabo refers to the Achaean League (see 8. 7. 3).

See 8. 7. 4 and the references.
Again the Achaean League.

⁸ See 8, 1, 2, and 9, 1, 5,

Δευκαλίωνος μεν Ελληνα είναι, τοῦτον δε περί τὴν Φθίαν τῶν μεταξὺ Πηνειοῦ καὶ ᾿Ασωποῦ δυναστεύοντα τῶ πρεσβυτάτω τῶν παίδων παραδοῦναι τὴν ἀρχήν, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους ἔξω διαπέμψαι. ζητήσοντας ίδρυσιν έκαστον αύτῶ. ὧν Δώρος μέν τούς περί Παρνασσόν Δωριέας συνοικίσας κατέλιπεν επωνύμους αύτοῦ, Εοῦθος δὲ 'Ερεχθέως θυγατέρα γήμας ὤκισε τὴν Τετρίιπολίν τῆς Αττικῆς, Οἰνόην, Μαραθώνα, Προβάλινθον καὶ Τρικόρυνθον.2 τῶν δὲ τούτου παίδων 'Αχαιὸς μεν φόνον ακούσιον πράξας έφυγεν είς Λακεδαίμονα, καὶ 'Αχαιούς τούς ἐκεῖ κληθῆναι παρεσκεύασεν, 'Ιων δε τους μετ' Ευμόλπου νικήσας Θράκας ούτως ηὐδοκίμησεν, ὥστ' ἐπέτρεψαν αὐτῷ τὴν πολιτείαν 'Αθηναῖοι. ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν είς τέτταρας φυλάς διείλε τὸ πλήθος, είτα είς τέτταρας βίους τους μεν γαρ γεωργούς απέδειξε. τους δε δημουργούς, τους δε ίεροποιούς, τετάρτους δὲ τοὺς φύλακας τοιαῦτα δὲ πλείω διατάξας τὴν γώραν ἐπώνυμον ἑαυτοῦ κατέλιπεν. οὕτω δὲ πολυανδρήσαι τὴν χώραν τότε συνέπεσε, ὥστε καὶ ἀποικίαν τῶν Ἰωνων ἔστειλαν εἰς Πελοπόννησον 'Αθηναΐοι, καὶ τὴν χώραν, ἡν κατέσχον, ἐπώνυμον ἐαυτῶν ἐποίησαν Ἰωνίαν ἀντ' Αἰγιάλου 3 κληθείσαν, οί τε ἄνδρες άντι Αιγιαλέων "Ιωνες προσηγορεύθησαν, είς δώδεκα πόλεις μερισθέντες. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον ὑπ' ᾿Αχαιῶν έξελαθέντες ἐπανῆλθον πάλιν εἰς ᾿Αθήνας · ἐκεῖθεν δὲ μετὰ τῶν Κοδριδῶν ἔστειλαν τὴν Ἰωνικὴν

¹ τήν ino.

² Τρικόρυνθον, Meineke, for Τρικόρυθον; τρικόρινθον, ħ. See Τρικόρυνθος 9. 1. 22.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 1

Hellen was the son of Deucalion, and that he was lord of the people between the Peneius and the Asopus in the region of Phthia and gave over his rule to the eldest of his sons, but that he sent the rest of them to different places outside, each to seek a settlement for himself. One of these sons, Dorus, united the Dorians about Parnassus into one state, and at his death left them named after himself; another, Xuthus, who had married the daughter of Erechtheus, founded the Tetrapolis of Attica, consisting of Oenoe, Marathon, Probalinthus, and Tricorynthus. One of the sons of Xuthus, Achaeus. who had committed involuntary manslaughter, fled to Lacedaemon and brought it about that the people there were called Achaeans; and Ion conquered the Thracians under Eumolpus, and thereby gained such high repute that the Athenians turned over their government to him. At first Ion divided the people into four tribes, but later into four occupations: some he designated as farmers, others as artisans, others as sacred officers, and a fourth group as the guards. And he made several regulations of this kind, and at his death left his own name to the country. the country had then come to be so populous that the Athenians even sent forth a colony of Ionians to the Peloponnesus, and caused the country which they occupied to be called Ionia after themselves instead of Aegialus; and the men were divided into twelve cities and called Ionians instead of Aegialeians. But after the return of the Heracleidae they were driven out by the Achaeans and went back again to Athens; and from there they sent forth with the Codridae the Ionian colony to Asia, and these

³ Alyiahelas Bk.

ἀποικίαν εἰς τὴν ᾿Ασίαν, ἔκτισαν δὲ δώδεκα πόλεις έν τη παραλία της Καρίας και της Λυδίας. είς τοσαθτα μέρη διελόντες σφας, όσα καὶ ἐν τῆ Πελοποννήσω κατείχον. οί δ' 'Αχαιοί Φθιώται μεν ήσαν το γένος, ώκησαν δ' έν Λακεδαίμονι, των δ' 'Ηρακλειδών ἐπικρατησάντων, ἀναληφθέντες ύπὸ Τισαμενού, του 'Ορέστου παιδός, ώς προειρήκαμέν, τοῖς "Ιωσιν ἐπέθεντο, καὶ γενόμενοι κρείτ. τους τούς μεν εξέβαλον, αὐτοὶ δε κατέσχον την γην, καὶ διεφύλαξαν τὸν αὐτὸν της χώρας μερισ-C 384 μον, όνπερ καὶ παρέλαβον. ούτω δ' ἴσγυσαν. ώστε την άλλην Πελοπόννησον εχόντων των Ήρακλειδών, ὧν ἀπέστησαν, ἀντεῖχον ὅμως πρὸς άπαντας, 'Αχαίαν δυομάσαντες την χώραν. ἀπὸ μέν οὖν Τισαμενοῦ μέχρι 'Ωγύγου βασιλευόμενοι διετέλουν είτα δημοκρατηθέντες τοσούτον ηύδοκίμησαν περί τὰς πολιτείας, ώστε τοὺς Ἰταλιώτας μετά την στάσιν την πρός τους Πυθαγορείους τὰ πλεῖστα τῶν νομίμων μετενέγκασθαι παρὰ τούτων συνέβη· μετὰ δὲ τὴν ἐν Λεύκτροις μάχην ἐπέτρεψαν Θηβαίοι τούτοις τὴν δίαιταν περὶ των αντιλεγομένων ταις πόλεσι πρός αλλήλας. ύστερον δ' ύπὸ Μακεδόνων λυθείσης τῆς κοινωνίας, ἀνέλαβον σφᾶς πάλιν κατὰ μικρόν· ῆρξαν δὲ Πύρρου στρατεύσαντος εἰς Ἰταλίαν τέτταρες συνιοῦσαι 1 πόλεις, ὧν ήσαν Πάτραι καὶ

¹ συνιοῦσαι no, Corais, Meineke, for συνοῦσαι.

^{1 8. 5. 5. &}lt;sup>2</sup> The Greeks in Italy.

³ The Pythagoreian Secret Order, which was composed of exclusive clubs at Crotona and other cities in Magna Graccia, was aristocratical in its tendencies, and in time seems to have become predominant in politics. This aroused the resentment of the people and resulted in the forcible

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 1

founded twelve cities on the seaboard of Caria and Lydia, thus dividing themselves into the same number of parts as the cities they had occupied in the Peloponnesus. Now the Achaeans were Phthiotae in race, but they lived in Lacedaemon; and when the Heracleidae prevailed, the Achaeans were won over by Tisamenus, the son of Orestes, as I have said before,1 attacked the Ionians, and proving themselves more powerful than the Ionians drove them out and took possession of the land themselves; and they kept the division of the country the same as it was when they received it. And they were so powerful that, although the Heracleidae, from whom they had revolted, held the rest of the Pelopounesus, still they held out against one and all, and named the country Achaea. Now from Tisamenus to Ogyges they continued under the rule of kings; then, under a democratic government. they became so famous for their constitutions that the Italiotes,2 after the uprising against the Pythagoreians,3 actually borrowed most of their usages from the Achaeans.4 And after the battle at Leuctra the Thebans turned over to them the arbitration of the disputes which the cities had with one another; and later, when their league was dissolved by the Macedonians, they gradually recovered themselves. When Pyrrhus made his expedition to Italy,5 four cities came together and began a new league, among which were Patrae and Dynie; 6 and

suppression of the Order. At Crotona, for example, the people rose up against the "Three Hundred" during one of their meetings and burnt up the building and many of the assembled members.

⁴ So Polybius, 2. 39. ⁵ 280 B.C.

⁶ The other two were Tritaca and Pharae (Polybius, 2. 41).

Δύμη εἶτα προσελάμβανόν τινας τῶν δώδεκα πλην 'Ωλένου καὶ Ελίκης, της μεν οὐ συνελθούσης, της δ' άφανισθείσης ύπὸ κύματος.

2. Έξαρθεν γάρ ύπὸ σεισμοῦ τὸ πέλαγος κατέκλυσε καὶ αὐτὴν καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Ἑλικωνίου Ποσειδώνος, ον 2 και νύν έτι τιμώσιν Ίωνες, και θύουσιν έκει τὰ Πανιώνια, μέμνηται δ', ύπονοοῦσί τινες, ταύτης της θυσίας "Ομηρος. őταν φη·

αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἄϊσθε καὶ ἤρυγεν, ὡς ὅτε ταῦρος ήρυγεν έλκόμενος Έλικώνιον άμφὶ άνακτα.

τεκμαίρονταί τε νεώτερον είναι της Ίωνικης άποικίας τὸν ποιητήν, μεμνημένον γε τῆς Πανιωνικής θυσίας, ην έν τη Πριηνέων χώρα συντελοῦσιν Ἰωνες τῷ Ἑλικωνίῳ Ποσειδῶνι ἐπεὶ καὶ αὐτοὶ οἱ Πριηνεῖς ἐξ Ἑλίκης εἶναι λέγονται, καὶ δη προς την θυσίαν ταύτην βασιλέα 3 καθιστάσιν άνδρα νέον Πριηνέα τὸν τῶν ἱερῶν ἐπιμελησόμενον. τεκμηριούνται δ' έτι μάλλον το προκείμενον έκ τῶν περὶ τοῦ ταύρου πεφρασμένων τότε γαρ νομίζουσι καλλιερείν περί την θυσίαν ταύτην "Ιωνες, ὅταν θυόμενος ὁ ταῦρος μυκήσηται. οί δ' αντιλέγοντες μεταφέρουσιν είς την Ελίκην τὰ λεχθέντα τεκμήρια περί του ταύρου και της θυσίας, ώς έκει νενομισμένων τούτων και τοῦ ποιητού παραβάλλοντος τὰ ἐκεῖ συντελούμενα.

² δν, Meineke inserts, from conjecture of Groskurd.

¹ For συνελθούσης Curtius (Peloponnesos I. 451) conjectures συνεστώσης ("was no longer in existence"), but cp. Polybius 2. 41.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 1-2

then they began to add some of the twelve cities, except Olenus and Helicê, the former having refused to join and the latter having been wiped out by a wave from the sea.¹

2. For the sea was raised by an earthquake and it submerged Helice, and also the temple of the Heliconian Poseidon, whom the Ionians 2 worship even to this day, offering there 3 the Pan-Ionian sacrifices. And, as some suppose, Homer recalls this sacrifice when he says: "but he breathed out his spirit and bellowed, as when a dragged bull bellows round the altar of the Heliconian lord."4 And they infer that the poet lived after the Ionian colonisation, since he mentions the Pan-Ionian sacrifice, which the Ionians perform in honour of the Heliconian Poseidon in the country of the Prienians; for the Prienians themselves are also said to be from Helice; and indeed as king for this sacrifice they appoint a Prienian young man to superintend the sacred rites. But still more they base the supposition in question on what the poet says about the bull; for the Ionians believe that they obtain omens in connection with this sacrifice only when the bull bellows while being sacrificed. But the opponents of the supposition apply the above-mentioned inferences concerning the bull and the sacrifice to Helice, on the ground that these were customary there and that the poet was merely comparing the rites that were celebrated there.

¹ So 1. 3. 18. ² In Asia Minor,

⁸ At Panionium, on the promontory called Mycalê, according to Herodotus (1. 148); "in a desert place in the neighbourhood of what is called Mycalê," according to Diodorus Siculus, 15. 49.

⁴ Iliad 20, 403,

Λευκτρικών. 'Ερατοσθένης δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἰδεῖν φησί του τόπου, και τους πορθμέας λέγειν, ώς έν τῶ πόρω ὀρθὸς ἐστήκει 1 Ποσειδῶν χάλκεος, έχων ιππόκαμπον έν τῆ χειρί, κίνδυνον φέροντα τοις δικτυεύσιν. Ἡρακλείδης δέ φησι κατ' αὐτὸν νενέσθαι τὸ πάθος νύκτωρ, δώδεκα σταδίους C 385 διεγούσης της πόλεως από θαλάσσης, καὶ τούτου τοῦ χωρίου παντὸς σὺν τῆ πόλει καλυφθέντος, δισχιλίους δὲ παρὰ τῶν Αχαιῶν πεμφθέντας άνελέσθαι μέν τούς νεκρούς μη δύνασθαι, τοίς δ' δμόροις νείμαι τὴν χώραν συμβήναι δὲ τὸ πάθος κατά μηνιν Ποσειδώνος τους γάρ έκ της Ελίκης έκπεσόντας "Ιωνας αίτειν πέμψαντας παρά των Ελικέων μάλιστα μέν τὸ βρέτας τοῦ Ποσειδώνος. εί δὲ μή, τοῦ γε ίεροῦ τὴν ἀφίδρυσιν οὐ δύντων δέ, πέμψαι πρὸς τὸ κοινὸν τῶν Αχαιῶν τῶν δὲ Ψηφισαμένων, οὐδ' ως ύπακοῦσαί τω δ' έξης χειμώνι συμβήναι το πάθος, τούς δ' 'Αχαιούς ύστερον δούναι την ἀφίδρυσιν τοῖς Ίωσιν. δος δὲ καὶ ἄλλης Ἑλίκης μέμνηται Θετταλικῆς.

3. Εἴκοσι μὲν δὴ ἔτη διετέλεσαν γραμματέα κοινὸν ἔχοντες καὶ στρατηγοὺς δύο κατ' ἐνιαυτὸν οἱ 'Αχαιοί, καὶ κοινοβούλιον εἰς ἕνα τόπον συνήγετο αὐτοῖς, ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ 'Αμάριον,² ἐν ῷ τὰ

¹ For έστηκει Meineke conjectures έστηκε or έστηκοι.

² [']Aμάριον, Jones, for 'Aρνάριον (see Foucart, Rev. Arch. 32. 96 and Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Amarios"); likewise for Alνάριον in 8. 7. 5. Mcineke, following the conjecture of Kramer, emends to 'Αμάριον in both places. Corais, following Schweighauser's conjecture (note on Polybius 5. 93), emends to 'Ομάριον; see also Polybius 2. 39 (Zeòs 'Ομόριος, or 'Ομάριος).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 2-3

Helicê was submerged by the sea two years before the battle at Leuctra. And Eratosthenes says that he himself saw the place, and that the ferrymen say that there was a bronze Poseidon in the strait. standing erect, holding a hippo-campus in his hand. which was perilous for those who fished with nets. And Heracleides 1 says that the submersion took place by night in his time, and, although the city was twelve stadia distant from the sea, this whole district together with the city was hidden from sight; and two thousand men who had been sent by the Achaeans were unable to recover the dead bodies: and they divided the territory of Helicê among the neighbours; and the submersion was the result of the anger of Poseidon, for the Ionians who had been driven out of Helicê sent men to ask the inhabitants of Helicê particularly for the statue of Poseidon, or, if not that, for the model of the temple; and when the inhabitants refused to give either, the Ionians sent word to the general council of the Achaeans; but although the assembly voted favourably, yet even so the inhabitants of Helicê refused to obey; and the submersion resulted the following winter; but the Achaeans later gave the model of the temple to the Ionians. Hesiod 2 mentions still another Helice, in Thessaly.

3. Now for twenty 3 years the Achaeans continued to have a general secretary and two generals, elected annually; and with them a common council was convened at one place (it was called Amarium),4

¹ Heracleides of Pontus (see Dictionary, Vol. I).

² Shield of Heracles, 381.

³ Polybius (2. 43) says twenty-five.

Amarium was the name of the sacred precinct of Zeus Amarius near Aegium, again mentioned in 8.7.5.

κοινὰ ἐχρημάτιζον καὶ οὖτοι καὶ Ιωνες πρότερον εἶτα ἔδοξεν ἕνα χειροτονεῖσθαι στρατηγόν. "Αρατος δὲ στρατηγήσας ἀφείλετο 'Αντίγονον τον 'Ακροκόρινθον, καὶ τὴν πόλιν τοῖς 'Αχαιοῖς προσέθηκε, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν πατρίδα προσελάβετο δὲ καὶ Μεγαρέας καὶ τὰς παρ' ἐκάστοις τυραννίδας καταλύων 'Αχαιούς έποίει τούς έλευθερωθέντας 1 . . . την δε Πελοπόννησον ήλευθέρωσε τῶν τυραννίδων, ὥστε καὶ "Αργος καὶ Ερμιών καὶ Φλιούς καὶ Μεγαλόπολις, ή μεγίστη τῶν ἐν ᾿Αρκαδία, προσετέθη τοῖς ᾿Αχαιοῖς, ὅτε δὴ καὶ πλεῖστον ἡὕξηντο. ἡν δ' ὁ καιρός, ἡνίκα 'Ρωμαΐοι Καρχηδονίους ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας ἐκβαλόντες έστράτευσαν έπὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Πάδον Γαλάτας. μέχρι δὲ τῆς Φιλοποίμενος στρατηγίας συμμείναντες ίκανῶς οἱ 'Αχαιοὶ διελύθησαν κατ' ολίγον, ήδη 'Ρωμαίων έχόντων την Έλλάδα σύμπασαν καὶ οὐ τὸν αὐτὸν τρόπον ἐκάστοις χρωμένων, άλλα τους μεν συνέχειν, τους δε καταλύειν βουλομένων. είτα λέγει αἰτίαν τοῦ έμπλατύνεσθαι τοῖς περὶ Αχαιῶν λόγοις τὸ ἐπὶ τοσούτον αὐξηθέντας, ώς καὶ Λακεδαιμονίους ύπερβαλέσθαι, μη άξίως γνωρίζεσθαι.3

1 After έλευθερωθέντας, acghikn add και μετ' όλίγα or όλίγον.

Kramer, Meineke and others indicate a lacuna.

² Μεγαλόπολιs, Bl (cp. 8.3.12): Μεγάλη πόλιs, other MSS. ³ εἶτα . . . γνωρίζεσθαι, omitted in Bnok, but later added in the margin, Meineke ejects, indicating lacuna after βουλομένων. It seems clear (1) that the words are the work of an abbreviator and that Στράβων should be supplied as subject of λέγει, or else (2) that a lacuna after βουλομένων should be assumed and that Πολύβιος, whom Strabo seems now to be following rather closely, should be supplied (so think Casaubon and Groskurd). The former is more probable, for the extant text of Polybius (2. 37 ff.) contains no such state-

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 3

in which these, as did the Ionians before them. dealt with affairs of common interest; then they decided to elect only one general. And when Aratus was general he took the Acrocorinthus away from Antigonus 1 and added the city of Corinth to the Achaean League, just as he had added his native city; and he also took over the Megarians; and breaking up the tyrannies in the several cities he made the peoples who were thus set free members of the Achaean League. And he set the Peloponnesus free from its tyrannies, so that Argos, Hermion, Phlius, and Megalopolis, the largest city in Arcadia, were added to the League; and it was at this time that the League reached the height of its power. It was the time when the Romans, after their expulsion of the Carthaginians from Sicily,2 made their expedition against the Galatae 3 who lived in the region of the Padus River. But although the Achaean League persisted rather firmly until the time of the generalship of Philopoemen, yet it was gradually dissolved, since by this time the Romans were in possession of the whole of Greece, and they did not deal with the several states in the same way, but wished to preserve some and to destroy others. Then he 4 tells the cause of his enlarging upon the subject of the Achaeans, saying that, although they increased in power to the point of surpassing even the Lacedaemonians, they are not as well known as they deserve to be.

¹ Antigonus Gonatas.

3 224 B.C.

2 241 B.C.

4 See critical note.

ment, although in view of his lengthy and favourable discussion of the Achaeans one might by implication ascribe the thought to him.

4. Ἡ δὲ τάξις τῶν τόπων, οὺς κατώκουν εἰς

δώδεκα μέρη διηρημένοι, τοιαύτη τίς έστι μετά Σικυώνα Πελλήνη κείται είτα Αίγειρα δευτέρα. τρίτη Αἰγαί, Ποσειδώνος ἱερὸν ἔχουσα τετάρτη Βοῦρα μετ' αὐτὴν Ἑλίκη, εἰς ἢν κατεπεφεύγεισαν Ἰωνες, μάχη κρατηθέντες ὑπ' ἸΛχαιῶν, καὶ τὸ τελευταίον έξέπεσον ενθένδε μετά δε Ελίκην C 386 Αίγιον καὶ 'Ρύπες καὶ Πατρεῖς καὶ Φαρεῖς' εἶτ' "Ωλενος, παρ' ον Πείρος 1 ποταμός μέγας.2 είτα Δύμη καὶ Τριταιείς. οἱ μὲν οὖν Ἰωνες κωμηδὸν ώκουν, οί δ' 'Αχαιοί πόλεις έκτισαν, ών είς τινας ύστερον συνώκισαν καὶ ἐκ τῶν ἄλλων μερίδων ένίας, καθάπερ τὰς Αἰγὰς εἰς Αἴγειραν (Αἰγαῖοι δ' ελέγοντο οί ενοικούντες), "Ωλενον δε είς Δύμην. δείκνυται δ' ἴχνη μεταξύ Πατρῶν καὶ Δύμης τοῦ παλαιοῦ τῶν 'Ωλενίων κτίσματος' αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ τὸ τοῦ ᾿Ασκληπιοῦ ἱερὸν ἐπίσημον, δ 3 Δύμης μὲν άπέχει 4 τεσσαράκοντα σταδίους, Πατρών δè ογδοήκουτα. ομώνυμοι δ' είσι ταις μεν Αιγαις ταύταις αι ἐν Εὐβοία, τῷ δὲ ᾿Ωλένω τὸ ἐν Αἰτωλία κτίσμα, καὶ αὐτὸ ἴχνη σῶζον μόνον. ό δὲ ποιητής τοῦ μὲν ἐν ᾿Αχαΐα ᾿Ωλένου οὐ μέμνηται, ώσπερ οὐδ' άλλων πλειόνων τῶν περί τὸν Αίγιαλον οἰκούντων, άλλα κοινότερον λέγει

Αληιαλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἀμφ' Ἑλίκην εὐρεῖαν.

² Μέλαs, after μέγαs, Corais deletes. So the editors in general.

¹ Πείροs, Corais, from conj. of Causaubon, inserts; so the editors in general. See Herodotus 1. 145.

^{3 8,} Kramer inserts; so the later editors.

⁴ ἀπέχον B (?) and editors before Kramer.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 4

4. The order of the places in which the Achaeans settled, after dividing the country into twelve parts, is as follows: 1 First after Sicyon lies Pellene; then. second. Aegeira; third, Aegae, which has a temple of Poseidon; fourth, Bura; after Bura, Helicê, whither the Ionians fled for refuge after they were conquered in battle by the Achaeans, and whence at last they were expelled; and, after Helice, Aggium and Rhypes and Patrae 2 and Pharae; 3 then Olenus, past which flows the Peirus, a large river: then Dymê and Tritaea.4 Now the Ionians lived in villages, but the Achaeans founded cities; and to certain of these they later united others, transferring some from the other divisions, as, for example, Aggae to Aggeira (the inhabitants, however, were called Aegaeans), and Olenus to Dymê. Traces of the old settlement of the Olenians are shown between Patrae and Dymê; and here, too, is the notable temple of Asclepius, which is forty stadia distant from Dymê and eighty from Patrae. Of the same name as this Aegae is the Aegae in Euboea; and of the same name as Olenus is the settlement in Aetolia, this too preserving only traces of its former self. Now the poet does not mention the Olenus in Achaea, just as he does not mention several other inhabited places in the region of the Aegialus, although he speaks of them in a rather general way: "And through all the Aegialus and about broad Helice." 5 But he mentions

⁵ Iliad 2, 575.

¹ Cp. the names and their order in Herodotus (1. 145),

Polybius (2. 41) and Pausanias (7. 6).

The Greek has "Patreis" ("the Patraeans").

The Greek has "Phareis" ("the Pharacans").

The Greek has "Tritaccis" ("the Tritacans").

τοῦ δ' Αἰτωλικοῦ μέμνηται, ὅταν φῆ•

οὶ 1 Πλεύρων' ἐνέμοντο καὶ 'Ωλενον.

τὰς δ' Αἰγὰς ἀμφοτέρας λέγει, τὴν μὲν 'Αχαϊκήν,

οί δέ τοι είς Έλίκην τε καὶ Αίγας δωρ ἀνάγουσι.

όταν δὲ Φῦ.

Αἰγάς, ἔνθα τέ² οἱ κλυτὰ δώματα βένθεσι λίμνης.

έιθ' ἵππους έστησε Ποσειδάων

βέλτιον δέχεσθαι τὰς ἐν Εὐβοία, ἀφ' ὧν εἰκὸς καὶ τὸ πέλαγος Αἰγαῖον λεχθήναι ἐκεῖ δὲ καὶ τῶ Ποσειδῶνι ἡ πραγματεία πεποίηται ἡ περὶ τον Τρωικον πόλεμον. προς δε ταίς 'Αχαϊκαίς Αίγαῖς ὁ Κρᾶθις ῥεῖ ποταμός, ἐκ δυεῖν ποταμῶν αὐξόμενος, ἀπὸ τοῦ κίρνασθαι τὴν ὀνομασίαν

έγων ἀφ' οῦ καὶ ὁ ἐν Ἱταλία Κρᾶθις.

5. Έκάστη δὲ τῶν δώδεκα μερίδων ἐκ δήμων συνειστήκει έπτα και όκτω τοσούτον εὐανδρείν την χώραν συνέβαινεν. έστι δ' ή Πελλήνη στάδια έξήκοντα της θαλάττης υπερκειμένη, φρούριον έρυμνόν. ἔστι δὲ καὶ κώμη Πελλήνη, όθεν καὶ αί Πελληνικαὶ χλαίναι, ας καὶ άθλα ετίθεσαν εν τοις άγωσι κείται δε μεταξύ Λιγίου⁸ καὶ Πελλήνης τὰ δὲ Πέλλανα ἔτερα τούτων έστί, Λακωνικόν χωρίον, ώς πρός την Μεγαλοπολίτιν νεύον. Αίγειρα δὲ ἐπὶ βουνοῦ κείται. Βοῦρα δ' ὑπέρκειται τῆς θαλάττης ἐν τετταράκοντά πως σταδίοις, ην ύπο σεισμού καταποθήναι

¹ of, omitted by Baghikn.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 4-5

Actolian Olenus, when he says: "those who dwelt in Pleuron and Olenus." And he speaks of both places called Aegae: the Achaean Aegae, when he says, "yet they bring up gifts for thee into both Helicê and Aegae"; but when he says, "Aegae, where is his famous palace in the deeps of the mere," "where Poseidon halted his horses," it is better to take him as meaning the Aegae in Euboea, from which it is probable that also the Aegaen Sea got its name; and here too the poet has placed the activities of Poseidon in connection with the Trojan War. Close to the Achaean Aegae flows the Crathis River, which is increased by the waters of two other rivers; and it gets its name from the fact that it is a mixture, sa does also the Crathis in Italy.

5. Each of the twelve divisions consisted of seven or eight communities, so populous was the country. Pellenê is situated sixty stadia above the sea, and it is a strong fortress. But there is also a village Pellenê, from which come the Pellenic cloaks, which they were also wont to set up as prizes at the games; it lies between Aegium and Pellenê. But Pellana is different from these two; it is a Laconian place, and its territory inclines, approximately, towards the territory of Megalopolis. Aegeira is situated on a hill. Bura, which was swallowed up in an earthquake, is situated above the sea at a distance of about forty stadia; and they say that it was

Iliad 2, 639.

² Iliad 8, 203.

Iliad 13. 21.
 Γliad 13. 34.
 Cp. Κράθις and κραθηναι.

² τέ, Kramer, for δέ; so the later editors.

³ Aίγαίου cghi, Aἰγῶν no and Corais, Αἰγίων (correction in B).

συνέβη. ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐνταῦθα κρήνης Συβάριδος τὸν κατὰ τὴν Ἰταλίαν ποταμὸν ὀνομασθῆναί C 387 φασιν. ή δ' Αίγὰ (καὶ γὰρ οὕτω λέγουσι τὰς Αίγὰς) νῦν μὲν οὐκ οἰκεῖται, τὴν δὲ πόλιν1 έχουσιν Αίγιείς. Αίγιον δὲ ίκανῶς οἰκεῖται ίστοροῦσι δ' ἐνταῦθα τὸν Δία ὑπ' αἰγὸς ἀνατραφῆναι, καθάπερ φησί και "Αρατος.

> αίξ ίερή, την μέν τε λόγος Διὶ μαζὸν ἐπισχείν. έπιλέγει δὲ καὶ ὅτι

'Ωλενίην δέ μιν αίγα Διὸς καλέουσ' ὑποφῆται·

δηλών τὸν τόπον, διότι πλησίον 'Ωλένη. αὐτοῦ δε και ή Κεραύνια,2 επι πέτρας ύψηλης ίδρυμένη. Αἰγιέων δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ταῦτα καὶ Ἑλίκη καὶ τὸ τοῦ Διὸς ἄλσος τὸ ᾿Αμάριον,³ ὅπου συνήεσαν οί 'Αγαιοί βουλευσόμενοι περί τῶν κοινῶν. ῥεῖ δὲ διά της Λιγιέων ὁ Σελινούς ποταμός, ὁμώνυμος τῷ τε ἐν Ἐφέσφ παρὰ τὸ ᾿Αρτεμίσιον ῥέοντι, καὶ τῷ ἐν τῆ νῦν Ἡλείᾳ τῷ παραρρέοντι τὸ χωρίον, ὄ φησιν ωνήσασθαι τῆ Αρτέμιδι Εενοφών κατά χρησμόν άλλος δὲ Σελινοῦς ὁ παρὰ τοῖς 'Υβλαίοις Μεγαρεύσιν, οὺς ἀνέστησαν Καρχηδύνιοι, των δὲ λοιπών πόλεων των 'Αγαϊκών

1 πόλιν, Pletho emends to χώραν; so most of the editors,

including Meineke.

³ 'Αμάριον, Jones, for Αἰνάριον (see note on 'Αμάριον 8. 7. 3).

"2" was history water to be added to the state of the sta

² Kepauvia, Perizonius (note on Aelian Var. Hist. 13. 6) is almost certainly right in emending to Κερύνεια (Ceryneia), the city mentioned by Polybius (2. 41), Pausanias (7. 6) and others; and so read most of the editors (but ep. Groskurd's note).

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 5

from the spring Sybaris in Bura that the river 1 in Italy got its name. Aega (for Aegae is also called thus) is now uninhabited, and the city 2 is in the possession of the people of Aegium. But Aggium has a considerable population. The story is told that Zeus was nursed by a goat there, just as Aratus says: "Sacred goat, which, in story, didst hold thy breast o'er Zeus"; 3 and he goes on to say that "the interpreters call her the Olenian goat of Zeus," 4 thus clearly indicating that the place is near Olenê. Here too is Ceraunia, 5 which is situated on a high rock. These places belong to Aegium, and so does Helicé, and Amarium, precinct of Zeus. where the Achaeans met to deliberate on affairs of And the Selinus River flows common interest. through the territory of Aegium; it bears the same name as the river that flows in Ephesus past the Artemisium, and also the river in the Eleia of to-day 6 that flows past the plot of land which Xenophon says he bought for Artemis in accordance with an oracle.7 And there is another Selinus; it flows past the territory of the Hyblaean Megarians,8 whom the Carthaginians forced to migrate. As for the remaining cities, or divisions, of the Achaeans,

¹ See 6. 1. 12-13.

² Others emend "city" to "country," but Strabo often speaks of cities thus, whether inhabited or not; and in giving the name of a city he often means to include all the surrounding territory which it possesses.

⁸ Phaenomena, 163. ⁴ Ibid., 164.

⁵ Ceraunia is almost certainly an error for "Ceryneia," the city mentioned by Polybius (2. 41), Pausanias (7. 6), and others.

⁶ See S. 3. 1. ⁷ Anabasis, 5. 3. 8.

⁸ Megara Hyblaea was on the eastern coast of Sicily, to the north of Syracuse.

εἴτε μερίδων 'Ρύπες μὲν οὐκ οἰκοῦνται, τὴν δὲ χώραν 'Ρυπίδα καλουμένην ἔσχον Αἰγιεῖς καὶ Φαρεῖς·¹ καὶ Αἰσχύλος δὲ λέγει που'

Βοῦράν θ' ἱερὰν καὶ κεραυνίας 'Ρύπας.2

έκ δὲ τῶν 'Ρυπῶν ἢν ὁ Μύσκελλος, ὁ Κρότωνος οἰκιστής της δὲ Ῥυπίδος καὶ τὸ Λεῦκτρον ήν, δημος τῶν 'Ρυπῶν. μετὰ δὲ τούτους Πάτραι, πόλις ἀξιόλογος μεταξὺ δὲ τὸ 'Ρίον καὶ τὸ 'Αντίρριον,3 ἀπέχον Πατρών στάδια τεσσαράκοντα. 'Ρωμαΐοι δε νεωστί μετά την 'Ακτιακήν νίκην ίδρυσαν αὐτόθι τῆς στρατιᾶς μέρος ἀξιόλογον, καὶ διαφερόντως εὐανδρεῖ νῦν, ἀποικία 'Ρωμαίων οὖσα' ἔχει δὲ ὕφορμον μέτριον. ἐφεξῆς δ' έστιν ή Δύμη, πόλις άλίμενος, πασών δυσμι-· κωτάτη, ἀφ' οὖ καὶ τοὖνομα· πρότερον δ' ἐκαλεῖτο Στράτος διαιρεί δ' αὐτὴν ἀπὸ τῆς Ἡλείας κατὰ Βουπράσιον ὁ Λάρισος ποταμός, ρέων ἐξ ὄρους. τοῦτο δ' οἱ μὲν Σκόλλιν καλοῦσιν, "Ομηρος δὲ πέτρην 'Ωλενίην. τοῦ δ' `Αντιμάχου Καυκωνίδα τὴν Δύμην εἰπόντος, οἱ μὲν ἐδέξαντο ἀπὸ τῶν Καυκώνων ἐπιθέτως εἰρῆσθαι αὐτὸ μέχρι δεῦρο καθηκόντων, καθάπερ ἐπάνω προείπομεν οί δ' ἀπὸ Καύκωνος ποταμοῦ τινός, ὡς αἱ Θῆβαι Διρκαῖαι καὶ ᾿Ασωπίδες, Ἄργος δ᾽ Ἰνάχειον, Τροία δὲ Σιμουντίς. δέδεκται δ' οἰκήτορας καὶ ή Δύμη μικρον προ ήμων, ανθρώπους μιγάδας, C 388 οθς ἀπὸ τοῦ πειρατικοῦ πλήθους περιλιπεῖς ἔσχε

to κατά ("opposite").

Φαρεῖs, Pletho, for Φαριεῖs; so Corais, Meineke and others.
 καὶ Αἰσχύλος . . . 'Ρύπας, Meineke relegates to foot of page; but see J. Partsch in Berl. Phil. Woch. 1902, 1411.
 καὶ τὸ ᾿Αντίρριον, Meineke ejects; Corais emends the καί

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 7. 5

one of them, Rhypes, is uninhabited, and the territory called Rhypis was held by the people of Aggium and the people of Pharae. Aeschylus. too, says somewhere: "Sacred Bura and thundersmitten Rhypes." Myscellus, the founder of Croton, was from Rhypes. And Leuctrum too, a deme of Rhypes, belonged to the district of Rhypis. Rhypes comes Patrae, a noteworthy city; between the two, however, is Rhium (also Antirrhium),2 which is forty stadia distant from Patrae. And recently the Romans, after their victory at Actium, settled a considerable part of the army at Patrae; and it is exceptionally populous at present, since it is a Roman colony; and it has a fairly good anchoring-place. Next comes Dymê, a city without a harbour, the farthest of all towards the west, a fact from which it takes its name.8 But in earlier times it was called Stratos. The boundary between it and the Eleian country, Buprasium, is formed by the Larisus River, which flows from a mountain. Some writers call this mountain Scollis, but Homer calls it the Olenian Rock. When Antimachus calls Dymê "Cauconian," some interpret "Cauconian" as an epithet derived from the Cauconians, since the Cauconians extended as far as Dymê, as I have already said above,4 but others as derived from a River Caucon, just as Thebes is called "Direaean" and "Asopian," Argos "Inacheian," and Troy "Simuntian." But shortly before my time Dymê received as colonists a mixed group of people whom Pompey still had left over from the

4 8. 3. 11, 17.

Frag. 403 (Nauck).
 See critical note.
 δύειν "to set," δύσμη "setting," "west."

Πομπήιος, καταλύσας τὰ ληστήρια καὶ ἱδρύσας τοὺς μὲν ἐν Σόλοις τοῖς Κιλικίοις, τοὺς δ' ἄλλοθι καὶ δὴ καὶ ἐνταῦθα. ἡ δὲ Φάρα συνορεῖ μὲν τῷ Δυμαία, καλοῦνται δὲ οἱ μὲν ἐκ ταύτης τῆς Φάρας Φαρεῖς, ¹ οἱ δ' ἐκ τῆς Μεσσηνιακῆς Φαραιᾶται·² ἔστι δ' ἐν τῷ Φαραϊκῷ Δίρκη κρήνη, ὁμώνυμος τῷ ἐν Θήβαις. ἡ δ' "Ωλενός ἐστι μὲν ἔρημος, κεῖται δὲ μεταξὺ Πατρῶν καὶ Δύμης· ἔχουσι δὲ Δυμαῖοι τὴν χώραν. εἶτ' "Αραξος, τὸ ἀκρωτήριον τῆς 'Ηλείας, ἀπὸ 'Ισθμοῦ στάδιοι χίλιοι τριάκοντα."

VIII

1. 'Αρκαδία δ' ἐστὶν ἐν μέσφ μὲν τῆς Πελοποννήσου, πλείστην δὲ χώραν ὀρεινὴν ἀποτέμνεται. μέγιστον δ' ὄρος ἐν αὐτῆ. Κυλλήνη· τὴν
γοῦν κάθετον οἱ μὲν εἴκοσι σταδίων φασίν, οἱ δ'
ὅσον πεντεκαίδεκα. δοκεῖ δὲ παλαιότατα ἔθνη
τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἶναι τὰ 'Αρκαδικά, 'Αζᾶνές τε
καὶ Παρράσιοι καὶ ἄλλοι τοιοῦτοι. διὰ δὲ τὴν
τῆς χώρας παντελῆ κάκωσιν οὐκ ᾶν προσήκοι
μακρολογεῖν περὶ αὐτῶν· αἴ τε γὰρ πόλεις ὑπὸ
τῶν συνεχῶν πολέμων ἠφανίσθησαν, ἔνδοξοι
γενόμεναι πρότερον, τήν τε χώραν οἱ γεωργήσαντες ἐκλελοίπασιν ἐξ ἐκείνων ἔτι τῶν χρόνων,
ἐξ ὧν εἰς τὴν προσαγορευθεῖσαν Μεγάλην πόλιν 4

¹ Φορείς, Meineke, for Φαριείς. ⁵ Φαραιαται, Meineke, for Φαραται.

GEOGRAPHY, 8, 7, 5-8, 1

crowd of pirates, after he broke up all piracy and settled some of the pirates at Soli in Cilicia and others in other places—and in particular at Dymê. Phara borders on the territory of Dymê. The people of this Phara are called Phareis, but those of the Messenian city Pharacatae; and in the territory of Phara is a spring Dircê which bears the same name as the spring at Thebes. But Olenus is deserted; it lies between Patrae and Dymê; and its territory is held by the people of Dymê. Then comes Araxus, the promontory of the Eleian country, one thousand and thirty stadia from the isthmus.

VIII

1. Ancadia lies in the middle of the Peloponnesus; and most of the country which it includes is mountainous. The greatest mountain in it is Cyllenê; at any rate some say that its perpendicular height is twenty stadia, though others say about fifteen. The Arcadian tribes—the Azanes, the Parrhasians, and other such peoples—are reputed to be the most ancient tribes of the Greeks. But on account of the complete devastation of the country it would be inappropriate to speak at length about these tribes; for the cities, which in earlier times had become famous, were wiped out by the continuous wars, and the tillers of the soil have been disappearing even since the times when most of the cities

4 Μεγαλόπολιν Bl.

 $^{^{2}}$ τριάκοντα (λ'), Meineke inserts, following conj. of Casaubou.

αί πλείσται συνφκίσθησαν. νυνὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ ἡ Μεγάλη πόλις ¹ τὸ τοῦ κωμικοῦ πέπονθε, καὶ

ἐρημία μεγάλη 'στὶν ἡ Μεγάλη πόλις.

βοσκήμασι δ' εἰσὶ νομαὶ δαψιλεῖς, καὶ μάλιστα ἵπποις καὶ ὄνοις τοῖς ἱπποβάτοις ἔστι δὲ καὶ τὸ γένος τῶν ἵππων ἄριστον τὸ ᾿Αρκαδικόν, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ ᾿Αργολικὸν καὶ τὸ ᾿Επιδαύριον. καὶ ἡ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν δὲ καὶ ᾿Λκαρνάνων ἐρημία πρὸς ἱπποτροφίαν εὐφυὴς γέγονεν, οὐχ ἦττον τῆς Θετταλίας.

2. Μαντίνειαν μὲν οὖν ἐποίησεν ἔνδοξον Ἐπαμεινώνδας, τῆ δευτέρα νικήσας μάχη Λακεδαιμονίους, ἐν ἡ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐτελεύτα· καὶ αὐτὴ δὲ
καὶ ᾿Ορχόμενος καὶ Ἡραία καὶ Κλείτωρ καὶ
Φενεὸς καὶ Στύμφαλος καὶ Μαίναλος καὶ Μεθύδριον καὶ Καφνεῖς καὶ Κύναιθα² ἡ οὐκέτ εἰσίν, ἡ μόλις αὐτῶν ἔχνη φαίνεται καὶ σημεῖα.
Τεγέα δ' ἔτι μετρίως συμμένει, καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν
τῆς ᾿Αλέας³ ᾿Αθηνᾶς· τιμᾶται δ' ἐπὶ μικρὸν καὶ
τὸ τοῦ Λυκαίου Διὸς ἱερὸν κατὰ τὸ Λύκαιον
κείμενον ⁴ ὄρος. τῶν δ' ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λεγομένων

'Ρίπην τε Στρατίην τε καὶ ἠνεμόεσσαν 'Ενίσπην

εύρειν τε χαλεπόν, και εύρουσιν οὐδεν ὄφελος διὰ τὴν ἐρημίαν.

3. "Ορή δ' ἐπιφανῆ πρὸς τῆ Κυλλήνη Φολόη

ŝ

² Κύνηθα Achino.

¹ Μεγαλόπολιν, MSS., but λη above λο added by first hand in A.

GEOGRAPHY, 8. 8. 1-3

were united into what was called the "Great City." 1
But now the Great City itself has suffered the fate described by the comic poet: "The Great City is a great desert." 2 But there are ample pastures for cattle, particularly for horses and asses that are used as stallions. And the Arcadian breed of horses, like the Argolic and the Epidaurian, is most excellent. And the deserted lands of the Aetolians and Acarnanians are also well adapted to horse-raising—no less so than Thessaly.

- 2. Now Mantineia was made famous by Epameinondas, who conquered the Lacedaemonians in the second battle, in which he himself lost his life. But Mantineia itself, as also Orchomenus, Heraea, Cleitor, Pheneus, Stymphalus, Maenalus, Methydrium, Caphyeis, and Cynaetha, no longer exist; or else traces or signs of them are scarcely to be seen. But Tegea still endures fairly well, and so does the temple of the Alean Athenê; and the temple of Zeus Lycaeus situated near Mt. Lycaeum is also honoured to a slight extent. But three of the cities mentioned by the poet, "Rhipê and Stratiê, and windy Enispê," are not only hard to find, but are of no use to any who find them, because they are deserted.
 - 3. Famous mountains, in addition to Cyllenê, are

¹ Megalopolis.

² The authorship of these words is unknown.

³ Iliad 2, 606.

3 'Aléas, Corais, for 'Alaías; so the later editors.

⁴ κείμενον is inserted by second hand in lacuna of about ten letters in A; and so read no; Meineke, following Kramer's conjecture, inserts μέγιστον; O. Meltzer (News Jahrbücher 111, 193), ίδρύμενον.

C 389 τε καὶ Λύκαιον καὶ Μαίναλος καὶ τὸ Παρθένιον καλούμενον, καθῆκον ἐπὶ τὴν ᾿Αργείαν ἀπὸ τῆς

Τεγεάτιδος.

4. Περί δὲ τοῦ ᾿Αλφειοῦ καὶ τοῦ Εὐρώτα τὸ συμβεβηκὸς παράδοξου είρηται καὶ τὸ περὶ Έρασίνον του ἐνδιδόντα ἐκ τῆς Στυμφαλίδος λίμνης είς την 'Αργείαν νυνί, πρότερον δ' οὐκ έγοντα έκρυσιν, των βερέθρων, α καλουσιν οί 'Αρκάδες ζέρεθρα, τυφλών ὄντων καὶ μὴ δεγομένων ἀπέρασιν, δοτε την των Στυμφαλίων πόλιν νθν μεν καὶ πεντήκοντα διέχειν σταδίους ἀπὸ τῆς λίμνης, τότε δ' ἐπ' αὐτῆς κεῖσθαι. τάναντία δ' ο Λάδων έπαθε, του ρεύματος έπισγεθέντος ποτε διὰ τὴν ἔμφραξιν τῶν πηγῶν. συμπεσόντα γὰρ τὰ περὶ Φενεον βέρεθρα ὑπὸ σεισμοῦ, δι' ὧν ἣν ἡ φορά, μονὴν ἐποίησε τοῦ ρεύματος μέχρι των κατά βάθους φλεβών της πηγής. και οί μεν ούτω λέγουσιν 'Ερατοσθένης δέ φησι περὶ Φενεὸν μὲν τὸν ᾿Ανίαν ³ καλούμενον ποταμὸν λιμνάζειν τὰ πρὸ τῆς πόλεως, καταδύεσθαι δ' είς τινας ήθμούς, 4 ούς καλείσθαι ζέρεθρα. τούτων δ' εμφραχθέντων, έσθ' ότε ύπερχεισθαι

1 ἀπέκρυσιν kno, man. sec. B, Ald.

A Ἰσθμούς Arghi. Tzschucke conj. εἰσθμούς (see Hesychius s v.).

³ For 'Aνίαν, Penzel and Groskurd conj. 'Αροάνιον; T. Birt (Kritik und Hermeneutik, in Müller's Handb. 1913, I, 3, p. 134), following E Hiller (Eratosthenes Carm. Rell. p. 16), would emend to 'Αρύαν.

¹ 6. 2. 9.

² i.e. "through a subterranean channel."

GEOGRAPHY, 8.8.3-4

Pholoê, Lycaeum, Maenalus, and the Parthenium, as it is called, which extends from the territory of Tegea

down to the Argive country.

4. I have already mentioned the marvellous circumstances pertaining to the Alpheius and the Eurotas.1 and also to the Erasinus, which now flows underground from the Stymphalian Lake,2 and issues forth into the Argive country, although in earlier times it had no outlet, since the "berethra," 3 which the Arcadians call "zerethra," were stopped up and did not admit of the waters being carried off, so that the city of the Stymphalians 4 is now fifty stadia 5 distant from the lake, although then it was situated on the lake. But the contrary was the case with the Ladon, since its stream was once checked because of the blocking up of its sources; for the "berethra" near Pheneus, through which it flowed, fell in as the result of an earthquake and checked the stream as far down into the depths of the earth as the veins which supplied its source. Thus some writers tell it. But Eratosthenes says that near Pheneus the river Anias,6 as it is called, makes a lake of the region in front of the city and flows down into sink holes, which are called "zerethra"; and when these are stopped up the water sometimes overflows into the

3 "Pits." 4 Stymphalus.

⁶ The river formed by the confluence of the Aroanius and the Olbius, according to Frazer (note on Pausanias, 8. 14. 3).

It is incredible that Strabo wrote "fifty" here. Leake (Morra, III. 146), quoted approvingly by Tozer (Selections, 224), says that "five" must be right, which is "about the number of stades between the site of Stymphalus and the margin of the lake, on the average of the seasons." Palacographically, however, it is far more likely that Strabo wrote "four" (see critical note).

τὸ ὕδωρ εἰς τὰ πεδία, πάλιν δ' ἀναστομουμένων ἄθρουν ἐκ τῶν πεδίων ἐκπεσὸν εἰς τὸν Λάδωνα καὶ τὸν 'Αλφειὸν ἐμβάλλειν, ὥστε καὶ τῆς 'Ολυμπίας κλυσθῆναί ποτε τὴν περὶ τὸ ἰερὸν γῆν, τὴν δὲ λίμνην συσταλῆναι τὸν 'Ερασῖνον δὲ παρὰ ¹ Στύμφαλον ῥέοντα, ὑποδύντα ὑπὸ τὸ ὄρος, ἐν τῆ 'Αργεία πάλιν ἀναφανῆναι διὸ δὴ καὶ 'Ιφικράτη, πολιορκοῦντα τὸν Στύμφαλον καὶ μηδὲν περαίνοντα, ἐπιχειρῆσαι τὴν κατάδυσιν ἀποφράξαι, σπόγγους πορισάμενον πολλούς, παύσασθαι δὲ διοσημίας γενομένης. περὶ Φενεὸν δ' ἐστὶ καὶ τὸ καλούμενον Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, λιβάδιον ὀλεθρίου ὕδατος νομιζόμενον ἱερόν. τοσαῦτα καὶ περὶ 'Αρκαδίας εἰρήσθω.

5. Πολυβίου δ' εἰρηκότος τὸ ἀπὸ Μαλεῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους μέχρι τοῦ "Ιστρου διάστημα περὶ μυρίους σταδίους, εὐθύνει τοῦτο ὁ 'Αρτεμίδωρος οὐκ ἀτόπως,² ἐπὶ μὲν Αἴγιον χιλίους καὶ [τετρακοσ]ίους εἶναι λέγων ἐκ Μαλεῶν ὁδόν, ἐνθένδε εἰς [Κίρραν πλοῦν] διακοσίων, ἐνθένδε διὰ 'Ηρακλείας [εἰς Θαυμακοὺς] πεντακοσίων όδόν, εἶτα εἰς Λάρισαν [καὶ τὸν Πηνειὸν] τριακοσίων τετταράκοντα, εἶτα διὰ [τῶν Τεμπῶν ἐπὶ τὰς Πη]νειοῦ ἐκβολὰς διακοσίων τετταράκον[τα, εἶτα εἰς τὴν Θεσσα]λονίκειαν ἐξακοσίων ἐξήκοντα, ἐντεῦ[θεν ἐπ' Ἰστρον δι Εἰδομ]ένης καὶ Στόβων καὶ Δαρδανίων τρισχι[λίους καὶ διακοσίο]υς· κατ' ἐκεῖνον δὴ συμβαίνει τὸ ἐκ [τοῦ Ἰστρου ἐπὶ τὰς Μαλ]έας

¹ παρά A; περί other MSS.

² The nine lacunae (indicated by brackets) in this passage are supplied in the editions of Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

plains, and when they are again opened up it rushes out of the plains all at once and empties into the Ladon and the Alpheius, so that even at Olympia the land around the temple was once inundated. while the lake was reduced; and the Erasinus, which flows past Stymphalus, sinks and flows beneath the mountain 1 and reappears in the Argive land; and it was on this account, also, that Iphicrates, when he was besieging Stymphalus and accomplishing nothing, tried to block up the sink with a large quantity of sponges with which he had supplied himself, but desisted when Zeus sent an omen from the sky. And near Pheneus is also the water of the Styx, as it is called-a small stream of deadly water which is held to be sacred. So much may be said concerning Arcadia.

5. Polybius² states that the distance from Maleae towards the north as far as the Ister is about ten thousand stadia, but Artemidorus corrects the statement in an appropriate manner by saying that from Maleae to Acgium is a journey of fourteen hundred stadia, and thence to Cyrrha a voyage of two hundred, and thence through Heracleia to Thaumaci a journey of five hundred, and then to Larisa and the Peneius three hundred and forty, and then through Tempê to the outlets of the Peneius two hundred and forty, and then to Thessaloniceia six hundred and sixty, and thence through Eidomenê and Stobi and Dardanii to the Ister three thousand two hundred. According to Artemidorus, therefore, the distance from the Ister to Maleae amounts to

2 xxxiv. Fray. 12.

¹ Apparently Mt. Chaon (see Pausanias, 2. 24).

έξακισχιλίων πεντακοσίων τεσσαράκοντα. αἴτιον δὲ τούτου, τὸ μὴ τὴν σύντομον καταμετρεῖν, ἀλλὰ τὴν τυχοῦσαν, ἡν ἐπορεύθη τῶν στρατηγῶν τις. οὐκ ἄτοπον δ' ἴσως καὶ τοὺς οἰκιστὰς προσθεῖναι τῶν τὴν Πελοπόνιησον οἰκούντων, οὺς εἶπεν Ἔφορος, τοὺς μετὰ τὴν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον Κορίνθου μὲν ᾿Αλήτην, Σικνῶνος δὲ Φάλκην, ᾿Αχαΐας δὲ Τισαμενόν, "Ηλιδος δ' "Οξυλον, Μεσσήνης δὲ Κρεσφόντην, Λακεδαίμονος δ' Εὐρυσθένη καὶ Προκλῆ, "Αργους δὲ Τήμενον κ[αὶ Κισσόν, τῶν δὲ ²] περὶ τὴν ᾿Ακτὴν ᾿Αγαῖον καὶ Δηιφύντην.

² This tenth lacuna is supplied by Kramer, who finds

κισσον in the Epit.

 $^{^1}$ τεσσαράκοντα (μ'), Jones inserts, thus making the total correct.

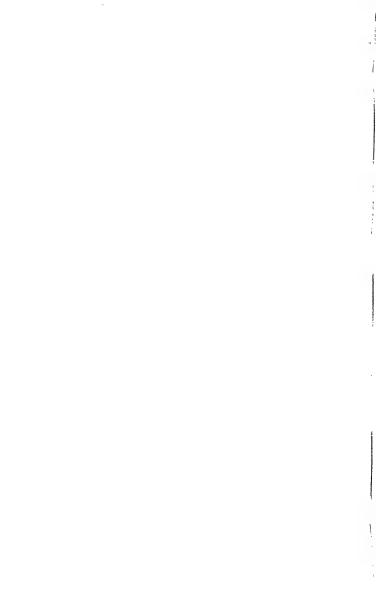
³ For 'Aγαΐον Meineke, following conj. of Corais and Kramer, reads 'Αγραΐον; but see Müller's Ind. Vur. Lect. p. 998.

GEOGRAPHY, 8.8.5

six thousand five hundred and forty stadia. The cause of this excess is that he does not give the measurement of the shortest route, but of the chance route which one of the generals took. And it is not out of place, perhaps, to add also the colonisers, mentioned by Ephorus, of the peoples who settled in the Peloponnesus after the return of the Heracleidae: Aletes, the coloniser of Corinth, Phalces of Sicyon, Tisamenus of Achaea, Oxylus of Elis, Cresphontes of Messenê, Eurysthenes and Procles of Lacedaemon, Temenus and Cissus ot Argos, and Agacus and Deiphontes of the region about Actê.²

² The eastern coast of Argolis was called "Actê" ("Coast").

¹ i.e. in the estimate of Polybius, apparently, rather than in that of Artenidorus.



BOOK IX

.

C 390 1. Περιωδευκόσι δὲ τὴν Πελοπόινησον, ἡν πρώτην έφαμεν καὶ ἐλαχίστην τῶν συντιθεισῶν την Ελλάδα χερρονήσων, έφεξης αν είη τας συνεχείς ἐπελθείν. ην δὲ δευτέρα μὲν ή προστιθείσα τη Πελοποννήσω την Μεγαρίδα, ώστε τὸν Κρομμυῶν[α Μεγαρέων 1] είναι, καὶ μὴ Κορινθίων.2 τρίτη δὲ ή πρὸς ταύτη προσλαμβάνουσα τὴν 'Αττικήν και την Βοιωτίαν και της Φωκίδος τι μέρος καὶ τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων Λοκρῶν περὶ τούτων [οῦν λεκτέον]. 3 φησὶ δ' Εὔδοξος, εἴ τις νοήσειεν άπὸ τῶν Κεραυνίων ὀρῶν ἐπὶ Σούνιον, τὸ της 'Αττικής άκρου, ἐπὶ τὰ πρὸς ἔω μέρη τεταμένην εὐθεῖαν, ἐν δεξιᾶ μὲν ἀπολείψειν τὴν Πελοπόννησον όλην πρὸς νότον, ἐν ἀριστερῷ δὲ καὶ πρὸς τὴν ἄρκτον τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Κεραυνίων ὀρῶν συνεχή παραλίαν μέχρι τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου καὶ της Μεγαρίδος, καὶ συμπάσης της 'Αττικής. νομίζει δ' οὐδ' ἂν [κοιλαίνεσθαι οὕτως 4] τὴν ἡιόνα

² The words & στε. . Κορινθίων appear in the MSS after Λοκρῶν (follogians) in the ing Dn Theil, right ... as above.

¹ The lacuna of about nine letters in A is thus supplied by Kramer and Meineke. On this and the following lacunae see Kramer's notes and text, and Meineke's text.

³ After λεκτέον chikno add νῦν, but the lacuna in A does not warrant so many letters,

BOOK IX

I

1. Now that I have completed my circuit of the Peloponnesus, which, as I have said, was the first and the smallest of the peninsulas of which Greece consists, it will be next in order to traverse those that are continuous with it. The second peninsula is the one that adds Megaris to the Peloponnesus,2 so that Crommyon belongs to the Megarians and not to the Corinthians; the third is the one which, in addition to the second, comprises Attica and Boeotia and a part of Phocis and of the Epicnemidian Locrians. I must therefore describe these two. Eudoxus 3 says that if one should imagine a straight line drawn in an easterly direction from the Ceraunian Mountains to Sunium, the promontory of Attica, it would leave on the right, towards the south, the whole of the Peloponnesus, and on the left, towards the north, the continuous coast-line from the Ceraunian Mountains to the Crisaean Gulf and Megaris, and the coast-line of all Attica. And he believes that the shore which

¹8. 1. 3.

² And therefore comprises both. The first peninsula includes the Isthmus, Crommyon being the first place beyond it, in Megaris.

³ Eudoxus of Cnidus (fl. 350 B.C.).

⁴ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about sixteen letters. Kramer and Müller-Dübner, following Groskurd, insert σφόδρα instead of οΰτως.

τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι [τοῦ Ἰσθμοῦ, ὅστε μεγάλην] ἔχειν ἐπιστροφήν, εἰ μὴ προσῆν τῷ [ἠιόνι
ταύτη καὶ] τὰ συνεχῆ τῷ Ἰσθμῷ χωρία τὰ
[ποιοῦντα τὸν κόλπον τὸν] ι Ἑρμιονικὸν καὶ τὴν
᾿Ακτήν ὡς δ' αὕ[τως οὐδ' ἀν τὴν ἀπὸ τῶν Κεραυν]ίων ² ἐπὶ τὸν Κορινθιακὸν κόλπον ἔχειν τινὰ
τοσαύ[την ἐπιστρο]φήν, ὅ ὅστε κοιλαίνεσθαι κολποειδῶς καθ αὐ[τήν, εἰ μὴ τὸ ⁴] Ὑίον καὶ τὸ ᾿Λντίρριον συναγόμενα εἰς στενὸν [παρεῖχε τὴν ⁵] ἔμφασιν
ταύτην· ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ τὰ περι[έχοντα ⁶] τὸν μυχόν,
εἰς ὰ καταλήγειν συμβαίνει τὴν ταύτη ρ θάλατταν.

2. Οὕτω δ' εἰρηκότος Εὐδόξου, μαθηματικοῦ C 391 ἀνδρὸς καὶ σχημάτων ἐμπείρου καὶ κλιμάτων καὶ τοὺς τόπους τούτους εἰδότος, δεῖ νοεῖν τήνδε τὴν πλευρὰν τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς σὺν τῆ Μεγαρίδι τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι Ἰσθμοῦ κοίλην μέν, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ μικρόν. ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ μέσην που τὴν λεχθεῖσαν γραμμὴν ὁ Πειραιεύς, τὸ τῶν ᾿Αθηνῶν ἐπίνειου. διέχει γὰρ τοῦ μὲν Σχοινοῦντος τοῦ κατὰ τὸν Ἰσθμὸν περὶ τριακοσίους πεντήκοντα

1 Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about twenty letters; Kramer and Müller-Dübner, τεινόμενα ἐπὶ τὸν κόλπον.

3 Thus Groskurd and the later editors supply the lacuna of

about nine letters.

⁴ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about eight letters; but *lmo* have δπου τό, and so Kramer and Müller-Dübner.

² Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about twenty-four letters; Groskurd and Müller-Dübner, [τως την ηιόνα ἀπό τῶν Κεραυν].

⁵ Thus Jones supplies the lacuna of about ten letters; hno have ἄστε ποιεῖν τήν; Müller-Dübner, ποιεῖται τήν; Meineke, ἐποίει τήν.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 1-2

extends from Sunium to the Isthmus would not be so concave as to have a great bend, if to this shore were not added the districts continuous with the Isthmus which form the Hermionic Gulf and Actê; and, in the same way, he believes that the shore which extends from the Ceraunian Mountains to the Corinthian Gulf would not, viewed by itself alone, have so great a bend as to be concave like a gulf if Rhium and Antirrhium did not draw closely together and afford this appearance; and the same is true of the shores ¹ that surround the recess of the gulf, where the sea in this region ² comes to an end.

2. Since this is the description given by Eudoxus, a mathematician and an expert both in geometrical figures and in "climata," and acquainted with these places, one must conceive of this side of Attica together with Megaris—the side extending from Sunium to the Isthmus—as concave, though only slightly so. Now here, at about the centre of the aforesaid line, is the Peiraeus, the sea-port of Athens. It is distant from Schoenus, at the Isthmus, about three hundred and fifty stadia, and from

¹ Including the shore of the Isthmus.

³ For the meaning of "climata" see vol. i, p. 22, foot-

note 2.

7 Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about six letters;

Groskurd, Müller-Dübner and others, Kpiovalav.

² That is, the Corinthian Gulf, which Eudoxus and Strabo consider a part of the sea that extends eastward from the Sicilian Sea (cf. 8. 1. 3). Others, however, understand that Strabo refers to the recess of the Crisaean Gulf in the restricted sense, that is, the Gulf of Salona.

⁶ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about six letters; Groskurd, Κρίσσαν καί, and so Müller-Dübner; Kramer conj. αὐτόν.

σταδίους, τοῦ δὲ Σουνίου τριάκοντα καὶ τριακοσίους [τόσ]ον πώς ἐστι διάστημα καὶ τὸ ἐπὶ Πηγὰς ἀπὸ τοῦ Πει[ραιῶς], ὅσονπερ καὶ ἐπὶ Σχοινοῦντα δέκα δ' ὅμως στα[δίοις] πλεονάζειν φασί. κάμψαντι δὲ τὸ Σούνιον πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν ὁ πλοῦς, ἐκκλίνων [δὲ] πρὸς δύσιν.

3. 'Ακτή δ' ἐστὶν ἀμφιθάλαττος, στενή τὸ πρώτου, είτ' είς την μεσόγαιαν πλατύνεται, μηνοειδή δ' οὐδὲν ήττον ἐπιστροφήν λαμβάνει πρὸς 'Ωρωπὸν τῆς Βοιωτίας, τὸ κυρτὸν ἔχουσαν πρὸς θαλάττη τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ τὸ δεύτερον πλευρὸν έωον της 'Αττικής. τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν ήδη τὸ προσάρκτιον έστι πλευρόν, από της 'Ωρωπίας έπὶ δύσιν παρατείνον μέχρι τῆς Μεγαρίδος, ή 'Αττική ὀρεινή, πολυώνυμός τις, διείργουσα τήν Βοιωτίαν ἀπὸ τῆς ᾿Αττικῆςς ὥσθ΄, ὅπερ εἶπον ἐν τοις πρόσθεν, ισθμον γίνεσθαι την Βοιωτίαν, άμφιθάλαττον οὖσαν, της τρίτης χερρονήσου της λεχθείσης, ἀπολαμβάνοντα έντὸς τὰ πρὸς τῆ Πελοποννήσω, τήν τε Μεγαρίδα καὶ τὴν 'Αττικήν. διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ ᾿Ακτήν φασι λεχθήναι τὸ παλαιον καὶ 'Ακτικήν την νθν 'Αττικήν παρονομασθείσαν, ὅτι τοῖς ὄρεσιν ὑποπέπτωκε τὸ πλείστον μέρος αὐτης άλιτενες καὶ στενόν, μήκει δ' άξιολόγω κεχρημένον, προπεπτωκός μέχρι Σουνίου. ταύτας οθν διέξιμεν άναλα βόντες πάλιν έκ της π αραλίας, άφ' ήσπερ ἀπελίπομεν.

¹ Thus Meineke supplies the lacuna of about nineteen letters in A. A man. sec. and beyhikno read ἀναλαβόντες τὰς παραλίας.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. r. 2-3

Sunium three hundred and thirty. The distance from the Peiraeus to Pagae also is nearly the same as to Schoenus, though the former is said to exceed the latter by ten stadia. After doubling Sunium one's voyage is towards the north, but with an inclination towards the west.

3. Actê 1 is washed by two seas; it is narrow at first, and then it widens out into the interior,2 though none the less it takes a crescent-like bend towards Oropus in Boeotia, with the convex side towards the sea; and this is the second, the eastern side of Attica. Then comes the remaining side, which faces the north and extends from the Oropian country towards the west as far as Megaris-I mean the mountainous part of Attica, which has many names and separates Boeotia from Attica; so that, as I have said before,3 Boeotia, since it has a sea on either side, becomes an isthmus of the third peninsula above-mentioned, an isthmus comprising within it the parts that lie towards the Peleponnesus, that is, Megaris and Attica. And it is on this account, they say, that the country which is now, by a slight change of letters, called Attica, was in ancient times called Actê and Actice,4 because the greatest part of it lies below the mountains. stretches flat along the sea, is narrow, and has considerable length, projecting as far as Sunium. I shall therefore describe these sides, resuming again at that point of the seaboard where I left off.

¹ That is, Attica; not to be confused with the Actê in Argolis, mentioned in 9. 1. 1.

² i.e. the interior plain of Attica. ³ 9. 1. 1, 8. 1. 3. 4 i.e. Shore-land. ³ 9. 1. 1, 8. 1. 3.

4. Μετὰ δὴ Κρομμυῶνα ὑπέρκεινται τῆς 'Αττικης 1 αί Σκειρωνίδες πέτραι, πάροδον οὐκ ἀπολείπουσαι πρὸς θαλάττη ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν δ' ἐστὶν ἡ όδός ή ἐπὶ Μεγάρων καὶ τῆς ἀττικῆς ἀπὸ τοῦ 'Ισθμοῦ· οὕτω δὲ σφόδρα πλησιάζει ταῖς πέτραις ή όδός, ώστε πολλαχού καὶ παράκρημνός έστι, διά το ύπερκείμενον όρος δύσβατόν τε καὶ ύψηλόν ένταθθα δὲ μυθεύεται τὰ περί τοῦ Σκείρωνος καὶ τοῦ Πιτυοκάμπτου, τῶν ληιζομένων τὴν λεχθεῖσαν ορεινήν, οθς καθείλε Θησεύς. ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἄκρων τούτων καταιγίζοντα σκαιὸν τὸν ᾿Λργέστην Σκείρωνα προσηγορεύκασιν 'Αθηναΐοι. τὰς Σκειρωνίδας πέτρας ἄκρα πρόκειται Μινώα. ποιούσα τον έν τη Νισαία λιμένα. ή δὲ Νισαία επίνειον εστιν των Μεγάρων, δεκαοκτώ σταδίους C 392 της πόλεως διέχου, σκέλεσιν έκατέρωθεν συναπτόμενον πρὸς αὐτήν ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ καὶ τοῦτο Μινώα.

5. Τὸ παλαιὸν μὲν οὖν Ἰωνες εἶχον τὴν χώραν ταύτην, οἵπερ καὶ τὴν ᾿Αττικήν, οὔπω τῶν Μεγάρων ἐκτισμένων· διόπερ οὐδ' ὁ ποιητὴς μέμνηται τῶν τόπων τούτων ἰδίως, ἀλλ' ᾿Αθηναίους καλῶν τοὺς ἐν τἢ ᾿Αττικἢ πάντας, συμπεριείληφε καὶ τούτους τῷ κοινῷ ὀνόματι, ᾿Αθηναίους νομίζων· ὡς ὅταν φἢ ἐν τῷ Καταλόγω·

οὶ δ' ἄρ' 'Αθήνας εἶχον, ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον, δέχεσθαι δεῖ καὶ τοὺς νῦν Μεγαρέας, ὡς καὶ

¹ For 'Αττικῆs Tozer, following the conj. of Meineke, reads $\grave{\alpha}$ κτῆs (''edge of the coast").

¹ "Pine-bender." His name was Sinis. For the story, see Pausanias, 2. 1. 3.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 4-5

4. After Crommyon, and situated above Attica. are the Sceironian Rocks. They leave no room for a road along the sea, but the road from the Isthmus to Megara and Attica passes above them. However, the road approaches so close to the rocks that in many places it passes along the edge of precipices, because the mountain situated above them is both lofty and impracticable for roads. Here is the setting of the myth about Sceiron and the Pitvocamptes,1 the robbers who infested the abovementioned mountainous country and were killed by Theseus. And the Athenians have given the name Sceiron to the Argestes, the violent wind that blows down on the traveller's left 2 from the heights of this mountainous country. After the Sceironian Rocks one comes to Cape Minoa, which projects into the sea and forms the harbour at Nisaea. Nisaea is the naval station of the Megarians; it is eighteen stadia distant from the city and is joined to it on both sides by walls. The naval station, too, used to be called Minoa.

5. In early times this country was held by the same Ionians who held Attica. Megara, however, had not yet been founded; and therefore the poet does not specifically mention this region, but when he calls all the people of Attica Athenians he includes these too under the general name, considering them Athenians. Thus, when he says in the Catalogue, "And those who held Athens, well-built city," 3 we must interpret him as meaning the people now called Megarians as well, and assume that these also

² That is, to one travelling from the Isthmus to Megaris and Attica.

⁸ Iliad 2, 546.

STRABO

τούτους 1 μετασχόντας τῆς στρατείας. σημεῖον δέ· ἡ γὰρ ᾿Αττικὴ τὸ παλαιὸν Ἰωνία καὶ Ἰὰς ἐκαλεῖτο, καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς ὅταν φῆ·

ένθα δὲ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἰάονες,2

τοὺς ᾿Αθηναίους λέγει ταύτης δ' ην μερὶς καὶ ή

Μεγαρίς.

6. Καὶ δὴ καὶ ³ τῶν ὁρίων ἀμφισβητοῦντες πολλάκις οἴ τε Πελοποννήσιοι καὶ Ἰωνες, ἐν οἶς ἢν καὶ ἡ Κρομμυωνία, συνέβησαν καὶ στήλην ἔστησαν ἐπὶ τοῦ συνομολογηθέντος τόπου περὶ αὐτὸν τὸν Ἰσθμόν, ἐπιγραφὴν ἔχουσαν ἐπὶ μὲν τοῦ πρὸς τὴν Πελοπόννησον μέρους,

τάδ' ἐστὶ Πελοπόννησος, οὐκ Ἰωνία·

έπὶ δὲ τοῦ πρὸς Μέγαρα,

τάδ' οὐχὶ Πελοπόννησος, ἀλλ' Ἰωνία.

οἴ τε δὴ τὴν ᾿Ατθίδα συγγράψαντες, πολλὰ διαφωνοῦντες, τοῦτό γε ὁμολογοῦσιν, οἴ γε λόγου ἄξιοι, διότι ⁴ τῶν Πανδιονιδῶν τεσσάρων ὄντων, Αἰγέως τε καὶ Λύκου καὶ Πάλλαντος καὶ τετάρτου Νίσου, καὶ τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς εἰς τέτταρα μέρη διαιρεθείσης, ὁ Νίσος τὴν Μεγαρίδα λάχοι καὶ κτίσαι τὴν Νίσαιαν. Φιλόχορος μὲν οὖν ἀπὸ Ἰσθμοῦ μέχρι τοῦ Πυθίου διήκειν αὐτοῦ φησὶ τὴν ἀρχήν, Ἦνδρων δὲ μέχρι Ἐλευσῖνος καὶ τοῦ Θριασίου πεδίου. τὴν δ᾽ εἰς τέτταρα μέρη διανομὴν ἄλλων ἄλλως εἰρηκότων, ἀρκεῖ ταῦτα παρὰ Σοφοκλέους

¹ αὐτούs Bklno,

 ² 'Idoves, Xylander, for 'Iwves; so the later editors.
 ³ After καί Bok have περί,
 ⁴ öτι Bkno.

²⁴⁶

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 5-6

had a part in the expedition. And the following is proof: In early times Attica was called Ionia and Ias; and when the poet says, "There the Boeotians and the Iaonians," he means the Athenians; and

Megaris was a part of this Ionia.

6. Furthermore, since the Peloponnesians and Ionians were having frequent disputes about their boundaries, on which, among other places, Crommyonia was situated, they made an agreement and erected a pillar in the place agreed upon, near the Isthmus itself, with an inscription on the side facing the Peloponnesus reading: "This is Peloponnesus, not Ionia," and on the side facing Megara, "This is not Peloponnesus, but Ionia." And though the writers of the histories of The Land of Atthis 2 are at variance on many things, they all agree on this (at least all writers who are worth mentioning), that Pandion had four sons, Aegeus, Lycus, Pallas, and the fourth, Nisus, and that when Attica was divided into four parts, Nisus obtained Megaris as his portion and founded Nisaea. Now, according to Philochorus,3 his rule extended from the Isthmus to the Pythium,4 but according to Andron,5 only as far as Eleusis and the Thriasian Plain. Although different writers have stated the division into four parts in different ways, it suffices to take the following from Sophocles:

³ Philochorus the Athenian (fl. about 300 B.C.) wrote a work entitled Atthis, in seventeen books. Only fragments remain.

5 See foot-note on 10, 4, 6,

¹ Iliad 13, 685. ² See Vol. II, p. 346, notes 1 and 2.

^{*} To what Pythium Philochorus refers is uncertain, but he seems to mean the temple of Pythian Apollo in the deme of Oenoê, about twelve miles north-west of Elcusis; or possibly the temple of Apollo which was situated between Elcusis and Athens on the site of the present monastery of Daphnê.

STRABO

λαβείν φησὶ δ΄ ὁ Λίγεύς, ὅτι ἱ ὁ πατὴρ ὥρισεν ἐμοὶ μὲν ἀπελθεῖν εἰς ἀκτάς, τῆσδε γῆς πρεσβεῖα νείμας τῷ δ΄ αὖ 2 Λύκφ

τὸν ἀντίπλευρον κῆπον Εὐβοίας νεμεῖ,³ Νίσφ δὲ τὴν ὅμαυλον ⁴ ἐξαιρεῖ χθόνα Σκείρωνος ἀκτῆς, τῆς δὲ γῆς τὸ πρὸς νότον ὁ σκληρὸς οὖτος καὶ γίγαντας ἐκτρέφων εἴληχε Πάλλας.

ὅτι μὲν οὖν ἡ Μεγαρὶς τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς μέρος ῆν,

τούτοις χρώνται τεκμηρίοις.

7. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν τῶν Ἡρακλειδῶν κάθοδον καὶ τὸν τῆς χώρας μερισμόν, ὑπ' αὐτῶν καὶ τῶν C 393 συγκατελθόντων αὐτοῖς Δωριέων ἐκπεσεῖν τῆς οἰκείας συνέβη πολλοὺς εἰς τὴν ᾿Λττικήν, ὧν ἦν καὶ ὁ τῆς Μεσσήνης βασιλεὺς Μέλανθος· οὖτος δὲ καὶ τῶν ᾿Αθηναίων ἐβασίλευσεν ἑκόντων, νικήσας ἐκ μονομαχίας τὸν τῶν Βοιωτῶν βασιλέα Εάνθον. εὐανδρούσης δὲ τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς διὰ τοὺς φυγάδας, φοβηθέντες οἱ Ἡρακλείδαι, παροξυνόντων ⁵ αὐτοὺς μάλιστα τῶν ἐν Κορίνθφ καὶ τῶν ἐν Μεσσήνη, τῶν μὲν διὰ τὴν γειτνίασιν, τῶν δέ, ὅτι Κόδρος τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς ἐβασίλευε τότε ὁ τοῦ Μελάνθου παῖς, ἐστράτευσαν ἐπὶ τὴν ᾿Αττικήν·

έμοι μὲν ὥρισεν πατὴρ ἀκτὰς μολεῖν, πρεσβεῖα νείμας τῆσδε γῆς· τῷ δ' αὖ Λύκφ κτλ.

For Meineke's conj. (followed by Nauck, Fray. 872) see Vind. Strab. p. 129.

¹ In the unmetrical δ πατήρ . . . Λύκφ Strabo interweaves his own words with those of the poet. Jones conjectures that the poet wrote as follows:

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 6-7

Aegeus says that his father ordered him to depart to the shore-lands, assigning to him as the eldest the best portion of this land; then to Lycus "he assigns Euboea's garden that lies side by side therewith; and for Nisus he selects the neighbouring land of Sceiron's shore; and the southerly part of the land fell to this rugged Pallas, breeder of giants." These, then, are the proofs which writers use to show that

Megaris was a part of Attica.

7. But after the return of the Heracleidae and the partitioning of the country, it came to pass that many of the former inhabitants were driven out of their home-lands into Attica by the Heracleidae and the Dorians who came back with them. Among these was Melanthus, the king of Messenê. And he reigned also over the Athenians, by their consent. after his victory in single combat over Xanthus, the king of the Bocotians. But since Attica was now populous on account of the exiles, the Heracleidae became frightened, and at the instigation chiefly of the people of Corinth and the people of Messenêof the former because of their proximity and of the latter because Codrus, the son of Melanthus, was at that time king of Attica-they made an expedition

¹ Frag. 872 (Nauck).

³ νεμεῖ, Corais, for νέμων, the letters μων being supplied by

second hand in A. So Meineke.

5 παροξυνόντων g, for παροξυνάντων; so Corais and Meineke.

 $^{^2}$ $\tau\hat{\varphi}$ δ' $a\tilde{\delta}$, Jones inserts. There is a lacuna in A with only the letter a before $\Lambda \acute{\nu} \kappa \varphi$. Acyhino have $\tau\hat{\varphi}$ δέ. Meineke reads $[\epsilon l\tau]\alpha$.

⁴ δμαυλον Ε, δμαυδον A with λον written above in second hand. For other variants see C. Müller's *Ind. Vur. Lect.* p. 909.

ήττηθέντες δὲ μάχη τῆς μὲν ἄλλης ἐξέστησαν γης, την Μεγαρικήν δὲ κατέσχον καὶ τήν τε πόλιν έκτισαν τὰ Μέγαρα καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους Δωριέας άντι 'Ιώνων ἐποίησαν' ήφάνισαν δὲ καὶ τὴν στήλην την δρίζουσαν τούς τε "Ιωνας καὶ τούς

Πελοπουνησίους.

8. Πολλαῖς δὲ κέχρηται μεταβολαῖς ἡ τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλις, συμμένει δ' ὅμως μέχρι νῦν. έσγε δέ ποτε καὶ φιλοσόφων διατριβάς των προσαγορευθέντων Μεγαρικών, Εὐκλείδην διαδεξ. αμένων, ἄιδρα Σωκρατικόν, Μεγαρέα τὸ γένος: καθώπερ καὶ Φαίδωνα μὲν τὸν ἸΙλεῖον οἱ Ἡλειακοὶ διεδέξαντο, καὶ τοῦτον Σωκρατικόν, ὧν ἢν καὶ ΙΙύρρων, Μενέδημον δὲ τὸν Ἐρετριέα οἱ Ἐρετρικοί. ή χώρα των Μεγαρέων παράλυπρος. καθάπερ καὶ ἡ ᾿Αττική, καὶ τὸ πλέον αὐτῆς ἐπέχει τὰ καλούμενα "Ονεια ὄρη, ῥάχις μηκυνομένη μέν ἀπὸ τῶν Σκειρωνίδων πετρῶν έπὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τὸν Κιθαιρώνα, διείργουσα δὲ τὴν κατὰ Νίσαιαν θάλατταν ἀπὸ τῆς κατ ὰ τὰς Παγάς],1 'Αλκυονίδος προσαγορευομένης.

9. Πρόκειται δ' ἀπὸ Νισαίας πλέοντι εἰς τὴν 'Αττικήν πέντε νησία. εἶτα Σαλαμὶς ἑβδομήκοντά που σταδίων οὖσα τὸ μῆκος, οἱ δ' ὀγδοήκοντά φασιν έχει δ' δμώνυμον πόλιν, την μεν άρχαίαν έρημου πρὸς Αἴγιναν τετραμμένην καὶ πρὸς νότον

(καθάπερ καὶ Αἰσχύλος εἴρηκεν,

Αίγινα δ' αύτη πρὸς νότου κείται πνοάς), την δε νῦν ἐν κόλπφ κειμένην ἐπὶ χερρονησοειδοῦς

¹ κατ[à τàs Παγάs], lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer; Meineke and others following. A late hand in A writes κατά Κρίσαν, and so kno and, by correction. B.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 7-9

against Attica. But being defeated in battle they retired from the whole of the land except the Megarian territory; this they occupied and not only founded the city Megara¹ but also made its population Dorians instead of Ionians. And they also destroyed the pillar which was the boundary between

the Ionians and the Peloponnesians.

8. The city of the Megarians has experienced many changes, but nevertheless it has endured until the present time. It once even had schools of philosophers who were called the Megarian sect, these being the successors of Eucleides, the Socratic philosopher, a Megarian by birth, just as the Eleian sect. to which Pyrrhon belonged, were the successors of Phaedon the Eleian, who was also a Socratic philosopher, and just as the Eretrian sect were the successors of Menedemus the Eretrian. The country of the Megarians, like Attica, has rather poor soil, and the greater part of it is occupied by the Oneian Mountains, as they are called—a kind of ridge, which extends from the Sceironian Rocks to Boeotia and Cithaeron, and separates the sea at Nisaea from the Alcyonian Sea, as it is called, at Pagae.

9. On the voyage from Nisaea to Attica one comes to five small islands. Then to Salamis, which is about seventy stadia in length, though some say eighty. It contains a city of the same name; the ancient city, now descreed, faces towards Aegina and the south wind (just as Aeschylus has said, "And Aegina here lies towards the blasts of the south wind"), but the city of to-day is situated on a

¹ Cf. 8. 1. 2.

² Frug. 404 (Nauck).

τόπου συνάπτοντος πρός την 'Αττικήν. ἐκαλεῖτο

δ' έτέροις ονόμασι το παλαιόν και γάρ Σκιράς καὶ Κυγρεία ἀπό τινων ἡρώων, ἀφ' οδ μεν 'Αθηνά τε λένεται Σκιράς καὶ τόπος Σκίρα ἐν τῆ ᾿Αττικῆ καὶ ἐπὶ Σκίρω 1 ἱεροποιία τις καὶ ὁ μὴν ὁ Σκιροφοριών ἀφ' οὖ δὲ 2 καὶ Κυχρείδης ὄφις, ὅν φησιν 'Ησίοδος τραφέντα ύπὸ Κυχρέως έξελαθηναι ύπὸ Εὐρυλόχου, 3 λυμαινόμενον την νησον, ὑποδέξασθαι δὲ αὐτὸν τὴν Δήμητραν εἰς Ἐλευσῖνα καὶ γενέσθαι Ο 394 ταύτης άμφίπολον. ωνομάσθη δὲ καὶ Πιτυοῦσσα άπο του φυτού ἐπιφανής δὲ ή νήσος ὑπήρξε διά τε τοὺς Αἰακίδας ἐπάρξαντας 4 αὐτῆς, καὶ μάλιστα δι' Αἴαντα τὸν Τελαμώνιου, καὶ διὰ τὸ περὶ τὴν νησον ταύτην καταναυμαχηθηναι Εέρξην ύπο τών Έλλήνων καὶ φυγείν εἰς τὴν οἰκείαν. συναπέλαυσαν δὲ καὶ Αἰγινῆται τῆς περὶ τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦτον δόξης, γείτονές τε όντες καὶ ναυτικὸν άξιόλογον παρασχόμενοι. Βώκαρος δ' έστιν έν Σαλαμίνι 5 ποταμός, ὁ νῦν Βωκαλία καλούμενος.

10. Καὶ νῦν μὲν ἔχουσιν 'Αθηναῖοι τὴν νῆσον, τὸ δὲ παλαιὸν πρὸς Μεγαρέας ὑπῆρξεν αὐτοῖς ἔρις περὶ αὐτῆς καί φασιν οἱ μὲν Πεισίστρατον,

¹ $\ell \pi l \ \Sigma \kappa l \rho \varphi$, Kramer and later editors, following gl and man. sec. in A $(\ell \pi \iota \sigma \kappa l \rho \varphi)$, for $\ell \pi \iota \sigma \kappa \ell \rho \varphi$ A, $\ell \pi \iota \sigma \kappa \ell \rho \omega \sigma \iota \nu$ no, $\ell \pi \iota \sigma \kappa \ell \rho \omega \sigma \iota s$ o man. sec.; $\ell \pi \iota \Sigma \kappa \ell \rho a$ Corais.

δέ, Corais, for δή; so the later editors.
 Εὐρυλόχου, Tzschucke, for Εὐρύκλου.

^{*} ἐπάρξαντας, Meineke, from conj. of Corais and Kramer, for ὑπάρξαντας.

δ Σαλαμῖνι, the editors (from Eustathius, note on Iliad 2. 637), for Ἐλευσῖνι,

GEOGRAPHY, q. 1. 9-10

gulf, on a peninsula-like place which borders on Attica. In early times it was called by different names, for example, "Sciras" and "Cychreia," after certain heroes. It is from one 1 of these heroes that Athena is called "Sciras," and that a place in Attica is called "Scira," and that a certain sacred rite is performed in honour of "Scirus," 2 and that one of the months is called "Scirophorion." And it is from the other hero that the serpent "Cychreides" took its name—the serpent which, according to Hesiod, was fostered by Cychreus and driven out by Enrylochus because it was damaging the island, and was welcomed to Eleusis by Demeter and made her attendant. And the island was also called Pitvussa. from the tree.3 But the fame of the island is due to the Aiacidae, who ruled over it, and particularly to Aias, the son of Telamon, and also to the fact that near this island Xerxes was defeated by the Greeks in a naval battle and fled to his home-land. And the Aeginetans also shared in the glory of this struggle, since they were neighbours and furnished a considerable fleet. And there is in Salamis a river Bocarus, which is now called Bocalia.

10. At the present time the island is held by the Athenians, although in early times there was strife between them and the Megarians for its possession. Some say that it was Peisistratus, others

¹ Scirus.

² Scirus founded the ancient sanctuary of Athena Sciras at Phalerum. After his death the Eleusinians buried him between Athens and Eleusis at a place which in his honour they called "Scira," or, according to Pausanias (1. 36. 4 q.v.) and others, "Scirum."
3 "Pitys," "pine-tree."

STRABO

οί δὲ Σόλωνα παρεγγράψαντα ἐν τῷ Νεῶν Καταλόγφ μετὰ τὸ ἔπος τοῦτο,

Αἴας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγεν δυοκαίδεκα νῆας, ἑξῆς τοῦτο,

στησε δ' ἄγων, ἵν' 'Αθηναίων ἵσταντο φάλαγγες, μάρτυρι χρήσασθαι τῷ ποιητη τοῦ τὴν νησον ἐξ ἀρχης 'Αθηναίων ὑπάρξαι. οὐ παραδέχονται δὲ τοῦθ' οἱ κριτικοὶ διὰ τὸ πολλὰ τῶν ἐπῶν ἀντιμαρτυρεῖν αὐτοῖς. διὰ τί γὰρ ναυλοχῶν ἔσχατος φαίνεται ὁ Αἴας, οὐ μετ' 'Αθηναίων, ἀλλὰ μετὰ τῶν ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ Θετταλῶν;

ἔνθ' ἔσαν Αἴαντός τε νέες καὶ Πρωτεσιλάου· καὶ ἐν τῆ Ἐπιπωλήσει ὁ ᾿Αγαμέμνων

εὖρ' υίδυ Πετεῶο Μενεσθῆα πλή[ξιππου έστα]ότ',¹ ἀμφὶ δ' ᾿Αθηναῖοι, μήστωρες ἀϋτῆς. αὐτὰρ ὁ πλησίου έστήκει πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεύς, πὰρ δὲ Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχες.

ἐπὶ δὲ τὸν Αἴαντα καὶ τοὺς Σαλαμινίους πάλιν, ἢλθε δ' ἐπ' Αἰάντεσσι·

καὶ παρ' αὐτοὺς

'Ιδομενεύς δ' έτέρωθεν,

οὐ Μενεσθεύς. οἱ μὲν δὴ ᾿Αθηναῖοι τοιαύτην τινὰ σκήψασθαι ² μαρτυρίαν παρ᾽ Ὁμήρου δοκοῦσιν, οἱ δὲ Μεγαρεῖς ἀντιπαρφδῆσαι οὕτως.

Αἴας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμινος ἄγεν νέας, ἔκ τε Πολίχνης ἔκ τ' Λίγειρούσσης Νισαίης τε Τριπόδων τε

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 10

Solon, who inserted in the Catalogue of Ships immediately after the verse, "and Aias brought twelve ships from Salamis," 1 the verse, "and, bringing them, halted them where the battalions of the Athenians were stationed," and then used the poet as a witness that the island had belonged to the Athenians from the beginning. But the critics do not accept this interpretation, because many of the verses bear witness to the contrary. For why is Aias found in the last place in the ship-camp, not with the Athenians, but with the Thessalians under Protesilaüs? "where were the ships of Aias and Protesilais." 2 And in the Fisitation of the troops, Agamemnon "found Menestheus the charioteer, son of Peteos, standing still; and about him were the Athenians, masters of the battle-cry. And near by stood Odysseus of many wiles, and about him, at his side, the ranks of the Cephallenians." 3 And back again to Aias and the Salaminians, "he came to the Aïantes," 4 and near them, "Idomeneus on the other side," 5 not Menestheus. The Athenians. then, are reputed to have cited alleged testimony of this kind from Homer, and the Megarians to have replied with the following parody: "Aias brought ships from Salamis, from Polichnê, from Aegeirussa, from Nisaea, and from Tripodes"; these four are

¹ Iliad 2, 557.

² I/ind 13, 681.

³ Iliad 4. 327. ⁴ Iliad 4. 273.

⁵ Iliad 3, 230.

¹ Thus h supplies the lacuna in A.

² χρήσασθαι πο.

STRABO

ἄ ἐστι χωρία Μεγαρικά, ὧν οἱ Τρίποδες Τριποδίσκιον λέγονται, καθ' δ ἡ νῦν ἀγορὰ τῶν Με-

γάρων κεῖται. C 395 - 11. Τινὲς δ

11. Τινὲς δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ τὴν ἱέρειαν τῆς Πολιάδος 'Αθηνᾶς χλωροῦ τυροῦ, τοῦ μὲν ἐπιχωρίου μὴ ἄπτεσθαι, ξενικὸν δὲ μόνον προσφέρεσθαι, χρῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τῷ Σαλαμινίῳ, ξένην φασὶ τῆς 'Αττικῆς τὴν Σαλαμίνα· οὐκ εὖ· καὶ γὰρ τὸν ἀπὸ τῶν ἄλλων νήσων τῶν ὁμολογουμένως τῆ 'Αττικῆ προσχώρων προσφέρεται, ξενικὸν πάντα τὸν διαπόντιον νοησάντων τῶν ἀρξάντων τοῦ ἔθους τούτου. ἔοικε δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν ἡ νῦν Σαλαμὶς καθ' αὐτὴν τάττεσθαι, τὰ δὲ Μέγαρα τῆς 'Αττικῆς ὑπάρξαι μέρος. ἐν δὲ τῆ παραλία τῆ κατὰ Σαλαμῖνα κεῖσθαι συμβαίνει τὰ ὅρια τῆς τε Μεγαρικῆς καὶ τῆς 'Ατθίδος, ὅρη δύο, ἃ καλοῦσι Κέρατα.

12. Εἶτ' Ἐλευσὶς ¹ πόλις, ἐν ἢ τὸ τῆς Δήμητρος ἱερὸν τῆς Ἐλευσινίας, καὶ ὁ μυστικὸς σηκός, ὃν κατεσκεύασεν Ἰκτῖνος, ὄχλον θεάτρου δέξασθαι δυνάμενον, ὃς καὶ τὸν Παρθενῶνα ἐποίησε τὸν ἐν ἀκροπόλει τῆ ᾿Αθηνᾳ, Περικλέους ἐπιστατοῦντος τῶν ἔργων ἐν δὲ τοῖς δήμοις

καταριθμεῖται ή πόλις.

13. Εἶτα τὸ Θριάσιον πεδίον καὶ ὁμώνυμος αἰγιαλὸς καὶ δῆμος· εἶθ' ἡ ἄκρα ἡ ᾿Αμφιάλη καὶ τὸ ὑπερκείμενον λατόμιον, καὶ ὁ εἰς Σαλαμῖνα πορθμὸς ὅσον διστάδιος, δν διαχοῦν ἐπειρᾶτο

^{1 &#}x27;Exevols yk, Corais, and Meineke, for 'Exevolv.

¹ Attica.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. r. 10-13

Megarian places, and, of these, Tripodes is called Tripodiscium, near which the present market-place

of the Megarians is situated.

11. Some say that Salamis is foreign to Attica, citing the fact that the priestess of Athena Polias does not touch the fresh choese made in Attica, but eats only that which is brought from a foreign country, yet uses, among others, that from Salamis. Wrongly, for she cats cheese brought from the other islands that are admittedly attached to Attica, since those who began this custom considered as "foreign" any choese that was imported by sea. But it seems that in early times the present Salamis was a separate state, and that Megara was a part of Attica. And it is on the seaboard opposite Salamis that the boundaries between the Megarian country and Atthis 1 are situated—two mountains which are called Cerata.2

12. Then one comes to the city Eleusis, in which is the temple of the Eleusinian Demeter, and the mystic chapel which was built by Ictinus, a chapel which is large enough to admit a crowd of spectators. This Ictinus also built the Parthenon on the Acropolis in honour of Athena, Pericles superintending the work. Eleusis is numbered among the demes.

13. Then one comes to the Thriasian Plain, and the shore and deme bearing the same name. Then to Cape Amphialê and the quarry that lies above it, and to the passage to Salamis, about two stadia wide, across which Xerxes attempted to build a

^{2 &}quot;Horns." Two horn-shaped peaks of a south-western spur of Cithaeron, and still called Kurata-Pyrges or Keratopiko (Forbiger, Handbuch der alim, Geography, iii. 631, note 97).

STRABO

Εέρξης, ἔφθη δὲ ἡ ναυμαχία γενομένη καὶ φυγὴ τῶν Περσῶν. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ αἱ Φαρμακοῦσσαι, δύο νησία, ὧν ἐν τῷ μείζονι Κίρκης τάφος δείκνυται.

14. Υπέρ δὲ τῆς ἀκτῆς ταύτης ὅρος ἐστίν, ὁ καλεῖται Κορυδαλλός, καὶ ὁ δῆμος οἱ Κορυδαλλος, καὶ ὁ δῆμος οἱ Κορυδαλλεῖς εἰθ' ὁ Φώρων λιμὴν καὶ ἡ Ψυτταλία, νησίον ἔρημον πετρῶδες, ὅ τινες εἶπον λήμην¹ τοῦ Πειραιῶς πλησίον δὲ καὶ ἡ ᾿Λταλάντη, ὁμώνυμος τῆ περὶ Εὔβοιαν καὶ Λοκρούς, καὶ ἄλλο νησίον, ὅμοιον τῆ Ψυτταλία καὶ τοῦτο εἶθ' ὁ Πειραιεύς, καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν τοῖς δήμοις ταττόμενος, καὶ ἡ

Μουνυγία.

15. Λόφος δ' έστιν ή Μουνυχία χερρονησιάζων και κοίλος και ύπόνομος πολύ μέρος φύσει τε και ἐπίτηδες, ὥστ' οἰκήσεις δέχεσθαι, στομίφ δὲ μικρῷ τὴν εἴσοδον ἔχων ὑποπίπτουσι δ' αὐτῷ λιμένες τρεῖς. τὸ μὲν οὖν παλαιὸν ἐτετείχιστο και συνψκιστο ή Μουνυχία παραπλησίως, ὥσπερ ή τῶν 'Ροδίων πόλις, προσειληφυῖα τῷ περιβόλῳ τόν τε Πειραιᾶ καὶ τοὺς λιμένας πλήρεις νεωρίων, ἐν οῖς καὶ ἡ ὁπλοθήκη, Φίλωνος ἔργον ἄξιόν τε

² Now called Lipsokutáli (see Frazer, note on Pausanias, 1. 36. 2).

¹ λήμην, Corais, for λιμένα (but letters ένα written in man. sec. in A); so the later editors.

¹ So Ctesias, *Persica*, 26, but in the account of Herodotus (8. 97) it was after the naval battle that "he attempted to build a mole." In either case it is very improbable that he made a serious attempt to do so. See Smith and Laird, *Herodotus*, Books vii and viii, p. 381 (American Book Co.), note on γάμα.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 13-15

mole, but was forestalled by the naval battle and the flight of the Persians. Here, too, are the Pharmacussae, two small islands, on the larger of which is to be seen the tomb of Circê.

14. Above this shore is the mountain Corvdallus, and also the deme Corvdalleis. one comes to the harbour Phoron, and to Psyttalia,2 a small, deserted, rocky island, which some have called the eye-sore of the Peiraeus. And near by, too, is Atalanta, which bears the same name as the island near Euboea and the Locrians, and another island similar to Psyttalia. Then one comes to the Peiraeus, which also is classed among the demos, and to Munychia.

15. Munychia is a hill which forms a peninsula; and it is hollowed out and undermined in many places, partly by nature and partly by the purpose of man, so that it admits of dwellings; and the entrance to it is by means of a narrow opening.4 And beneath the hill lie three harbours. Now in early times Munychia was walled, and covered with habitations in a manner similar to the city of the Rhodians, 5 including within the circuit of its walls both the Peiraeus and the harbours, which were full of ship-houses, among which was the arsenal, the work of Philon. And the naval station was

i.e. the entrance by way of the narrow isthmus.

^{3 &}quot;Probably in part the result of quarrying, for numerous traces of quarries are visible on these hills at the present day" (Tozer, Selections, p. 228).

^{5 &}quot;With broad straight streets, the houses of which rose one above another like the seats of a theatre. Under the auspices of Pericles, Peiraeus was laid out by the famous architect, Hippodamus of Miletus, who afterwards built the city of Rhodes" (Tozer, l.c.).

ην ναύσταθμον ταῖς τετρακοσίαις ναυσίν, ὧν οὐκ ἐλάττους ἔστελλον 'Αθηναῖοι. τῷ δὲ τείχει τούτῷ συνηπτε τὰ καθειλκυσμένα ἐκ τοῦ ἄστεος σκέλη· ταῦτα δ' ην μακρὰ τείχη, τετταράκοντα σταδίων τὸ μῆκος, συνάπτοντα τὸ ἄστυ τῷ Πειραιεῖ. οἱ δὲ πολλοὶ πόλεμοι τὸ τείχος κατή- C 396 ρειψαν καὶ τὸ τῆς Μουνυχίας ἔρυμα, τόν τε Πειραιᾶ συνέστειλαν εἰς ὀλίγην κατοικίαν, τὴν περὶ τοὺς λιμένας καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Διὸς τοῦ Σωτῆρος τοῦ δὲ ἱεροῦ τὰ μὲν στοἴδια ἔχει πίνακας θαυμαστούς, ἔργα τῶν ἐπιφανῶν τεχνιτῶν, τὸ δ' ὕπαιθρον ἀνδριάντας. κατέσπασται δὲ καὶ τὰ μακρὰ τείχη, Λακεδαιμονίων μὲν καθελόντων πρότερον, 'Υρωμαίων δ' ὕστερον, ἡνίκα Σύλλας ἐκ πολιορκίας

είλε καὶ τὸν Πειραιᾶ καὶ τὸ ἄστυ.
16. Τὸ δ' ἄστυ αὐτὸ πέτρα ἐστὶν ἐν πεδίφ περιοικουμένη κύκλφ' ἐπὶ δὲ τῇ πέτρα τὸ τῆς ᾿Αθηνᾶς ἱερόν, ὅ τε ἀρχαῖος νεὼς ὁ τῆς Πολιάδος, ἐν ῷ ὁ ἄσβεστος λύχνος, καὶ ὁ Παρθενών, δν ἐποίησεν Ἰκτῖνος, ἐν ῷ τὸ τοῦ Φειδίου ἔργον ἐλεφάντινον, ἡ ᾿Αθηνᾶ. ἀλλὰ γὰρ εἰς πλῆθος ἐμπίπτων τῶν περὶ τῆς πόλεως ταύτης ὑμνουμένων τε καὶ διαβοωμένων ὀκνῶ πλεονάζειν, μὴ συμβῷ τῆς προθέσεως ἐκπεσεῖν τὴν γραφήν. ἔπεισι γὰρ ὅ φησιν Ἡγησίας '' ὁρῶ τὴν ἀκρόπολιν καὶ τὸ περιττῆς τριαίνης ἐκεῖθι¹ σημεῖον ὁρῶ τὴν Ἐλευσῖνα, καὶ τῶν ἱερῶν γέγονα μύστης.

¹ ἐκεῖθι, Meineke, for ἔχει τι, C. Müller approving.

^{1 86} B.C.

² The Erechtheium (see D'Ooge, Acropolis of Athens, Appendix iii).

sufficient for the four hundred ships, for no fewer than this the Athenians were wont to despatch on expeditions. With this wall were connected the "legs" that stretched down from the city: these were the long walls, forty stadia in length, which connected the city with the Peiraeus. the numerous wars caused the ruin of the wall and of the fortress of Munychia, and reduced the Peiracus to a small settlement, round the harbours and the temple of Zeus Soter. The small roofed colonnades of the temple have admirable paintings, the works of famous artists; and its open court has statues. The long walls, also, are torn down, having been destroyed at first by the Lacedaemonians, and later by the Romans, when Sulla took both the Peiraeus and the city by siege.1

16. The city itself is a rock situated in a plain and surrounded by dwellings. On the rock is the sacred precinct of Athena, comprising both the old temple of Athena Polias, in which is the lamp that is never quenched, and the Parthenon built by Ictinus, in which is the work in ivory by Pheidias, the Athena. However, if I once began to describe the multitude of things in this city that are lauded and proclaimed far and wide, I fear that I should go too far, and that my work would depart from the purpose I have in view. For the words of Hegesias occur to me: "I see the acropolis, and the mark of the huge trident to there. I see Eleusis, and I have become an initiate into its sacred mysteries; yonder is the

5 In the rock of the well in the Erechtheium.

³ Cp. Pausanias 1, 26, 7.

⁴ Hegesias of Magnesia (fl. about 250 s.c.) wrote a *History* of Alexander the Great. Only fragments remain.

ἐκεῖνο Λεωκύριον, τοῦτο Θησεῖον οὐ δύναμαι δηλῶσαι καθ εν ἔκαστον ή γὰρ ᾿Αττικὴ θεῶν αὐτοῖς ¹ [τέμενος ²] καταλαβόντων καὶ τῶν προγόνων ἡρῶων ἐστὶ κτῆμα."³ οὖτος μὲν οὖν ἐνὸς ἐμνήσθη τῶν ἐν ἀκροπόλει σημείων Πολέμων δ' ὁ περιηγητὴς τέτταρα βιβλία συνέγραψε περὶ τῶν ἀναθημάτων τῶν ἐν ἀκροπόλει. τὸ δ' ἀνάλογον συμβαίνει καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων τῆς πύλεως μερῶν καὶ τῆς χώρας Ἐλευσῖνά τε εἰπὼν ἔνα τῶν ἑκατὸν ἑβδομήκοντα δήμων, πρὸς δὲ καὶ τεττάρων, ὥς φασιν, οὐδένα τῶν ἄλλων ἀνόμακεν.

17. Έχουσι δέ, κᾶν εἰ μὴ πάντες, οἴ γε πολλοὶ μυθοποιίας συχνὰς καὶ ἱστορίας καθάπερ Αφιδυα μὲν τὴν τῆς Ἑλένης άρπαγὴν ὑπὸ Θησέως καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ τῶν Διοκούρων ἐκπόρθησιν αὐτῆς καὶ ἀνακομιδὴν τῆς ἀδελφῆς, Μαραθῶν δὲ τὸν Περσικὸν ἀγῶνα ' Ραμνοῦς δὲ τὸ τῆς Νεμέσεως ξόανον, ὅ τινες μὲν Διοδότου φασὶν ἔργον, τινὲς δὲ ' Αγορακρίτου τοῦ Παρίου, καὶ μεγέθει καὶ κάλλει σφόδρα κατωρθωμένον καὶ ἐι άμιλλον τοῖς Φειδίου ἔργοις. οὕτω δὲ καὶ Δεκέλεια μέν, τὸ ὁρμητήριον τῶν Πελοπονιησίων κατὰ τὸν Δεκελεικὸν πόλεμον, Φυλὴ δέ, ὅθεν ἐπήγαγε τὸν δῆμον Θρασύβουλος εἰς Πειραιᾶ, κἀκεῖθεν εἰς ἄστυ. οὕτω δὲ καὶ ἐπ' ἄλλων πλειόνων ἐστὶν ἱστορεῖν πολλά.

1 αὐτοῖs, Jones, for αὐτοῖs, from conj. of Meineke.

² [τέμενος], Jones, from conj. of Professor Capps, inserts in lacuna of about eight letters in A; τόπον g man. sec., bno; την χώραν conj. Kramer; ίδρυμα conj. Meineke.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 16-17

Leocorium, here is the Theseium; I am unable to point them all out one by one; for Attica is the possession of the gods, who seized it as a sanctuary for themselves, and of the ancestral heroes." So this writer mentioned only one of the significant things on the acropolis; but Polemon the Periegete 1 wrote four books on the dedicatory offerings on the acropolis alone. Hegesias is proportionately brief in referring to the other parts of the city and to the country; and though he mentions Eleusis, one of the one hundred and seventy demes (or one hundred and seventy-four, as the number is given), he names none of the others.

17. Most of the demes, if not all, have numerous stories of a character both mythical and historical connected with them; Aphidna, for example, has the rape of Helen by Theseus, the sacking of the place by the Dioscuri and their recovery of their sister; Marathon has the Persian battle; Rhamnus has the statue of Nemesis, which by some is called the work of Diodotus and by others of Agoracritus the Parian, a work which both in grandeur and in beauty is a great success and rivals the works of Pheidias; and so with Deceleia, the base of operations of the Peloponnesians in the Deceleian War; and Phylê, whence Thrasybulus brought the popular party back to the Peiraeus and then to the city. And so, also, in the case of several other demes there are many historical incidents to

¹ A "Periegete" was a "Describer" of geographical and topographical details.

³ $\epsilon\sigma\tau$ l $\kappa\tau\hat{\eta}\mu\alpha$ B; lacuna of about eleven letters in A; Meineke conj. $\epsilon\sigma\tau$ lν $\epsilon\epsilon\rho\delta\nu$.

καὶ ἔτι 1 τὸ Λεωκόριον καὶ τὸ Θησεῖον μύθους 2 ἔχει καὶ τὸ Λύκειον, καὶ τὸ ᾿Ολυμπικόν ([ἔστι δὲ ταὐτ]ὸ 3 τὸ ᾿Ολύμπιον), ὅπερ ἡμιτελὲς κατέλιπε τελευτῶν ὁ ἀναθεὶς βασιλεύς ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ ἡ ᾿Ακαδημία, καὶ οἱ κῆποι τῶν φιλοσόφων, καὶ τὸ ᾿Ωδεῖον, καὶ ἡ Ποικίλη στοά, καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ ἐν τῆ πόλ[ει θαυμαστὰ 4] ἔχοντα τεχνιτῶν ἔργα.

C 397 18. Πολύ δ' ἂν πλείων εἰη λόγος, εἰ τοὺς ἀρχηγέτας τοῦ κτίσματος ἐξετάζοι τις, ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ Κέκροπος· οὐδὲ γὰρ ὁμοίως λέγουσιν ἄπαντες. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τῶν ὀνομάτων δῆλον· 'Λκτικὴν μὲν γὰρ ἀπὸ 'Ακταίωνός φασιν, 'Ατθίδα δὲ καὶ 'Αττικὴν ἀπὸ 'Ατθίδος τῆς Κραναοῦ, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ Κραναοὶ οἱ ἔνοικοι, Μοψοπίαν δὲ ἀπὸ Μοψόπου, 'Ιωνίαν δὲ ἀπὸ "Ιωνος τοῦ Ξούθου, Ποσειδωνίαν δὲ καὶ 'Αθήνας ἀπὸ τῶν ἐπωνύμων θεῶν. εἴρηται δ' ὅτι κἀνταῦθα φαίνεται τὸ τῶν Πελασγῶν ἔθνος ἐπιδημῆσαν, καὶ διότι ὑπὸ τῶν 'Αττικῶν Πελαργοὶ προσηγορεύθησαν διὰ τὴν πλάνην.

19. "Οσω δὲ πλέον ἐστὶ τὸ φιλείδημον τα ερὶ τὰ ἔνδοξα καὶ πλείους οἱ λαλήσαντές τι περὶ αὐτῶν, τοσῷδε μείζων ὁ ἔλεγχος, ἐὰν μὴ κρατῆ τις τῆς ἱστορίας οἱον ἐν τῆ Συναγωγῆ τῶν ποταμῶν ὁ Καλλίμαχος γελᾶν φησίν, εἴ τις θαρρεῖ γράφειν

τας των 'Αθηναίων παρθένους

1 έτι, Meineke, for els.

2 Θη[σεῖον μύθο]υs, lacuna of about nine letters in A supplied by Groskurd.

³ [ἔστι δὲ ταὐτ]ό, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by

Groskurd. So Müller-Dübner.

⁴ πόλ[ει θαυμαστά], lacuna in A of about ten letters supplied by hi; so Müller-Dübner. ἄπαντα πο; πλεῖστα Meineke.
 ⁵ φιλείδημον, Jones, following Xylander, for φιλόδημον (cp.

" φιλείδημον, Jones, following Aylander, for φιλείδημον (cp. φιλείδημον in 1. 1. 23 and 1. 2. 28); others read φιλότιμον.

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GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 17-19

tell; and, further, the Leocorium and the Theseium have myths connected with them, and so has the Lyceium, and the Olympicum (the Olympium is the same thing), which the king who dedicated it left half finished at his death. And in like manner also the Academia, and the gardens of the philosophers. and the Odeium, and the colonnade called "Poecile." 2 and the temples in the city containing marvellous works of different artists.

18. The account would be much longer if one should pass in review the early founders of the settlement, beginning with Cecrops; for all writers do not agree about them, as is shown even by the names. For instance, Actice, they say, was derived from Actaeon; and Atthis and Attica from Atthis, the son of Cranaüs, after whom the inhabitants were also called Cranai; and Mopsopia from Mopsopus; and Ionia from Ion, the son of Xuthus; and Poseidonia and Athens from the gods after whom they were named. As I have already said,3 the race of the Pelasgi clearly sojourned here too, and on account of their wanderings were called "Pelargi" by the Attic people.4

19. The greater men's fondness for learning about things that are famous and the greater the number of men who have talked about them, the greater the censure, if one is not master of the historical facts. For example, in his Collection of the Rivers, Callimachus says that it makes him laugh if anyone makes bold to write that the Athenian virgins

¹ Antiochus Epiphanes, of the Seleucid Dynasty (reigned

¹⁷⁵⁻¹⁶⁴ B.C.). See Frazer, note on Pausanias I. 18, 6.

2 "Vari-coloured." The painting was done by Polygnotus, about the middle of the fifth century B.C.

⁴ i.e. "Storks" (see 5. 2. 4). ³ 5. 2. 4.

STRABO

άφύσσεσθαι καθαρὸν γάνος Ἡριδανοῖο,

οὖ καὶ τὰ βοσκήματα ἀπόσχοιτ' ἄν. εἰσὶ μὲν νῦν αἱ πηγαὶ καθαροῦ καὶ ποτίμου ὕδατος, ὥς φασιν, ἐκτὸς τῶν Διοχάρους καλουμένων πυλῶν, πλησίον τοῦ Λυκείου· πρότερον δὲ καὶ κρήνη κατεσκεύαστό τις πλησίον πολλοῦ καὶ καλοῦ ὕδατος· εἰ δὲ μὴ νῦν, τί ἂν εἴη θαυμαστόν, εἰ πάλαι πολὺ καὶ καθαρὸν ἢν, ὥστε καὶ πότιμον 1 εἶναι, μετέβαλε δὲ ὕστερον; ἐν μὲν οὖν τοῖς καθ' ἔκαστα, τοσούτοις οὖσιν, οὐκ ἐνδέχεται διατρίβειν, οὐ μὴν οὐδὲ σιγῆ παρελθεῖν, ὥστε μηδ' ἐν κεφαλαίφ μνησθῆναί τινων.

20. Τοσαῦτ' οὖν ἀπόχρη προσθήσειν,² ὅτι φησὶ Φιλόχορος πορθουμένης τῆς χώρας ἐκ θαλάττης μὲν ὑπὸ Καρῶν, ἐκ γῆς δὲ ὑπὸ Βοιωτῶν, οὺς ἐκάλουν "Αονας, Κέκροπα πρῶτον εἰς δώδεκα πόλεις συνοικίσαι τὸ πλῆθος, ὧν ὀνόματα Κεκροπία, Τετράπολις, Έπακρία, Δεκέλεια, 'Ελευσίς, "Αφιδνα (λέγουσι δὲ καὶ πληθυντικῶς 'Αφίδνας), Θόρικος, Βραυρών, Κύθηρος, Σφηττός, Κεφισιά,³ πάλιν δ' ὕστερον εἰς μίαν πόλιν συναγαγεῖν λέγεται τὴν νῦν τὰς δώδεκα Θησεύς. ἐβασιλεύοντο μὲν οὖν Δ' Αθηναῖοι πρότερον, εἶτ' εἰς δημοκρατίαν

4 After obv Meineke inserts ol.

 1 Authorship unknown (see Schneider, Callimachea, Frag. 100 e).

πότιμον, Xylander, for πόταμον; so the later editors.
 προσθήσειν, Corais and Meineke emend to προσθείσιν.

³ After Keφισιά Bkno add Φαληρός; Plotho, 'Αθηναι. There is no sign of a lacuna in any MS.

² On the different views as to the position and course of the Eridanus at Athens, see Frazer note, on Pausanias 1. 19. 5.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 19-20

"draw pure liquid from the Eridanus," 1 from which even cattle would hold aloof. Its sources are indeed existent now, with pure and potable water, as they say, outside the Gates of Diochares, as they are called, near the Lyceium; 2 but in earlier times there was also a fountain near by which was constructed by man, with abundant and excellent water; and even if the water is not so now, why should it be a thing to wonder at, if in early times the water was abundant and pure, and therefore also potable, but in later times underwent a change? However, it is not permitted me to linger over details, since they are so numerous, nor yet, on the other hand, to pass by them all in silence without even mentioning one or another of them in a summary way.

20. It suffices, then, to add thus much: According to Philochorus, when the country was being devastated, both from the sea by the Carians, and from the land by the Boeotians, who were called Aonians, Cecrops first settled the multitude in twelve cities, the names of which were Cecropia, Tetrapolis, Epacria, Deceleia, Eleusis, Aphidna (also called Aphidnae, in the plural), Thoricus, Brauron, Cytherus, Sphettus, Cephisia. And at a later time Theseus is said to have united the twelve into one city, that of to-day. Now in earlier times the Athenians were ruled by kings: and then they

³ Thus only eleven names are given in the most important MSS., though "Phalerus" appears after "Cephisia" in some (see critical note on opposite page). But it seems best to assume that Strabo either actually included Athens in his list or left us to infer that he meant Athens as one of the twelve.

μετέστησαν τυράννων δ' ἐπιθεμένων αὐτοῖς. Πεισιστράτου καὶ τῶν παίδων, ὕστερόν τε ὀλιγαρχίας γενομένης, της τε των τετρακοσίων καὶ της τῶν τριάκοντα τυράννων, οθς ἐπέστησαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι, τούτους μέν διεκρούσαντο ραδίως, ἐφύλαξαν δὲ τὴν δημοκρατίαν μέχρι τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἐπικρα-C 398 τείας. καὶ γὰρ εἴ τι μικρὸν ὑπὸ τῶν Μακεδονικῶν βασιλέων παρελυπήθησαν, ώσθ' ύπακούειν αὐτῶν άναγκασθηναι, τόν γε όλοσχερη τύπον της πολιτείας του αὐτον διετήρουν. ἔνιοι δέ φασι, καὶ βέλτιστα τότε αὐτοὺς πολιτεύσασθαί δεκαετή χρόνου, δυ ήρχε Μακεδόνων Κάσσανδρος. Ο ούτος γαρ ο ανηρ προς μεν τα άλλα δοκεί τυραννικώτερος γενέσθαι, προς Αθηναίους δε εὐγνωμόνησε, λαβών υπήκοον την πόλιν ἐπέστησε γὰρ τών πολιτών Δημήτριον τον Φαληρέα, τών Θεοφράστου τοῦ φιλοσόφου γυωρίμων, δς οὐ μόνον οὐ κατέλυσε την δημοκρατίαν, άλλα και ἐπηνώρθωσε. δηλοί δὲ τὰ ὑπομνήματα, ὰ συνέγραψε περὶ τῆς πολιτείας ταύτης έκείνος. άλλ' ούτως ό φθόνος ἴσχυσε καὶ ή πρὸς ὀλίγους ἀπέχθεια, ὥστε μετὰ την Κασσάνδρου τελευτην ηναγκάσθη φυγείν είς Αίγυπτον τὰς δ' εἰκόνας αὐτοῦ πλείους ή τριακοσίας κατέσπασαν οἱ ἐπαναστάντες καὶ κατεγώνευσαν, ένιοι δὲ καὶ προστιθέασιν, ὅτι καὶ είς αμίδας. 'Ρωμαΐοι δ' οὖν παραλαβόντες αὐτούς δημοκρατουμένους, ἐφύλαξαν τὴν αὐτονομίαν αὐτοῖς καὶ τὴν ἐλευθερίαν. ἐπιπεσών δ' ὁ Μιθριδατικός πόλεμος τυράννους αὐτοῖς κατέστησεν, οθς ό βασιλεύς έβούλετο τον δ' ισχύσαντα μάλιστα, τὸν ᾿Αριστίωνα, καὶ ταύτην βιασάμενον

1 Κάσσανδρος, Jones, for Κάσανδρος; and so elsewhere. 268

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 20

changed to a democracy; but tyrants assailed them, Peisistratus and his sons; and later an oligarchy arose, not only that of the four hundred, but also that of the thirty tyrants, who were set over them by the Lacedaemonians; of these they easily rid themselves, and preserved the democracy until the Roman conquest. For even though they were molested for a short time by the Macedonian kings, and were even forced to obey them, they at least kept the general type of their government the same. And some say that they were actually best governed at that time. during the ten years when Cassander reigned over the Macedonians. For although this man is reputed to have been rather tyrannical in his dealings with all others, yet he was kindly disposed towards the Athenians, once he had reduced the city to subjection; for he placed over the citizens Demetrius of Phalerum, one of the disciples of Theophrastus the philosopher, who not only did not destroy the democracy but even improved it, as is made clear in the Memoirs which Demetrius wrote concerning this government. But the envy and hatred felt for oligarchy was so strong that, after the death of Cassander, Demetrius was forced to flee to Egypt: and the statues of him, more than three hundred. were pulled down by the insurgents and melted, and some writers go on to say that they were made into chamber-pots. Be that as it may, the Romans, seeing that the Athenians had a democratic government when they took them over, preserved their autonomy and liberty. But when the Mithridatic War came on, tyrants were placed over them, whomever the king wished. The most powerful of these, Aristion, who violently oppressed the city, was

τὴν πόλιν, ἐκ πολιορκίας ελών Σύλλας, ὁ τῶν Ῥωμαίων ἡγεμών, ἐκόλασε, τῆ δὲ πόλει συγγνώμην ἔνειμε καὶ μέχρι νῦν ἐν ἐλευθερία τέ

έστι καὶ τιμή παρὰ τοῖς Ῥωμαίοις.

21. Μετὰ δὲ τὸν Πειραιᾶ Φαληρεῖς δῆμος ἐν τῆ ἐφεξῆς παραλίᾳ· εἰθ' 'Αλιμούσιοι, Αἰξωνεῖς,' 'Αλαιεῖς,¹ οἱ Αἰξωνικοί, 'Αναγυράσιοι· εἶτα Θορεῖς² Λαμπτρεῖς,³ Αἰγιλιεῖς,⁴ 'Αναφλύστιοι, 'Λτηνεῖς ⁵ οὖτοι μὲν οἱ μέχρι τῆς ἄκρας τοῦ Σουνίου. μεταξὺ δὲ τῶν λεχθέντων δήμων μακρὰ ὅ ἄκρα, πρώτη μετὰ τοὺς Λίξωνέας, Ζωστήρ· εἶτ' ἄλλη μετὰ Θορέας, 'Αστυπάλαια, ὧν τῆς μὲν πρόκειται νῆσος Φάβρα, τῆς δ' Ἑλεοῦσσα· καὶ κατὰ τοὺς Λίξωνέας δ' ἐστὶν 'Υδροῦσσα· περὶ δὲ 'Ανάφλυστόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ Πανεῖον, καὶ τὸ τῆς Κωλιάδος 'Αφροδίτης ἱερόν, εἰς ὃν τόπον ἐκκυμανθῆναι τὰ τελευταῖα τὰ ἐκ τῆς περὶ Σαλαμῖνα ναυμαχίας τῆς Περσικῆς ναυάγιά φασι, περὶ ὧν καὶ τὸν 'Απόλλω προειπεῖν'

Κωλιάδες δὲ γυναῖκες ἐρέτμοισι φρύξουσι.7

πρόκειται δὲ καὶ τούτων τῶν τόπων Βέλβινα νῆσος οὐ πολὺ ἄπωθεν καὶ ὁ Πατρόκλου χάραξ·

έρημοι δ' αί πλεῖσται τούτων.

22. Κάμψαντι δὲ τὴν κατὰ τὸ Σούνιον ἄκραν ἀξιόλογος δῆμος Σούνιον, εἶτα Θόρικος, εἶτα C 399 Ποταμὸς δῆμος οὕτω καλούμενος, έξ οῦ οἰ ἄνδρες Ποτάμιοι, εἶτα Πρασία, Στειριά, Βραυ-

² εlθ' 'Ορεεῖs A; εlθ' 'Ωρεεῖs A man. sec., BEklno; είτα Θορεῖs Tzschucke, Corais, Kramer; είτα Θοραιεῖs Meineke.

 ^{&#}x27;Αλαιεῖς, Tzschucke, for 'Αλεεῖς; so the later editors.
 εἶθ' 'Ορεεῖς Α; εἶθ' 'Ωρεεῖς Α man. sec., ΒΕλλιος; εἶτα Θορεῖς

³ Λαμπτρείς Kramer, for Λαμποιείς Α (Λαμπυρείς ημαν. sec.), BEgkino; so later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 20-22

punished by Sulla the Roman commander when he took this city by siege, though he pardoned the city itself; and to this day it is free and held in honour

among the Romans.

21. After the Peiraeus comes the deme Phalereis, on the seaboard next to it; then Halimusii, Aexoneis, Alaeeis, Aexonici, and Anagyrasii. Thoreis, Lamptreis, Aegilieis, Anaphlystii, Ateneis, These are the demes as far as the cape of Sunium. Between the aforesaid demes is a long cape, the first cape after Aexoneis, Zoster; then another after Thoreis, I mean Astypalaea; off the former of these lies the island Phabra and off the latter the island Eleussa; and also opposite Aexonieis is Hydrussa. And in the neighbourhood of Anaphlystus is also the shrine of Pan, and the temple of Aphrodite Colias, at which place, they say, were cast forth by the waves the last wreckage of the ships after the Persian naval battle near Salamis, the wreckage concerning which Apollo predicted "the women of Colias will cook food with the oars." places, too, is the island Belbina, at no great distance, and also the palisade of Patroclus. But most of these islands are uninhabited.

22. On doubling the cape of Sunium one comes to Sunium, a noteworthy deme; then to Thoricus; then to a deme called Potamus, whose inhabitants are called Potamii; then to Prasia, to Steiria, to

⁷ φρύξουσι, conj. of Kuhn, for φρίξουσι (cp. Herod. 8. 96).

⁴ Αλγιλιεῖς Tzschucke, for Αλγινεῖς; so the later editors.
⁵ ᾿Ατηνεῖς, Loeper (Ath. Mitth. xvii, 1892, p. 335), for ᾿Αζηνιεῖς.

⁶ μακρά, omitted by Elnog and Pletho; in A about twelve letters have disappeared between μα and η μετά.

ρών, ὅπου τὸ τῆς Βραυρωνίας ᾿Αρτέμιδος ἱερόν, [ʿΑλαὶ ᾿Αραφη]νίδες ¹, ὅπου τὸ τῆς Ταυροπόλου, Μυρρινοῦς, Προβάλινθος, Μαραθών, ὅπου Μιλτιάδης τὰς μετὰ Δάτιος τοῦ Πέρσου δυνάμεις ἄρδην διέφθειρεν, οὐ περιμείνας ὑστερίζοντας Λακεδαιμονίους διὰ τὴν πανσέληνον ἐνταῦθα μεμυθεύκασι καὶ τὸν Μαραθώνιον ταῦρον, ὁν ἀνεῖλε Θησεύς. μετὰ δὲ Μαραθώνα Τρικόρυνθος,² εἶτα Ὑαμνοῦς,³ τὸ τῆς Νεμέσεως ἱερόν, εἶτα Ὑαφὶς ἡ τῶν ᾿Ωρωπίων ἐνταῦθα δέ που καὶ τὸ ᾿Λμφιαράειόν ἐστι τετιμημένον ποτὲ μαντεῖον, ὅπου φυγόντα τὸν ᾿Λμφιάρεων, ὡς φησι Σοφοκλῆς,

έδέξατο ραγείσα Θηβαία κόνις, αὐτοΐσιν ὅπλοις καὶ τετρωρίστῷ ⁴ δίφρῷ.

'Ωρωπὸς δ' ἐν ἀμφισβητησίμω γεγένηται πολλάκις 'ἴδρυται γὰρ ἐν μεθορίω τῆς τε 'Αττικῆς καὶ τῆς Βοιωτίας. πρόκειται δὲ τῆς παραλίας ταύτης, πρὸ μὲν τοῦ Θορίκου δ καὶ τοῦ Σουνίου, νῆσος 'Ελένη, τραχεῖα καὶ ἔρημος, παραμήκης ὅσον ἑξήκοντα σταδίων τὸ μῆκος 'ῆς φασὶ μεμνῆσθαι τὸν ποιητήν, ἐν οἶς 'Αλέξανδρος λέγει πρὸς τὴν 'Ελένην'

οὐδ' ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἐρατεινῆς [ἔπλεον ⁶] ἀρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι, νήσφ δ' ἐν Κρανάη ἐμίγην φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῆ.

¹ ['Aλαl 'Aραφη]νίδες, lacuna supplied by Xylander ; so the later editors.

 ² Τρικόρυνθος A; Τρικόρυθος A mun. sec., and other MSS.
 ³ After 'Ραμνοῦς Pletho and the later editors insert ὅπου.

⁴ τετρωρίστ φ Begliuo, for τετραορίστ φ other MSS. (τετρα-ρίστ φ hi); so Meineko.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 22

Brauron, where is the temple of the Artemis Brauronia, to Halae Araphenides, where is the temple of Artemis Tauropolus, to Myrrinus, to Probalinthus, and to Marathon, where Miltiades utterly destroyed the forces under Datis the Persian. without waiting for the Lacedaemonians, who came too late because they wanted the full moon. Here, too, is the scene of the myth of the Marathonian bull, which was slain by Theseus. After Marathon one comes to Tricorynthus; then to Rhamnus, the sanctuary of Nemesis; then to Psaphis, the land of the Oropians. In the neighbourhood of Psaphis is the Amphiaraeium, an oracle once held in honour, where in his flight Amphiaraüs, as Sophocles says, "with four-horse chariot, armour and all, was received by a cleft that was made 1 in the Theban dust." 2 Oropus has often been disputed territory; for it is situated on the common boundary of Attica and Bocotia. Off this coast are islands: off Thoricus and Sunium lies the island Helenê; it is rugged and deserted, and in its length of about sixty stadia extends parallel to the coast. This island, they say, is mentioned by the poet where Alexander 3 says to Helen: "Not even when first I snatched thee from lovely Lacedaemon and sailed with thee on the seafaring ships, and in the island Cranaë joined with thee in love and couch": 4 for he calls Cranaë 5 the

¹ By a thunderbolt of Zeus, to save the pious prophet from being slain.

² Frag. 873 (Nauck).

³ Paris.

⁴ Iliad 3, 443.

⁵ "Rough."

⁵ Θορίκου, Tzschucke, from conj. of Casaubon, for Θορίου αΒΕ, Θουρίου l (?), Ald

 [[]ἔπλεον], lacuna supplied by Xylander; so the later editors.
 ⁷ φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῆ, omitted in Acyhlno.

ταύτην γὰρ λέγει Κρανάην τὴν νῦν Ἑλένην ἀπὸ τοῦ ἐκεῖ γενέσθαι τὴν μῖξιν. μετὰ δὲ τὴν Ἑλένην ἡ Εὔβοια πρόκειται τῆς ἑξῆς παραλίας, ὁμοίως στενὴ καὶ μακρὰ καὶ κατὰ μῆκος τῆ ἤπείρφ παραβεβλημένη, καθάπερ ἡ Ἑλένη. ἔστι δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Σουνίου πρὸς τὸ νότιον τῆς Εὐβοίας ἄκρον, ὁ καλοῦσι Λευκὴν ἀκτήν, σταδίων τριακοσίων πλοῦς ἀλλὰ περὶ Εὐβοίας μὲν εἰρήσεται ὕστερον,¹ τοὺς δ' ἐν τῆ μεσογαία δήμους τῆς ᾿Λττικῆς μακρὸν εἰπεῦν διὰ τὸ πλῆθος.

23. Των δ΄ όρων τὰ μὲν ἐν ὀνόματι μάλιστά ἐστιν ὅ τε 'Υμηττὸς καὶ Βριλησσὸς καὶ Λυκαβηττός, ἔτι δὲ Πάρνης καὶ Κορυδαλλός. μαρμάρου δ' ἐστὶ τῆς τε 'Υμηττίας καὶ τῆς Πεντελικῆς ² κάλλιστα μέταλλα πλησίον τῆς πόλεως· ὁ δ' 'Υμηττὸς καὶ μέλι ἄριστον ποιεῖ. τὰ δ' ἀργυρεῖα τὰ ἐν τῆ 'Αττικῆ κατ' ἀρχὰς μὲν ἦν ἀξιόλογα, νυνὶ δ' ἐκλείπει· καὶ δὴ καὶ οἱ ἐργαζόμενοι, τῆς μεταλλείας ἀσθενῶς ὑπακουούσης, τὴν παλαιὰν ἐκβολάδα καὶ σκωρίαν ἀναχωνεύοντες, εὕρισκον ἔτι ἐξ αὐτῆς ἀποκαθαιρόμενον ἀργύριον, τῶν ἀρχαίων ἀπείρως καμινευόντων. τοῦ δὲ μέλιτος C 100 ἀρίστου τῶν πάντων ὄντος τοῦ 'Αττικοῦ, πολὺ βέλτιστόν φασι τὸ ἐν τοῖς ἀργυρείοις, ὁ καὶ ἀκάπνιστον καλοῦσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ τρόπου τῆς

24. Ποταμοί δ' είσιν δ μέν Κηφισσός έκ

σκευασίας.

 $^{^1}$ εἰρήσεται ὕστερον, lacuna supplied by bno ; μετ' ὀλίγον λέξομεν \emph{i}_*

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 22-24

island now called Helenê from the fact that the intercourse took place there. And after Helenê comes Euboea, which lies off the next stretch of coast; it likewise is narrow and long and in length lies parallel to the mainland, like Helenê. The voyage from Sunium to the southerly promontory of Euboea, which is called Leucê Actê, is three hundred stadia. However, I shall discuss Euboea later; 1 but as for the demes in the interior of Attica, it would be tedious to recount them because of their great number.

23. Of the mountains, those which are most famous are Hymettus, Brilessus, and Lycabettus; and also Parnes and Corydallus. Near the city are most excellent quarries of marble, the Hymettian and Pentelic. Hymettus also produces the best honey. The silver mines in Attica were originally valuable, but now they have failed. those who worked them, when the mining yielded only meagre returns, melted again the old refuse, or dross, and were still able to extract from it pure silver, since the workmen of earlier times had been unskilful in heating the ore in furnaces. But though the Attic honey is the best in the world, that in the country of the silver mines is said to be much the best of all, the kind which is called acapniston,2 from the mode of its preparation.

24. The rivers of Attica are the Cephissus, which

^{1 10. 1.}

^{2 &}quot;Unsmoked," i.e. the honey was taken from the hive without the use of smoke.

² Πεντελικήs, Xylander, for έλικήs; so later editors.

Τρινεμέων ¹ τὰς ἀρχὰς ἔχων, ῥέων δὲ διὰ τοῦ πεδίου, ἐφὶ οῦ καὶ ἡ γέφυρα καὶ οἱ γεφυρισμοί, διὰ δὲ τῶν σκελῶν τῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄστεος εἰς τὸν Πειραιᾶ καθηκόντων, ἐκδίδωσιν εἰς τὸ Φαληρικόν, χειμαρρώδης τὸ πλέον, θέρους δὲ μειοῦται τελέως. ἔστι ² δὲ τοιοῦτος μᾶλλον ὁ Ἰλισσός, ἐκ θατέρου μέρους τοῦ ἄστεος ῥέων εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν παραλίαν, ἐκ τῶν ὑπὲρ τῆς "Λγρας καὶ τοῦ Λυκείου μερῶν, καὶ τῆς πηγῆς, ἡν ὕμνηκεν ἐν Φαίδρφ Πλάτων. περὶ μὲν τῆς 'Λττικῆς ταῦτα.

IT

1. Έξης δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Βοιωτία περὶ ἡς λέγοντα καὶ περὶ τῶν συνεχῶν ἐθνῶν ἀνάμνησιν ποιήσασθαι χρὴ τοῦ σαφοῦς χάριν, ὧν εἴπομεν πρότερον. ἐλέγομεν δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου παραλίαν μέχρι Θετταλονικείας ἐπὶ τὰς ἄρκτους τετάσθαι, μικρὸν ἐκκλίνουσαν πρὸς δύσιν καὶ ἔχουσαν τὴν θάλασσαν πρὸς ἔω· τὰ δ' ὑπερ[κείμενα μέρη³] πρὸς δύσιν, ὡς ἄν ταινίας τινάς, διὰ τῆς [πάσης χώρας⁴] τεταμένας παραλλήλους· ὧν πρώτη ἐστὶν [ἡ ᾿Αττικὴ σὺν τῆ⁵] Μεγαρίδι, ὡς ᾶν ταινία τις, τὸ

⁴ [πάσης χώρας]: lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied

by Meineke. bno have χώρας έκάστης.

Τρινεμέων, Kramer from conj. of Casauhon, for Τρινεμίων.
 ἔστι, Xylander, for ἔτι; so the later editors.

³ ὑπερ[κείμενα μέρ]η: lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by bno (κείμενα) and by Du Theil (μερ); Müller-Dübner and Meineke following.

⁵ Between ἐστίν and Μεγαμίδι, A has a lacuna of about twelve letters. Du Theil inserts as above, and so Müller-Dübner and Meineke,

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 1. 24-2. 1

has its source in the deme Trinemeis; it flows through the plain (hence the allusions to the "bridge" and the "bridge-railleries") and then through the legs of the walls which extend from the city to the Peiraeus; it empties into the Phaleric Gulf, being a torrential stream most of the time, although in summer it decreases and entirely gives out. And such is still more the case with the Ilissus, which flows from the other part of the city into the same coast, from the region above Agra² and the Lyceium, and from the fountain which is lauded by Plato in the Phaedrus. So much for Attica.

H

1. Next in order is Boeotia; and when I discuss this country and the tribes that are continuous with it, I must, for the sake of clearness, call to mind what I have said before. As I have said, the seaboard from Sunium to Thessaloniceia extends towards the north, slightly inclining towards the west and keeping the sea on the east; and that the parts above this scaboard lie towards the west—ribbon-like stretches of country extending parallel to one another through the whole country. The first of these parts is Attica together with Megaris—a ribbon-like stretch of country, having as its eastern

¹ Literally, the "gephyra" ("bridge") and "gephyrismi" ("bridge-isms"). It appears that on this bridge the Initiated, on their procession to Eleusis, engaged in mutual raillery of a wanton character (but see Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. Γεφυρισμοί).

² A suburb in the deme of Agrylê.

^{8 229} A. D.

^{4 2. 5. 21, 7. 7. 4,} and 9. 1. 2.

μὲν ἐωθι[νὸν πλευρὸν ἔχουσ]α ¹ τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου μέχρι 'Ωρωποῦ καὶ [τῆς Βοιωτ]ίας,² τὸ δ' ἐσπέριον τόν τε 'Ισθμὸν καὶ τὴν ['Αλκυονίδα θάλ]ατταν,³ τὴν κατὰ Πηγὰς μέχρι τῶν [ὅρων τῆς Βοιωτί]ας ⁴ τῶν περὶ Κρέουσαν τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ [τὴν ἀπὸ Σουνίου ⁵] μέχρι 'Ισθμοῦ παραλίαν καὶ τὴν ὡς ἂν [παράλληλον αὐτῆ]ς ' ὀρεινὴν τὴν διείργουσαν ἀπὸ τῆς [Βοιωτίας τὴν 'Λ]ττικήν' δευτέρα δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Βοιωτία, ἀπὸ τῆς ἕω ἐπὶ δύσιν τεταμένη ταινία τις ἀπὸ τῆς κατ' Εὔβοιαν θαλάττης ἐπὶ θίλατταν τὴν κατὰ τὸν Κρισαῖον κόλπον, ἰσομήκης πως τῆ 'Λττικῆ ἡ καὶ ἐλάττων κατὰ μῆκος' ἀρετῆ μέντοι τῆς χώρας πάμπολυ διαφέρει.

2. Έφορος δὲ καὶ ταύτη κρείττω τὴν Βοιωτίαν ἀποφαίνει τῶν ὁμόρων ἐθνῶν, καὶ ὅτι μόνη τριθάλαττός ἐστι, καὶ λιμένων εὐπορεῖ πλειόνων, ἐπὶ μὲν τῷ Κρισαίω κόλπω καὶ τῷ Κορινθιακῷ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Ἰταλίας καὶ Σικελίας καὶ Λιβύης δεχομένη, ἐπὶ δὲ τῶν πρὸς Εὔβοιαν μερῶν ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τοῦ Εὐρίπου σχιζομένης τῆς παραλίας, τῆ μὲν ἐπὶ τὴν Αὐλίδα καὶ τὴν Ἰαναγρικήν, τῆ δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Σαλγανέα καὶ τὴν ἸΑνθηδόνα, τῆ μὲν εἶναι συνεχῆ τὴν κατ' Αἴγυπτον καὶ Κύπρον καὶ τὰς νήσους θάλατταν, τῆ δὲ τὴν κατὰ Μακεδόνας

 2 $[\tau\hat{\eta}s$ Boi $\omega\tau$][as: lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Du Theil. bno have $\tau\hat{\eta}s$ $\tau\alpha\hat{\nu}\tau\eta$ $\tau\alpha\rho\alpha\lambda(as)$.

³ ['Αλκυννίδα θάλ]ατταν: lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by bno.

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¹ έωθι[νὸν πλευρὸν έχου]σα: lacuna of about fourteen letters in A supplied by Du Theil; so Müller-Dübner and Meineke. bno have έωθινὸν μέρος ταινιοῦσα.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 1-2

side the seaboard from Sunium to Oropus and Boeotia, and as its western side the Isthmus and the Alcyonian Sea, which extends from Pagae to the boundaries of Boeotia near Creusa, and as its remaining two sides, the seaboard from Sunium to the Isthmus and the mountainous country approximately parallel thereto which separates Attica from Boeotia. The second of these parts is Boeotia, extending ribbon-like from the east towards the west, from the Euboean Sea to the sea at the Crisacan Gulf; and it is about equal in length to Attica or perhaps less; in the fertility of its soil, however, it is far superior.

2. Ephorus declares that Boeotia is superior to the countries of the bordering tribes, not only in fertility of soil, but also because it alone has three seas and has a greater number of good harbours; in the Crisaean and Corinthian Gulfs it receives the products of Italy and Sicily and Libya, while in the part which faces Euboea, since its seaboard branches off on either side of the Euripus, on one side towards Aulis and the territory of Tanagra and on the other towards Salganeus and Anthedon, the sea stretches unbroken in the one direction towards Egypt and Cyprus and the islands, and in the other direction

1 i.e. unbroken by an isthmus or other obstacle.

⁵ [την ἀπό Σουνίου]: lacuna of about twelve letters in A supplied by Du Theil; so Müller-Dübner.

⁶ [παράλληλον αὐτῆ]s: lacuna of thirteen letters in A supplied by Kramer; so Müller-Dübner.

^{4 [}ξηων τῆς Βοιωτί]as: lacuna of fourteen letters supplied by Kramer. τόπων (also suggested by Kramer), Meineke,

^{† [}Βοιωτίας την 'Α]ττικήν: lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Corais from conj. of Tzschucke; so Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

καὶ τὴν Προποντίδα καὶ τὸν Ἑλλήσποντον. προστίθησι δέ, ὅτι καὶ τὴν Εὔβοιαν τρόπον τινὰ μέρος αὐτης πεποίηκεν ὁ Εὔριπος, οὕτω στενὸς ῶν καὶ γεφύρα συνεζευγμένος πρὸς αὐτὴν διπλέθρφ. την μέν οθν χώραν έπαινεί διά ταθτα, καί φησι πρὸς ἡγεμονίαν εὐφυῶς ἔχειν, ἀγωγῆ δὲ καὶ παιδεία μὴ χρησαμένους ἐπιμελεῖ ¹ τοὺς ἀεὶ προϊσταμένους άὐτῆς, εἰ καί 2 ποτε κατώρθωσαν, έπὶ μικρον 3 του χρόνου συμμείναι καθάπερ Έπαμεινώνδας έδειξε. τελευτήσαντος γάρ έκείνου την ήγεμονίαν αποβαλείν εύθυς τους Θηβαίους, γευσαμένους αὐτῆς μόνον αἴτιον δὲ εἶναι τὸ λόγων καὶ ὁμιλίας τῆς πρὸς ἀνθρώπους όλιγωρησαι, μόνης δ' ἐπιμεληθηναι της κατὰ πόλεμον ἀρετῆς. ἔδει δὲ προσθεῖναι, διότι 4 τοῦτο πρὸς Έλληνας χρήσιμόν ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πρός γε τοὺς βαρβάρους βία λόγου κρείττων ἐστί. καὶ Ῥωμαῖοι δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν μέν, ἀγριωτέροις έθνεσι πολεμούντες, ούδεν εδέοντο των τοιούτων παιδευμάτων, ἀφ' οὖ δὲ ἤρξαντο πρὸς ήμερώτερα ἔθνη καὶ φῦλα τὴν πραγματείαν ἔχειν, ἐπέθεντο 5 καὶ ταύτη τῆ ἀγωγῆ καὶ κατέστησαν πάντων κύριοι.

3. Ἡ δ' οὖν Βοιωτία πρότερον μὲν ὑπὸ βαρβάρων ἀκεῖτο ᾿Αόνων καὶ Τεμμίκων, ἐκ τοῦ Σουνίου πεπλανημένων, καὶ Λελέγων καὶ Ὑάντων εἶτα Φοίνικες ἔσχον οἱ μετὰ Κάδμου, ὃς τήν τε

 $^{^1}$ ἐπιμελεῖ, Madvig, for ἐπεὶ μηδέ; so Müller-Dübner. no omit altogether; Corais, ἐπιμελείq.

² Corais and Meineke, from conj. of Pletho, insert τl before ποτέ.

^{*} μακρόν Βl. 4 βτι Βlno.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 2-3

towards Macedonia and the regions of the Propontis and the Hellespont. And he adds that Euboea has, in a way, been made a part of Boeotia by the Euripus. since the Euripus is so narrow and is spanned by a bridge to Euripus only two plethra long, Now he praises the country on account of these things: and he says that it is naturally well suited to hegemony, but that those who were from time to time its leaders neglected careful training and education, and therefore, although they at times achieved success, they maintained it only for a short time, as is shown in the case of Epameinondas; for after he died the Thebans immediately lost the hegemony, having had only a taste of it; and that the cause of this was the fact that they belittled the value of learning and of intercourse with mankind, and cared for the military virtues alone. Ephorus should have added that these things are particularly useful in dealing with Greeks, although force is stronger than reason in dealing with the barbarians. And the Romans too, in ancient times, when carrying on war with savage tribes, needed no training of this kind, but from the time that they began to have dealings with more civilised tribes and races, they applied themselves to this training also, and so established themselves as lords of all.

3. Be that as it may, Bocotia in earlier times was inhabited by barbarians, the Aones and the Temmices, who wandered thither from Sunium, and by the Leleges and the Hyantes. Then the Phoenicians occupied it, I mean the Phoenicians with Cadmus,

^{1 202} English feet.

⁵ ἐπέθεντο, Xylander; so later editors.

Καδμείαν ἐτείχισε, καὶ ἀρχὴν τοῖς ἐκγόνοις ἐκεῖνοι δὲ τὰς Θήβας τῆ Καδμεία ἀπέλιπεν. προσέκτισαν καὶ συνεφύλαξαν τὴν ἀρχήν, ἡγούμενοι των πλείστων Βοιωτών έως της των Έπιγόνων στρατείας. κατά δὲ τούτους ὀλίγον χρόνον έκλιπόντες τὰς Θήβας ἐπανῆλθον πάλιν ως δ' αύτως ύπὸ Θρακών καὶ Πελασγών έκπεσόντες έν Θετταλία συνεστήσαντο την άρχην μετα 'Αρναίων έπὶ πολύν χρόνον, ώστε καὶ Βοιωτούς κληθήναι πάντας. είτ ανέστρεψαν είς την οικείαν, ήδη τοῦ Αἰολικοῦ στόλου παρεσκευασμένου περὶ Αὐλίδα της Βοιωτίας, ου έστελλου είς τηυ 'Ασίαυ οί 'Ορέστου παίδες. προσθέντες δὲ τῆ Βοιωτία τὴν 'Ορχομενίαν (οὐ γὰρ ἣσαν κοινῆ πρότερον, οὐδ' "Ομηρος μετά Βοιωτών αὐτοὺς κατέλεξεν, ἀλλ' ίδία, Μινύας προσαγορεύσας) μετ' ἐκείνων ἐξέβαλον τοὺς μὲν Πελασγοὺς εἰς ᾿Αθήνας, ἀφ᾽ ἄν ἐκλήθη μέρος τι τῆς πόλεως Πελασγικόν, ὄκησαν δὲ ὑπὸ τῷ Ὑμηττῷ, τοὺς δὲ Θρậκας ἐπὶ τον Παρνασσόν. "Υαντες δὲ τῆς Φωκίδος "Υαν πόλιν ὤκισαν.

4. Φησὶ δ' Εφορος τοὺς μὲν Θρῷκας, ποιησαμένους σπονδὰς πρὸς τοὺς Βοιωτούς, ἐπιθέσθαι νύκτωρ στρατοπεδεύουσιν ὀλιγωρότερον, ὡς εἰρήνης γεγονυίας διακρουσαμένων δ' αὐτούς, αἰτιωμένων τε ἄμα, ὅτι τὰς σπονδὰς παρέβαινον, μὴ C 402 παραβῆναι φάσκειν ἐκείνους συνθέσθαι γὰρ ἡμέρας, νύκτωρ δ' ἐπιθέσθαι ἀφ' οὖ δὴ καὶ τὴν

¹ δ', Corais inserts; δέ no.

¹ The acropolis of Thebes.

² Iliad 2, 511.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 3-4

the man who fortified the Cadmeia and left the dominion to his descendants. Those Phoenicians founded Thebes in addition to the Cadmeia, and preserved their dominion, commanding most of the Boeotians until the expedition of the Epigoni. this occasion they left Thebes for a short time, but came back again. And, in the same way, when they were ejected by the Thracians and the Pelasgians, they established their government in Thessalv along with the Arnaei for a long time, so that they were all called Boeotians. Then they returned to the home-land, at the time when the Acolian fleet, near Aulis in Boeotia, was now ready to set sail, I mean the fleet which the sons of Orestes were despatching to Asia. After adding the Orchomenian country to Boeotia (for in earlier times the Orchomenians were not a part of the Boeotian community, nor did Homer enumerate them with the Boeotians, but as a separate people, for he called them Minyae 2), they, with the Orchomenians, drove out the Pelasgians to Athens (it was after these that a part of the city was named "Pelasgicon," though they took up their abode below Hymettus), and the Thracians to Parnassus; and the Hyantes founded a city Hyas in Phocis.

4. Ephorus says that the Thracians, after making a treaty with the Boeotians, attacked them by night when they, thinking that peace had been made, were encamping rather carelessly; and when the Boeotians frustrated the Thracians, at the same time making the charge that they were breaking the treaty, the Thracians asserted that they had not broken it, for the treaty said "by day," whereas they had made the attack by night; whence arose

παροιμίαν εἰρῆσθαι, Θρακία παρεύρεσις. τοὺς δὲ Πελασγούς, μένοντος ἔτι τοῦ πολέμου, χρηστηριασομένους ἀπελθεῖν, ἀπελθεῖν δὲ καὶ τοὺς Βοιωτούς. τὸν μὲν οὖν τοῖς Πελασγοῖς δοθέντα χρησμὸν ἔφη μη έχειν είπειν, τοις δε Βοιωτοις άνελειν την προφήτιν ἀσεβήσαντας εδ πράξειν θεωρούς, ύπονοήσαντας χαριζομένην τοις Πελασγοίς την προφητιν κατά το συγγενές (ἐπειδή 1 καί τὸ ίερὸν Πελασγικὸν έξ άρχης υπηρξεν) ούτως ανελείν, αρπασαντας την ανθρωπον είς πυράν εμβαλείν, ενθυμηθέντας, είτε κακουργήσασαν, είτε μή, πρὸς ἀμφότερα ὀρθῶς ἔχειν, εἰ μέν παρεχρηστηρίασε, κολασθείσης αὐτης, εί δ' έκακούργησε, τὸ προσταχθέν αὐτῶν πραξάντων. τούς δὲ περὶ τὸ ίερὸν τὸ μὲν ἀκρίτους κτείνειν τοὺς πράξαντας, καὶ ταῦτ' ἐν ίερω, μη δοκιμάσαι, καθιστάναι δ' είς κρίσιν. καλείν δ' ἐπὶ τὰς ἱερείας, ταύτας δὲ εἶναι τὰς προφήτιδας,2 αι λοιπαί τριών οὐσών περιήσαν λεγόντων δ', ώς οὐδαμοῦ νόμος εἴη δικάζειν γυναϊκας, προσελέσθαι καὶ ἄνδρας ἴσους ταῖς γυναιξί του ἀριθμόν τούς μέν άπογνωναι, τὰς δὲ γυναίκας καταγνώναι, ἴσων δὲ τῶν ψήφων γενομένων, τὰς ἀπολυούσας νικῆσαι. έκ δὲ τούτων Βοιωτοῖς μόνοις ἄνδρας προθεσπίζειν έν Δωδώνη. τὰς μέντοι προφήτιδας, ἐξηγουμένας τὸ μαντείον 3 εἰπείν, ὅτι προστάττοι ὁ θεὸς τοῖς Βοιωτοίς, τούς παρ' αὐτοίς τρίποδας συλήσαντάς

3 τουναντίον abcg.

¹ ἐπεί Blk.

² After $\pi\rho o\phi \eta \tau i \delta as$ a leaf has fallen out of A; but the loss is restored by a second hand (a).

the proverb, "Thracian pretense"; and the Pelasgians, when the war was still going on, went to consult the oracle, as did also the Boeotians. Enhorus is unable, he says, to tell the oracular response that was given to the Pelasgians, but the prophetess replied to the Boeotians that they would prosper if they committed sacrilege; and the messengers who were sent to consult the oracle, suspecting that the prophetess responded thus out of favour to the Pelasgians, because of her kinship with them (indeed, the temple also was from the beginning Pelasgian), seized the woman and threw her upon a burning pile, for they considered that, whether she had acted falsely or had not, they were right in either case, since, if she uttered a false oracle, she had her punishment, whereas, if she did not act falsely, they had only obeyed the order of the oracle. Now those in charge of the temple, he says, did not approve of putting to death without trialand that too in the temple-the men who did this, and therefore they brought them to trial, and summoned them before the priestesses, who were also the prophetesses, being the two survivors of the three: but when the Bocotians said that it was nowhere lawful for women to act as judges, they chose an equal number of men in addition to the women. Now the men, he says, voted for acquittal, but the women for conviction, and since the votes cast were equal, those for acquittal prevailed; and in consequence of this prophecies are uttered at Dodona by men to Boeotians only; the prophetesses, however, explain the oracle to mean that the god ordered the Boeotians to steal the tripods 1 and

i.e. steal the dedicated tripods, thus committing sacrilege.

ενα ι εἰς Δωδώνην πέμπειν κατ ετος καὶ δη καὶ ποιεῖν τοῦτο ἀεὶ γάρ τινα τῶν ἀνακειμένων τριπόδων νύκτωρ καθαιροῦντας καὶ κατακαλύπτοντας ἱματίοις, ὡς ἂν λάθρα, τριποδηφορεῖν

5. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα τὴν Αἰολικὴν ἀποικίαν συνέπραξαν τοῖς περὶ Πενθίλον, πλείστους ἐξ

είς Δωδώνην.

έαυτων συμπέμψαντες, ώστε καὶ Βοιωτικήν προσαγορευθήναι. ύστερον δὲ χρόνοις πολλοίς ό Περσικός πόλεμος περί Πλαταιάς γενόμενος διελυμήνατο την χώραν. εἶτ' ἀνέλαβον σφᾶς πάλιν ἐπὶ τοσοθτον, ώστε καὶ τῆς των Ἑλλήνων άρχης άμφισβητήσαι Θηβαίους, δυσί μάχαις κρατήσαντας Λακεδαιμονίους. Έπαμεινώνδα δὲ πεσόντος εν τη μάχη, ταύτης μεν της έλπίδος διεσφάλησαν, ὑπέρ δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ὅμως ἐπολέμησαν πρὸς Φωκέας τοὺς τὸ ἱερὸν συλήσαντας C 403 τὸ κοινόν. κακωθέντες δ' ὑπό τε τούτου τοῦ πολέμου, καὶ τῶν Μακεδύνων ἐπιθεμένων τοῖς "Ελλησίν, ύπὸ τῶν αὐτῶν τούτων καὶ ἀπέβαλον την πόλιν κατασκαφείσαν καὶ ἀνέλαβον ἀνακτισθείσαν. . έξ ἐκείνου δ' ἤδη πράττοντες ἐνδεέστερον ἀεὶ μέχρι εἰς ήμᾶς οὐδὲ κώμης ἀξιολόγου τύπον σώζουσι καὶ άλλαι δὲ πόλεις ἀνάλογον 2 πλην Τανάγρας καὶ Θεσπιῶν αὐται δ' ίκανῶς συμμένουσι πρός ἐκείνας κρινόμεναι.

6. Έξης δὲ τὴν περιήγησιν της χώρας ποιητέον, ἀρξαμένους ἀπὸ της πρὸς Εὐβοιαν παραλίας της

2 After ἀνάλογον no insert ἔχοισι.

¹ συλήσαντας, Groskurd, for συλλέγοντας, also adding ἕνα; Kramer approving.

i.e. every year.

² See 13. 1. 3.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 4-6

take one of them to Dodona every year; and they actually do this, for they always 1 take down one of the dedicated tripods by night and cover it up with garments, and secretly, as it were, carry it to Dodona.

5. After this the Boeotians cooperated with Penthilus 2 and his followers in forming the Aeolian colony, sending with him most of their own people, so that it was also called a Boeotian colony. A long time afterwards the country was thoroughly devastated by the Persian war that took place near Plataeae. Then they recovered themselves to such an extent that the Thebans, having conquered the Lacedaemonians in two battles, laid claim to supremacy over the Greeks. But Epameinondas fell in the battle, and consequently they were disappointed in this hope; but still they went to war on behalf of the Greeks against the Phocians, who had robbed their common temple. suffering loss from this war, as also from the Macedonians when these attacked the Greeks,3 they lost their city,4 which was rased to the ground by these same people, and then received it back from them when rebuilt. 5 From that time on the Thebans have fared worse and worse down to our own time. and Thebes to-day does not preserve the character even of a respectable village; and the like is true of other Bocotian cities, except Tanagra and Thespiae, which, as compared with Thebes, have held out fairly well.

6. Next in order I must make a circuit of the country, beginning at that part of the coastline

² At the battle of Chaeroneia (338 B.C.). ³ 335 B.C.

⁵ By Cassander (316 B.C.).

STRABO

συνεχοῦς τῆ ᾿Αττικῆ. ἀρχὴ δ' ὁ ᾿Ωρωπὸς καὶ ὁ Ἱερὸς Λιμήν, δυ καλοῦσι Δελφίνιου, καθ' δυ ή παλαιὰ Ἐρέτρια ἐν τῆ Εὐβοία, διάπλουν ἔχουσα ἐξήκοντα σταδίων. μετὰ δὲ τὸ Δελφίνιου ὁ ᾽Ωρωπὸς ἐν εἴκοσι σταδίοις κατὰ δὲ τοῦτόν ἐστιν ἡ νῦν Ἐρέτρια, διάπλους δ' ἐπ' αὐτὴν

στάδιοι τετταράκοντα.

7. Εἶτα Δήλιον, τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ ᾿Απόλλωνος ἐκ Δήλου ἀφιδρυμένον, Ταναγραίων πολίχνιον, Αὐλίδος διέχον σταδίους τριίκοντα, ὅπου μάχη λειφθέντες ᾿Αθηναῖοι προτροπίδην ἔφυγον· ἐν δὲ τῆ φυγῆ πεσόντα ἀφ' ἵππου Εενοφῶντα ἰδῶν κείμενον τὸν Γρύλλου Σωκράτης ὁ φιλόσοφος, στρατεύων πεζός, τοῦ ἵππου γεγονότος ἐκποδών, ἀνέλαβε τοῖς ἄμοις αὐτόν, καὶ ἔσωσεν ἐπὶ πολλοὺς σταδίους, ἕως ἐπαύσατο ἡ φυγή.

8. Εἶτα λιμὴν μέγας, δν καλοῦσι Βαθὺν λιμένα· εἶθ΄ ἡ Αὐλίς, πετρῶδες χωρίον ι καὶ κώμη Τα-ναγραίων· λιμὴν δ΄ ἐστὶ πεντήκοντα πλοίοις, ὥστ΄ εἰκὸς τὸν ναύσταθμον τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν τῷ μεγάλῳ ὑπάρξαι λιμένι. καὶ ὁ Εὔριπος δ΄ ἐστὶ πλησίον ὁ Χαλκίδος, εἰς ὃν ἀπὸ Σουνίου στάδιοι ἐξακόσιοι ² ἑβδομήκοντα· ἔστι δ΄ ἐπ΄ αὐτῷ γέφυρα

1 πετρώδης χώρα aghino.

1 Deep Harbour.

^{*} ἐξακόσιοι (χ'), Jones, following conj. of Falconer; ἐπτακόσιοι, conj. Gosselin and Groskurd; πεντακόσιοι, conj. Kramer.

² In 411 n.c. Chalcis was joined to the mainland by a bridge. Moles were thrown out into the Euripus from each shore, high towers were built at the ends of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving leaving the leaving section of the mainland by a bridge. However, and the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the two noles, leaving a passage through for the leaving section of the leaving s

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 6-8

opposite Euboea which joins Attica. The beginning is Oropus, and the Sacred Harbour, which is called Delphinium, opposite which is the ancient Eretria in Euboea, the distance across being sixty stadia. After Delphinium, at a distance of twenty stadia, is Oropus; and opposite Oropus is the present Eretria, and to it the passage across the strait is forty stadia.

7. Then one comes to Delium, the sanctuary of Apollo, which is a reproduction of that in Delos. It is a small town of the Tanagraeans, thirty stadia distant from Aulis. It was to this place that the Athenians, after their defeat in battle, made their headlong flight; and in the flight Socrates the philosopher, who was serving on foot, since his horse had got away from him, saw Xenophon the son of Gryllus lying on the ground, having fallen from his horse, and took him up on his shoulders and carried him in safety for many stadia, until the flight ceased.

8. Then one comes to a large harbour, which is called Bathys Limen; ¹ then to Aulis, a rocky place and a village of the Tanagraeans. Its harbour is large enough for only fifty boats; and therefore it is reasonable to suppose that the naval station of the Greeks was in the large harbour. And near by, also, is the Euripus at Chalcis, to which the distance from Sunium is six hundred and seventy stadia; and over it is a bridge two plethra long,² as I have

^{47).} The plurals "bridges" and "channels" may be explained by the fact that there was a small rocky island in the middle of the strait between the two channels. In 334 B.C. they fortified the bridge with towers and gates and a wall, and included the Bocotian Mt. Canethus (Karababa?)

STRABO

δίπλεθρος, ώς εἴρηκα· πύργος δ' ἐκατέρωθεν ἐφέστηκεν, ὁ μὲν ἐκ τῆς Χαλκίδος, ὁ δ' ἐκ τῆς Βοιωτίας· διφκοδόμηται δ' εἰς αὐτοὺς σῦριγξ. περὶ δὲ τῆς παλιρροίας τοῦ Εὐρίπου τοσοῦτον μόνον εἰπεῖν ἱκανόν, ὅτι ἑπτάκις μεταβάλλειν φασὶ καθ' ἡμέραν ἑκάστην καὶ νύκτα· τὴν δ' αἰτίαν ἐν ἄλλοις σκεπτέον.

9. Πλησίου δ΄ ἐστὶν ἐφ΄ ὕψους κείμενου χωρίου Σαλγανεύς, ἐπώνυμον τοῦ ταφέντος ἐπ΄ αὐτῷ Σαλγανέως, ἀνδρὸς Βοιωτίου, καθηγησαμένου τοἷς Πέρσαις εἰσπλέουσιν εἰς τὸν διάπλουν τοῦτον ἐκ τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, ὅν φασιν ἀναιρεθῆναι, πρὶν ἢ τῷ Εὐρίπῳ συνάπτειν, ὑπὸ τοῦ ναυάρχου Μεγαβάτου, νομισθέντα κακοῦργον, ὡς ἐξ ἀπάτης ἐμβαλόντα τὸν στόλον εἰς τυφλὸν τῆς θαλάσσης

as a bridgehead within the circuit of the city of Chalcis (Strabo 10. 1. 8). Chalcis was still joined to the continent by a bridge in 200 s.c. (Livy 28. 6), and Aemilius Paulus went to see it about 167 s.c. (Livy 45. 27). And there was still a bridge there in the time of Livy himself, although the tower mentioned by him (28. 6) was no longer there (note the tense of claudebat). Strabo's "two plethra" (202 feet) is accurate enough for the entire stretch across the strait, and he must have included the moles in his term "bridge." To-day the western channel is entirely closed, while the eastern is spanned by a swing-bridge about 85 feet long.

¹ 9. 2. 2.

The usual interpretation of this clause, "a canal $(\sigma \hat{v} \rho_i \gamma \xi)$ has been constructed between (els) the towers" seems impossible. The literal translation is, "a tube has been constructed across into them" (the towers). Bréquigny (quoted in the French trans., vol. iii, Eclaireissemens x) appears to be on the right track: "On y a pratique des σ $\hat{v} \rho_i \gamma \xi$ (souterrains) pour y communiquer" ("they have constructed sub-

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 8-9

said; ¹ and a tower stands on each side, one on the side of Chalcis, and the other on the side of Boeotia; and tube-like passages have been constructed into the towers. ² Concerning the refluent currents of the Euripus it is enough to say only thus much, that they are said to change seven times each day and night; ³ but the cause of the changes must be investigated elsewhere.

9. Near the Euripus, upon a height, is situated a place called Salganeus. It is named after Salganeus, a Boeotian, who was buried there—the man who guided the Persians when they sailed into this channel from the Maliac Gulf. It is said that he was put to death before they reached the Euripus by Megabates, the commander of the fleet, because he was considered a villain, on the ground that he had deceitfully rushed the fleet into a blind alley of

terranean passages so as to communicate with the towers"). Livy (28. 6) says: "The city has two fortresses, one threatening the sea, and the other in the middle of the city. Thence by a cuniculum" (literally, "rabbit-hole," and hence a "tube-like passage-way") "a road leads to the sea, and this road used to be shut off from the sea by a tower of five stories, a remarkable bulwark." Certainly $\sigma \bar{\nu}_{\rho\nu\gamma}$ should mean an underground passage or else a roofed gallery of some sort above the ground (cf. the use of the word in Polybius 9. 41. 9 concerning the investment of Echinus by Philip, and in 15. 30. 6); and Strabo probably means that there was a protected passage across to the towers from both sides. See Leake's Travels in Northern Greece, II, 259; Grote's Greece, VIII, ch. 63; and the discussion by the French translators (l. c.), who believe that there were two passages for ships, one on each side of the strait.

3 "They take place, not seven times in the twenty-four hours, as Strabo says, but at irregular intervals" (Tozer, Selections, p. 234). See the explanation of Admiral Mansell

in Murray's Greece, pp. 387-388.

στενωπόν αἰσθόμενον δὲ τὸν βάρβαρον τὴν περὶ αὐτὸν ἀπάτην μεταγνῶναί τε καὶ ταφῆς ἀξιῶσαι

τον άναιτίως άποθανόντα.

C 404 10. Καὶ ή Γραΐα δ' ἐστὶ τόπος 'Ωρωποῦ πλησίον καὶ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ ᾿Αμφιαράου καὶ τὸ Ναρκίσσου τοῦ Ἐρετριέως μνῆμα, ὁ καλεῖται Σιγηλοῦ,¹ ἐπειδὴ σιγῶσι παριόντες· τινὲς δὲ τῆ Τανάγρα τὴν αὐτήν φασιν. ή Ποιμανδρὶς δ' ἐστὶν ή αὐτὴ τῆ Γαναγρικῆ.2 καλοῦνται δὲ Γεφυραίοι οι Ταναγραίοι. ἐκ Κνωπίας δὲ τῆς Θηβαϊκής μεθιδρύθη κατά χρησμὸν δεῦρο τὸ ' Αμφιάρειον.

11. Καὶ ὁ Μυκαλησσὸς δὲ κώμη τῆς Τανα-. γραϊκής κείται δὲ παρ' όδὸν τὴν ἐκ Θηβών εἰς Χαλκίδα, καλοῦσι δὲ Βοιωτιακῶς Μυκαληττόν.4 ώς δ' αΰτως καὶ τὸ "Αρμα τῆς Ταναγραϊκῆς, κώμη έρημος περί την Μυκαληττόν, άπο τοῦ 'Αμφιαρίου ἄρματος λαβοῦσα τοὔνομα, ἐτέρα οὖσα τοῦ "Αρματος τοῦ κατὰ τὴν 'Αττικήν, ὅ έστι περί Φυλήν, δημον της Αττικής όμορον τη Τανάγρα. ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ή παροιμία τὴν ἀρχὴν ἔσχεν ή λέγουσα· όπόταν δι' ' Αρματος ἀστράψη. άστραπήν τινα σημειουμένων κατά χρησμόν τών λεγομένων Πυθαϊστών, βλεπόντων ώς ἐπὶ τὸ "Αρμα, καὶ τότε πεμπόντων τὴν θυσίαν εἰς

3 την έκ Θηβών, Meineke, for Θηβαίων.

Σίγηλος κύριον ὄνομα Ναρκίσσου, σιγηλὸς δ' ὁ σιωπηλός (Eustathius, note on Od. 24.465); οί τον σιγηλον ήρω παριόντες (Alciphron Epist. 3. 58).

² Here MS. A resumes.

⁴ The words καλοῦσι . . . Μυκαληττόν, Meineke ejects.

⁵ Μυκαληττόν, Meineke and others emend to Μυκαλησσόν. 6 όπόταν (Eustathius, note on Od. 2. 498) for δπότε; so the later editors.

the sea, but that the barbarian, when he perceived that he himself was mistaken, not only repented, but deemed worthy of burial the man who had been put to death without cause.

10. Near Oropus is a place called Graea, and also the temple of Amphiaraüs, and the monument of Narcissus the Eretrian, which is called "Sigelus's," because people pass it in silence. Some say that Graea is the same as Tanagra. The Poemandrian territory is the same as the Tanagraean; and the Tanagraeans are also called Gephyraeans. The temple of Amphiaraüs was transferred hither in accordance with an oracle from the Theban Cnopia.

11. Also Mycalessus, a village, is in the Tanagraean territory. It is situated on the road that leads from Thebes to Chalcis; and in the Boeotian dialect it is called Mycalettus. And Harma is likewise in the Tanagraean territory; it is a deserted village near Mycalettus, and received its name from the chariot of Amphiaraüs, and is a different place from the Harma in Attica, which is near Phylë, a deme of Attica bordering on Tanagra. Here originated the proverb, "when the lightning flashes through Harma"; for those who are called the Pythaistae look in the general direction of Harma, in accordance with an oracle, and note any flash of lightning in that direction, and then, when they see the

¹ i.c. "Silent's" (monument).

² For love of the indifferent Narcissus Echo died of a broken heart. Nemesis punished him by causing him to fall desperately in love with his own image which he saw in a fountain. He pined away and was changed to the flower which bears his name.

^{3 &}quot;The people of Tanagra say that their founder was

Poemander" (Pausanias 9. 10).

⁴ Strabo means the Tanagraean territory.

STRABO

Δελφούς, ὅταν ἀστράψαντα ἴδωσιν ἐτήρουν δ' ἐπὶ τρεῖς μῆνας, καθ' ἔκαστον μῆνα ἐπὶ τρεῖς ἡμέρας καὶ νύκτας ἀπὸ τῆς ἐσχάρας τοῦ 'Αστραπαίου Διός' ἔστι δ' αὕτη ἐν τῷ τείχει μεταξὺ τοῦ Πυθίου καὶ τοῦ 'Ολυμπίου. περὶ δὲ τοῦ "Αρματος τοῦ Βοιωτιακοῦ οἱ μέν φασιν ἐκπεσόντος ἐκ τοῦ ἄρματος ἐν τῆ μάχῃ τοῦ 'Αμφιαράου κατὰ τὸν τόπον, ὅπου νῦν ἐστὶ τὸ ἱερὸν αὐτοῦ, τὸ ἄρμα ἔρημον ἐνεχθῆναι ἐπὶ¹ τὸν ὁμώνυμον τόπον οἱ δὲ τοῦ 'Αδράστου συντριβῆναι τὸ ἄρμα φεύγοντός φασιν ἐνταῦθα, τὸν δὲ διὰ τοῦ 'Αρείονος σωθῆναι. Φιλόχορος δ' ὑπὸ τῶν κωμητῶν σωθῆναί φησιν αὐτόν, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο ἰσοπολιτείαν αὐτοῖς παρὰ τῶν 'Αργείων ὑπάρξαι.

12. Έστι δὲ τῷ ἐκ Θηβῶν εἰς ᾿Αργος ² ἀπιόντι ³ ἐν ἀριστερᾳ ἡ Τάναγρα· κ . . . ⁴ ἐν δεξιᾳ κεῖται· καὶ ἡ 'Υρία ⁵ δὲ τῆς Ταναγραίας νῦν ἐστί, πρότερον δὲ τῆς Θηβαΐδος· ὅπου ὁ 'Υριεὺς ⁶ μεμύθευται καὶ ἡ τοῦ ᾿Ωρίωνος γένεσις, ἤν φησι Πίνδαρος ἐν τοῖς διθυράμβοις· κεῖται δ' ἐγγὺς Αὐλίδος. ἔνιοι δὲ τὰς 'Υσίας 'Υρίην λέγεσθαί

¹ περί Blk.

² On Acyos, which the editors in general consider corrupt, see C. Müller, Ind. Var. Lect., p. 1000. Dachritz (De Artemidoro Strabonis Auctore Capita Tria) conj. εἰς Αθήνας Ιόντι.

³ For ἀπιόντι, Meineke reads ἀνιόντι.

⁴ Numerous efforts have been made to supply this lacuna of about fifteen letters, but all are mere guesswork (see C. Müller, l. c., p. 1000). Daebritz (l. e) conj. κ[αὶ ἡ τῶν Πλαταιέων].

^{5 &#}x27;Υρία (Eustathius on Od. 2. 496) for Υρρία.

⁶ Topieds augh. 7 Topiny, all MSS.

¹ See Dittenberger 611, note 3.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 11-12

lightning flash, take the offering to Delphi.1 They would keep watch for three months, for three days and nights each month, from the altar of Zeus Astrapaeus; 2 this altar is within the walls 3 between the Pythium and the Olympium.4 In regard to the Harma in Boeotia, some say that Amphiaraüs fell in the battle out of his chariot 5 near the place where his temple now is, and that the chariot was drawn empty to the place which bears the same name; others say that the chariot of Adrastus, when he was in flight, was smashed to pieces there, but that Adrastus safely escaped on Arcion. But Philochorus 7 says that Adrastus was saved by the inhabitants of the village, and that on this account they obtained equal rights of citizenship from the Argives.

12. To anyone returning from Thebes to Argos,⁸ Tanagra is on the left; and ⁹... is situated on the right. And Hyria,¹⁰ also, belongs to the Tanagraean territory now, though in earlier times it belonged to the Theban territory. Hyria is the scene of the myth of Hyrieus, and of the birth of Orion, of which Pindar speaks in his dithyrambs; ¹¹ it is situated near Aulis. Some say that Hysiae is

² "Wielder of Lightning."

⁸ Of Athens.

⁴ The temples of Pythian Apollo and Olympian Zeus.

⁵ "Harma."

^{6 &}quot;The fleet horse of Adrastus, of divine descent" (Iliad 23. 346).

⁷ See foot-note on 9. 1. 6.

⁸ If Strabo wrote "Argos," which is doubtful (see critical note), he must have been thinking of the route taken by Amphiaraüs, or Adrastus, back to the Peloponnesus.

⁹ See critical note.

¹⁰ The place mentioned in Homer, Iliad 2. 496.

¹¹ Frag. 73 (Bergk).

STRABO

φασι, τῆς Παρασωπίας οὖσαν ὑπὸ τῷ Κιθαιρῶνι πλησίον Ἐρυθρῶν ἐν τῆ μεσογαία, ἀποικον Ὑριέων, κτίσμα δὲ Νυκτέως, τοῦ ᾿Αντιόπης πατρός. εἰσὶ δὲ καὶ ἐν τῆ ᾿Αργεία Ὑσίαι κώμη, οἱ δ' ἐξ αὐτῆς Ὑσιᾶται λέγονται. τῶν δ' ὙΕρυθρῶν τούτων ἄποικοι αἱ ἐν Ἰωνία Ἦ Ἐρυθραί. καὶ ὁ Ἑλεὼν ² δ' ἐστὶ κώμη Ταναγρική, ἀπὸ τῶν ἑλῶν ³ ἀνομασμένη.

13. Μετὰ δὲ Σαλγανέα ᾿Ανθηδών, πόλις λιμένα ἔχουσα, ἐσχάτη τῆς Βοιωτιακῆς παραλίας τῆς C 405 πρὸς Εὐβοία, καθάπερ καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς εἴρηκεν

'Ανθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατόωσαν.

εἰσὶ μέντοι ἔτι προϊόντι μικρὸν πολίχναι δύο τῶν Βοιωτῶν, Λάρυμνά τε, παρ' ἡν ὁ Κηφισσὸς ⁴ ἐκδίδωσι, καὶ ἔτι ἐπέκεινα 'Λλαί, ⁵ ὁμώνυμοι τοῖς 'Αττικοῖς δήμοις. κατὰ δὲ τὴν παραλίαν ταύτην κεῖσθαί φασιν Αἰγὰς τὰς ἐν Εὐβοία, ἐν αἶς τὸ τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος ἱερὸν τοῦ Αἰγαίου· ἐμνήσθημεν δ' αὐτοῦ καὶ πρότερον. δίαρμα δ' ἐστὶν ἀπὸ μὲν τῆς 'Ανθηδόνος εἰς Αἰγὰς ἑκατὸν εἴκοσι στάδιοι, ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν ἄλλων τόπων πολὺ ἐλάττους· κεῖται δ' ἐπὶ ὄρους ὑψηλοῦ τὸ ἱερόν, ἡν δὲ ποτε καὶ πόλις· ἐγγὺς δὲ τῶν Αἰγῶν ⁶ καὶ αί 'Ορόβιαι.' ἐν δὲ τῆ 'Ανθηδονία Μεσσάπιον ὄρος

^{1 &#}x27;Ιωνίδι ΒΕΙ.

 $^{^2}$ Έλεών, the later editors, for καl Aloλέων Acgh, Έλαιών Bk, δ Έλεών A man. sec.; δ Έλεών (Eustathius, note on Od. 2. 500).

³ έλαιῶν Βh. ⁴ Κηφισός Α.

^{5 &#}x27;Aλαί, Palmer, for άλλαι; so the later editors.

⁶ Alγων has fallen out of A, but is found in bkno Epit.

^{7 &#}x27;Ορόβιαι, Ερίτ., for 'Ορόβαι.

GEOGRAPHY, 0. 2. 12-13

called Hyria, belonging to the Parasopian country1 below Cithaeron, near Erythrae, in the interior, and that it is a colony of the Hyricans and was founded by Nycteus, the father of Antionê. There is also a Hysiae in the Argive territory, a village; and its inhabitants are called Hysiatae. The Erythrae in Ionia is a colony of this Erythrae. And Helcon, also, is a village belonging to Tanagra,

having been so named from the "hele." 2

13. After Salganeus one comes to Anthedon, a city with a harbour; and it is the last city on that part of the Bocotian scaboard which is opposite to Euboea, as the poet says, "Anthedon at the extremity." 3 As one proceeds a little farther, however, there are still two small towns belonging to the Bocotians: Larymna, near which the Cephissus empties, and, still farther on, Halae, which bears the same name as the Attic demes.4 Opposite this seaboard is situated, it is said, the Aegae 5 in Euboea, in which is the temple of the Aegaean Poseidon, which I have mentioned before. The distance across the strait from Anthedon to Aegae is one hundred and twenty stadia, but from the other places it is much The temple is situated on a high mountain, where there was once a city. And Orobiae 7 also is near Aegae. In the Anthedonian territory is Mount

4 i.e. Halae Aexonides and Halae Araphenides.

i.e. the country along the Asopus River.

^{2 &}quot;Marshes." 3 Iliad 2, 508.

⁵ See Iliad 13. 21, Odyssey 5. 381. Aegae was on the site of the modern Limni, or else a little to the south of it (see Pauly-Wissowa, s.v. "Aigai."

^{6 8, 7, 4,}

⁷ Destroyed by a tidal wave 426 B.C. (Thucydides 3. 89).

έστιν ἀπὸ Μεσσάπου, ὃς εἰς τὴν Ἰαπυγίαν ἐλθὼν Μεσσαπίαν τὴν χώραν ἐκάλεσεν. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Γλαῦκον μυθεύεται τὸν ᾿Ανθηδόνιον, ὅν φασιν εἰς κῆτος μεταβαλεῖν.

14. Πλησίον δ' ἐστὶν 'Ανθηδόνος ἱεροπρεπὴς τόπος τῆς Βοιωτίας, ἴχνη πόλεως ἔχων, ὁ καλούμενος Ἰσος, συστέλλοντι τὴν πρώτην συλλαβήν.

οιονται δέ τινες δείν γράφειν

'Ισόν 1 τε ζαθέην 'Ανθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατόωσαν,

ἐκτείνοντες τὴν πρώτην συλλαβὴν ποιητικῶς διὰ τὸ μέτρον, ἀντὶ τοῦ

Νισάν τε ζαθέην.

ή γὰρ Νίσα οὐδαμοῦ φαίνεται τῆς Βοιωτίας, τῶς φησιν ᾿Απολλόδωρος ἐν τοῖς Περὶ νεῶν· ὡς οὐκ ἄν εἴη,² εἰ μὴ τὴν Νίσαν οὕτως εἴρηκεν· ῆν γὰρ [ὁμώνυμος πόλις ἐν³] Μεγαρικῆ, ἐκεῖθεν ἀπωκισμένη [πρὸς τὴν ὑπώρειαν Κιθα]ιρῶνος,⁴ ἐκλέλειπται δὲ νῦν. τινὲς δὲ γριίφουσι

Κρεῦσάν τε ζαθέην,

τὴν νῦν Κρέουσαν δεχόμενοι, τὸ τῶν Θεσπιέων ἐπίνειον ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῷ ίδρυμένου· ἄλλοι δὲ

Φαράς 5 τε ζαθέας.

1 Toav, man. prim. Ac, ghiklno.

The lacuna in [ωs οὐκ ἃν ε]ίη is supplied by bkno.

³ The lacuna of about twelve letters in A between $\gamma d\rho$ and Μεγαρικ $\hat{\eta}$ is supplied by Jones, following the conj. of Kramer; gbno have δ [\tilde{I} Iσος π όλις ἐν $\tau \hat{\eta}$].

⁴ The lacuna in [πρός την ὑπώρειαν Κιθα]ιρώνος is supplied

by Groskurd.

⁵ Φηράs, aBeglikl, but corrected in α.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 13-14

Messapius, named after Messapus, who, when he came into Iapygia, called the country Messapia. Here, too, is the scene of the myth of Glaucus, the Anthedonian, who is said to have changed into a sea-monster.

14. Near Anthedon, and belonging to Boeotia, is a place that is esteemed sacred, and contains traces of a city. Isus, as it is called, with the first syllable pronounced short. Some, however, think that the verse should be written, "sacred Isus and Anthedon at the extremity," 4 lengthening the first syllable by poetic licence on account of the metre,5 instead of "sacred Nisa," for Nisa is nowhere to be seen in Bocotia, as Apollodorus says in his work On Ships; 7 so that Nisa could not be the correct reading, unless by "Nisa" the poet means "Isus"; for there was a city Nisa bearing the same name in the territory of Megara, whose inhabitants emigrated to the foothills of Cithaeron, but it has now disappeared. Some, however, think that we should write "sacred Creusa," taking the poet to mean the Creusa of to-day, the naval station of the Thespians, which is situated in the Crisacan Gulf; but others think that we should read "sacred Pharae." Pharae is

¹ The modern Ktypa.

² See 6. 3. 1.

³ On the change of Glaucus to a sea-deity, cf. Pausanias 9, 22 and Plato's Republic 611.

⁴ Iliad 2, 508.

⁵ i.c. they make the letter "I" long, and so indicate by using the circumflex accent instead of the acute; or he might mean that they lengthen the syllable by pronouncing the "s" as a double "s."

⁶ The "i" in Nisa is long by nature.

⁷ i.e. On the (Homeric) Catalogue of Ships (see 1. 2. 24).

STRABO

ἔστι δὲ τῆς τετρακωμίας τῆς περὶ Τάναγραν. Έλεῶνος, "Αρματος, Μυκαλησσοῦ, Φαρῶν.1 γράφουσι δὲ καὶ τοῦτο.

Νῦσάν τε ζαθέην.

κώμη δ' έστὶ τοῦ Ἑλικῶνος ή Νῦσα. ή μὲν οὖν

παραλία τοιαύτη τις ή πρὸς Εύβοιαν.

15. Τὰ δ' ἐξῆς ἐν τῆ μεσογαία πεδία ἐστὶ κοῖλα πάντοθεν εκ των άλλων μερών όρεσι περιεχύμενα, τοις 'Αττικοίς μέν πρός νότου, πρός άρκτου 2 δέ τοίς Φωκικοίς ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ἐσπέρας ὁ Κιθαιρών λοξὸς ἐμπίπτει μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς Κρισαίας θαλάττης, έχων την άρχην συνεχή τοις Μεγαρικοίς καλ τοίς Αττικοίς όρεσιν, είτ' επιστρέφων είς

C 406 τὰ πεδία, παυόμενος δὲ περὶ τὴν Θηβαίαν.

16. Τῶν δὲ 3 πεδίων τούτων τὰ μὲν λιμνάζει, ποταμών ἀναχεομένων εἰς αὐτά, τῶν δ' ἐμπιπτόντων, είτα έκρύσεις λαμβανόντων τὰ δ' ά ἀνέψυκται 5 καὶ γεωργείται παντοδαπώς διὰ τὴν εὐκαρπίαν. ὑπάντρου δὲ καὶ σηραγγώδους οἴσης κατά βάθους της γης, σεισμοί γενόμενοι πολλάκις έξαίσιοι τοὺς μὲν ἔφραξαν τῶν πόρων, τοὺς δὲ ανέωξαν, τοὺς μὲν μέχρι τῆς ἐπιφανείας, τοὺς δὲ δι' ύπονόμων συμβαίνει δή και τοις ύδασι, τοις μεν δι' ύπονόμων φέρεσθαι τῶν ῥείθρων, τοῖς δ' έπιπολής, τοίς τε λιμναίοις καὶ τοίς ποταμίοις. έγχωσθέντων δὲ κατά βάθους τῶν πόρων, αὕξεσθαι τὰς λίμνας συμβαίνει μέχρι τῶν οἰκουμένων

¹ Φηρών, Bchikl, and man, sec. in a. 3 δή BEλ7.

² νότον . . . άρκτον, Bkl. 4 μέν (for δ') Bk. 5 τὰ δέ, Bk insert before καί.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 14-16

one of the "Four United Villages" in the neighbourhood of Tanagra, which are: Heleon, Harma, Mycalessus, and Pharae. And still others write as follows: "sacred Nysa." And Nysa is a village in Helicon. Such, then, is the seaboard facing Euboea.

15. The plains in the interior, which come next in order, are hollows, and are surrounded everywhere on the remaining sides² by mountains; by the mountains of Attica on the south, and on the north by the mountains of Phoeis; and, on the west, Cithaeron inclines, obliquely, a little above the Crisaean Sea; it begins contiguous with the mountains of Megara and Attica, and then bends into the plains, termin-

ating in the neighbourhood of Thebes.

16. Some of these plains are marshy, since rivers spread out over them, though other rivers fall into them and later find a way out; other plains are dried up, and on account of their fertility are tilled in all kinds of ways. But since the depths of the earth are full of caverns and holes,3 it has often happened that violent earthquakes have blocked up some of the passages, and also opened up others, some up to the surface of the earth and others through underground channels. The result for the waters, therefore, is that some of the streams flow through underground channels, whereas others flow on the surface of the earth, thus forming lakes and rivers. And when the channels in the depths of the earth are stopped up, it comes to pass that the lakes expand as far as the inhabited places, so that they

8 Cf. S. S. 4.

¹ The range of mountains in Bocotia between Lake Copais and the Corinthian Gulf.

² i.e. except the eastern side, on the Euboean Sea.

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τόπων, ώστε καὶ πόλεις καταπίνεσθαι καὶ χώρας, ἀνοιχθέντων δὲ τῶν αὐτῶν ἢ ἄλλων ἀνακαλύπτεσθαι, καὶ τοὺς αὐτοὺς τόπους ποτὲ μὲν πλεῖσθαι, ποτὲ δὲ πεζεύεσθαι, καὶ τὰς αὐτὰς πόλεις ποτὲ μὲν ἐπὶ τῆ λίμνη, ποτὲ δὲ ἄπωθεν κεῖσθαι.

17. Διττώς δὲ τοῦτο γίνεται. καὶ 2 γὰρ μενουσῶν ἀκινήτων τῶν πόλεων, ὅταν ἡ αὐξησις τῶν ὑδάτων ἥττων ἢ τῆς ὑπερχύσεως διὰ ὕψος τῶν ολκήσεων, ή δια απόστασιν, και δια ανοικισμόν. όταν τω πλησιασμώ κινδυνεύσαντες πολλάκις άπαλλαγην πορίσωνται του φόβου την μετάληψιν των χωρίων των άπωθεν ή των έν ύψει. παρακολουθεί δε τοίς ούτως ανοικισθείσι το την αὐτὴν προσηγορίαν φυλάττουσιν, ἐτύμως πρότερον λεγομένοις ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος τοπικῶς, μηκ[έτι λέγεσθαι έτύμως.3] Πλαταιάς γάρ ἀπὸ της πλάτης των κωπών είρησθαι πιθανών καὶ Πλαταιέας τους ἀπὸ κωπηλασίας ζώντας, ἀλλὰ νῦν, ἄπωθεν τῆς λίμνης οἰκοῦντες, οὐκέτ ἂν προσαγορεύοιντο ἐτύμως. Έλος τε καὶ Ἑλεὼν καὶ Είλέσιου ἐκλήθη διὰ τὸ ἐπὶ τοῖς ἕλεσιν ίδρθσθαι, νθν δὲ οὐχ ὁμοίως ἔχει ταθτα, ἡ ανοικισθέντων, η της λίμνης έπιπολύ ταπεινωθείσης διὰ τὰς ὕστερον γενομένας ἐκρύσεις καὶ γὰρ τοῦτο δυνατόν.

¹ δύναται Βί.

² # Bkil.

⁸ İn lacuna of about thirteen letters in A between μη κ and Πλαταιάς g man. sec. and no read νῦν μηκέτ' ἔχουσιν ὡς πρότερον; A man. sec. has μη λέγεσθαι; Corais νῦν μηκέτι λέγεσθαι ἐτύμως, and so Jones, but omitting νῦν.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 16-17

swallow up both cities and districts, and that when the same channels, or others, are opened up, these cities and districts are uncovered; and that the same regions at one time are traversed in boats and at another on foot, and the same cities at one time are situated on the lake 1 and at another far away from it.

17. One of two things has taken place: either the cities have remained unremoved, when the increase in the waters has been insufficient to overflow the dwellings because of their elevation, or else they have been abandoned and rebuilt elsewhere, when, being oftentimes endangered by their nearness to the lake, they have relieved themselves from fear by changing to districts farther away or higher up. And it follows that the cities thus rebuilt which have kept the same name, though at first called by names truly applying to them, derived from local circumstances, have names which no longer truly apply to them; for instance, it is probable that "Plataeae" was so called from the "blade" 2 of the oars, and "Plataeans" were those who made their living from rowing; but now, since they live far away from the lake, the name can no longer truly apply to them. Helos and Heleon and Heilesium were so called because they were situated near marshes; 3 but now the case is different with these places, since they have been rebuilt elsewhere, or else the lake has been greatly reduced because of outflows that later took place; for this is possible.

¹ Strabo is thinking primarily of Lake Copais. For a complete account of this lake, which is now completely drained, see Tozer, note on Pausanias 9. 24. 1.

² In Greek, "plate."

³ Helos ("marsh"), Helê ("marshes").

18. Δηλοί δὲ καὶ ὁ Κηφισσὸς 1 τοῦτο μάλιστα. την Κωπαίδα λίμνην πληρών. αὐξομένης γαρ αυτής, ώστε κινδυνεύειν καταποθήναι τὰς Κώπας ας ² ο τε ποιητής ονομάζει, καὶ ἀπ' αὐτῶν ἡ λίμνη τὴν ἐπωνυμίαν εἴληφε, χάσμα γενηθὲν πρὸς τῆ λίμνη πλησίον των Κωπων ανέφξεν ύπο γης ρείθρου όσον τριάκοντα σταδίων και έδέξατο τον ποταμόν, είτα έξέρρηξεν είς την επιφάνειαν κατά Λάρυμναν της Λοκρίδος την άνω και γαρ ετέρα έστίν, ής έμνησθημεν, η Βοιωτιακή έπι τη θαλύττη, ή προσέθεσαν Υωμαΐοι την ἄνω. C 407 καλείται δ' ο τύπος Άγχόη έστι δὲ καὶ λίμνη ομώνυμος έντεθθεν δ' ήδη ο Κηφισσός εκδίδωσιν έπὶ την θάλατταν. τότε μεν οὖν, παυσαμένης τῆς πλημμυρίδος, παθλα καὶ τοῦ κινδύνου τοῖς παροικοῦσιν ὑπῆρξε, πλὴν τῶν ἤδη καταποθεισῶν πόλεων. πάλινδ' έγχουμένων τῶν πόρων, ὁ μεταλλευτής Κράτης,4 ἀνήρ Χαλκιδεύς, ἀνακαθαίρειν τὰ έμφράγματα έπαύσατο, στασιασάντων τῶν Βοιωτων, καίπερ, ως αὐτὸς ἐν τῆ πρὸς ᾿Αλέξανδρον ἐπιστολῆ φησίν, ἀνεψυγμένων ήδη πολλῶν, ἐν οίς οι μεν τον 'Ορχομενον οικείσθαι τον άρχαιον ύπελάμβανον, οί δ΄ Ελευσίνα καὶ 'Αθήνας παρὰ

¹ Κηφισόs Β.
2 äs, Pletho inserts.

³ [ἐμνήσθη]μεν, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd; ἦs εἴπομεν gbkno; ὡs εἴπομεν Cornis.

⁴ μεταλλευτης Κράτης, Frère (Mém. de l'Ac. 23, p. 142), for μεταλλευς της Κρήτης; so the later editors.

¹ In Greek, "oars."

² Itiad 2, 502.

<sup>See Tozer, Selections, p. 236, note 2.
9. 2. 13.
Lower Larymna.</sup>

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 18

18. This is best shown by the Cephissus, which fills Lake Copais; for when the lake had increased so much that Copae 1 was in danger of being swallowed up (Copae is named by the poet,2 and from it the lake took its name), a rent in the earth, which was formed by the lake near Copae, opened up a subterranean channel 3 about thirty stadia in length and admitted the river; and then the river burst forth to the surface near Larymna in Locris; I mean the Upper Larymna, for there is another Larymna, which I have already mentioned,4 the Boeotian Larymna 5 on the sea, to which the Romans annexed the Upper Larymna.6 The place is called Anchoê: 7 and there is also a lake of the same name. And when it leaves this lake the Cephissus at last flows out to the sea. Now at that time, when the flooding of the lake ceased, there was also a cessation of danger to those who lived near it, except in the case of the cities which had already been swallowed up. And though the subterranean channels filled up again, Crates the mining engineer of Chalcis ceased clearing away the obstructions 8 because of party strife among the Boeotians, although, as he himself says in the letter to Alexander, many places had already been drained. Among these places, some writers suppose, was the ancient site of Orchomenus, and others, those of Eleusis and Athens on the

⁶ According to Pausanias (9. 23. 4), "Lower Larymna anciently belonged to Opus," the Locrian city, but later "joined the Bocotian confederacy." For a complete account of the two Larymnas see Frazer, note on Pausanias 9. 23. 7. 7 "Outflow" (' $\Delta \gamma \chi \delta \eta$).

⁸ There seems to be an omission here. We should expect, "Crates . . . began to clear away the obstructions but ceased."

τὸν Τρίτωνα ποταμόν· λέγεται δ' οἰκίσαι ¹ Κέκροπα, ἡνίκα τῆς Βοιωτίας ἐπῆρξε,² καλουμένης τότε 'Ωγυγίας, ἀφανισθ ῆναι δὲ ταύτας ἐπικλυσθείσας ὕστερον. γενέσθαι δέ φασι καὶ κατὰ 'Ορχομενὸν χάσμα, καὶ δέξασθαι τὸν Μέλανα ποταμὸν τὸν ῥέοντα διὰ τῆς 'Αλιαρτίας καὶ ποιοῦντα ἐνταῦθα τὸ ἔλος τὸ φύον τὸν αὐλητικὸν κάλαμον. ἀλλ' οὖτος ἡφάνισται τελέως, εἶτε τοῦ χάσματος διαχέοντος αὐτὸν εἰς ἀδήλους πόρους, εἴτε τῶν περὶ 'Αλίαρτον ἑλῶν καὶ λιμνῶν προαναλισκόντων ' αὐτόν, ἀψ' ὧν ποιήεντα καλεῖ τὸν τόπον ὁ ποιητής,

καὶ ποιήενθ' Αλίαρτον

λέγων.

19. Οὖτοι μὲν οὖν ἐκ τῶν Φωκικῶν ὀρῶν οἱ ποταμοὶ καταφέρονται, ὧν ὁ Κηφισσὸς ἐκ Λιλαίας, Φωκικῆς πόλεως, τὴν ἀρχὴν λαμβάνει, καθάπερ καὶ "Ομηρός φησιν

οί τε Λίλαιαν έχον πηγης έπι Κηφισσοίο.

δι' Έλατείας δὲ ἡνείς, μεγίστης τῶν ἐν Φωκεῦσι πόλεων, καὶ διὰ Παραποταμίων καὶ Φανοτέων, εἰροίως Φωκικῶν πολισμάτων, εἰς Χαιρώνειαν τῆς Βοιωτίας πρόεισιν, εἰτα διὰ τῆς 'Ορχομενίας καὶ τῆς Κορωνειακῆς εἰς τὴν Κωπαίδα λίμνην ἐξίησι καὶ ὁ Περμησσὸς δὲ καὶ ὁ 'Ολμειός, ἐκ τοῦ Ελικῶνος συμβάλλοντες ἀλλήλοις, εἰς τὴν αὐτὴν

2 ἐπῆρξε, Corais, for ὑπῆρξε; so Meineke.

¹ δ' ο lκίσαι, lacuna of about seven letters in A supplied by Corais; καl κατά byno.

³ προαναλισκόντων, Corais, for προσαναλισκόντων; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 18-19

Triton River.¹ These cities, it is said, were founded by Cecrops, when he ruled over Boeotia, then called Ogygia, but were later wiped out by inundations. And it is said that a fissure in the earth opened up near Orchomenus, also, and that it admitted the Melas River, which flowed through the territory of Haliartus ² and formed there the marsh which produces the reed that is used for flutes.³ But this river has completely disappeared, either because it is dispersed by the fissure into invisible channels or because it is used up beforehand by the marshes and lakes in the neighbourhood of Haliartus, from which the poet calls the place "grassy," when he says, "and grassy Haliartus." ⁴

19. Now these rivers flow down from the Phocian mountains, and among them the Cephissus, which takes its beginning at Lilaca, a Phocian city, as Homer says: "And those who held Lilaca, at the sources of Cephissus." And flowing through Elateia, the largest of the cities of Phocis, and through Parapotamii and Phanoteus, which are likewise Phocian towns, it goes on into Chaeroneia in Boeotia, and then through the territories of Orchomenus and Coroneia, and discharges into Lake Copais. And also the Permessus and the Olmeius, flowing from Helicon, meet one another and fall into the same

¹ On the Triton River, see Pausanias, 9, 33, 5.

³ So Pliny 16. 66. ⁴ Iliad 2. 503. ⁵ Iliad 2. 523.

² How could this be when the Melas lay on the northern side of the lake and Haliartus on the southern (Tozer, op. cit., p. 237)?

⁶ The usual spelling is "Panopeus."

⁴ Φανοτέων, Corais, for Φανητέων; so the later editors.

έμπίπτουσι λίμνην τὴν Κωπαίδα τοῦ 'Αλιάρτου πλη[σίον· καὶ ἄλλα 1] δὲ ρεύματα εἰς αὐτὴν ἐμβάλλει. ἔστι μὲν οὖν μεγάλη, τὴν περίμετρον ἔχουσα ὀγδοήκοντα καὶ τριακοσίων σταδίων, αἱ δὲ ἐκρύσεις οὐδαμοῦ φαίνονται πλὴν τοῦ δεχομένου τὸν Κηφισσὸν χάσματος καὶ τῶν ἑλῶν.

20. [Τῶν δὲ περί]κειμένων ² λιμνῶν ἐστὶν ή τε Τρεφία, καὶ ἡ Κηφισσίς ³ μέμνηται καὶ "Ομηρος·

őς ρ' ἐν "Υλη ναίεσκε μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλώς, λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισσίδι.

οὐ γὰρ λίμνην τὴν Κωπαΐδα βούλεται λέγειν, ὡς οἴονταί τινες, ἀλλὰ τὴν 'Υλικὴν προσαγορευομένην (τῷ προσφδίᾳ ὡς λυρικήν) ἀπὸ τῆς πλησίον κώμης, ⁴ ἡν καλοῦσιν "Υλας (ὡς λύρας καὶ θύρας), οὐδὲ "Υδην, ὡς ἔνιοι γράφουσιν,

ος ρ' εν "Υδη ναίεσκεν.

ή μὲν γάρ ἐστιν ἐν Λυδία

C 408 Τμώλφ ύπο νιφόεντι, "Υδης έν πίονι δήμφ,

ή δὲ Βοιωτιακή· ἐπιφέρει γοῦν τῷ λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισσίδι

τò

πὰρ δέ οἱ ἄλλοι

ναΐον Βοιωτοί.

ή μὲν γάρ ἐστι μεγάλη, καὶ οὐκ ἐν τῆ Θηβαίδι, ἡ δὲ ⁵ μικρά, ἐκεῖθεν δι' ὑπονόμων πληρουμένη,

¹ The lacuna of about fourteen letters between πλη and δέ is supplied by Meineke. Groskurd and Müller-Dübner add πλείω after ἄλλα. bkno have $πλησίον^*$ καὶ τὰ τούτου.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 19-20

Lake Copais near Haliartus; and also other streams empty into it. Now it is a large lake, having a circuit of three hundred and eighty stadia, but its outlets are nowhere to be seen, except for the fissure which admits the Cephissus, and for the

marshes.

20. Among the neighbouring lakes are Lake Trephia 1 and the Cephissian Lake, which is also mentioned by Homer: "Who dwelt in Hvlê. strongly intent upon wealth, on the shore of the Cephissian Lake." 2 For he does not mean Lake Copais, as some think, but Lake Hylice (accented on the last syllable like lyrice), which is named after the village near by that is called Hýlê (accented like lyra and thyra), not Hydê, as some write, "who dwelt in Hydê." For Hydê is in Lydia, "below snowy Tmolus in the fertile land of Hyde," 3 whereas Hylê is in Bocotia; at any rate, the poet appends to the words, "on the shore of the Cephissian Lake," the words, "and near him dwelt the rest of the Boeotians." For Lake Copais is large, and not in the territory of Thebes; whereas the other is small. and is filled from Lake Copais through subterranean

4 πόλεωs. BEkl.

Otherwise unknown.

² Iliad 5, 708.

⁸ Iliad 20, 385.

² The lacuna of about pine letters before κειμένων is supplied by Groskurd; so Kramer, Meineke, and Müller-Dübner.

³ A reads & K . . ., inserting &s in first hand; abeghikno, 'n Kωπals. From conj. of Falconer, Meineke and Müller-Dübner read as above, though Falconer and Corais read δέ instead of hs.

⁵ ή δέ, for καί, Casaubon; so the later editors.

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κειμένη μεταξύ Θηβῶν καὶ ᾿Ανθηδόνος. "Ομηρος δ΄ ένικῶς ἐκφέρει, τοτὲ μὲν ἐκτείνων τὴν πρώτην συλλαβήν, ὡς ἐν τῷ Καταλόγῳ,

ηδ' "Υλην καὶ Πετεώνα,

ποιητικώς τοτέ δὲ συστέλλων

ος δ' ἐν "Υλη ναίεσκε,

Τυχίος 1

σκυτοτόμων ὄχ' ἄριστος, "Υλη ἔνι οἰκία ναίων οὐδ' ἐνταῦθα εὖ γραφόντων τινῶν "Υδη ἔνι· οὐ γὰρ ὁ Αἴας ἐκ Λυδίας τὸ σάκος μετεπέμπετο.

21. Αὖται δ' αί² λίμναι τὴν τάξιν τῶν ἐφεξῆς τόπω[ν σημήναιντ' ἄν, ὥστε τῷ ³] λόγῷ περιληφθῆναι σαφῶς, ὅτι ὁ ποιητὴς ἀτάκτως χρῆται ⁴ τοῦς ὀνόμασι τῶν τόπων τῶν τε [ἀξίων μνήμης καὶ τῶν μή ⁵]· χαλεπὸν δ' ἐν τοσούτοις, καὶ ἀσήμοις τοῖς πλείστοις καὶ ἐν μεσογαία, μηδαμοῦ τῆ τάξει διαπεσεῖν ἡ παραλία δ' ἔχει τι πλεονέκτημα πρὸς τοῦτο· καὶ γνωριμώτεροι οἱ τόποι, καὶ ἡ θάλαττα τό γε ἑξῆς ὑπαγορεύει βέλτιον διόπερ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἐκεῖθεν πειρώμ[εθα τὰς ἀρχὰς λαβεῖν, ⁶] ἐνταῦθα δ' ἐάσαντες τοῦτο τῷ π[οιητῆ ἀκολουθοῦντες ποιήσομεν τὴν ⁷] διαρίθμησιν προστιθέντες ὅ τι ἂν χρήσιμον ἢ [ληφθὲν ἐξ ἄλλω]ν ⁸ ἡμῖν, ὑπ' ἐκείνου

¹ Tuxlos, Meineke omits.

² [Aδται δ' αί], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

³ τόπω[ν συμένωντ' άν, βοτε τφ], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Muller-Dibbies. ὑπογράφουσιν βοτε, Meineke.

⁴ [ποιητὴς ἀτάκτως χρῆται], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so later editors.

⁶ [ἀξίων μνήμης καὶ τῶν μή], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner. ἀξιολόχων κτλ., Meineke.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 20-21

channels; and it is situated between Thebes and Anthedon. Homer, however, uses the word in the singular number, at one time making the first syllable long, as in the Catalogue, "and Hylê and Peteôn," by poetic licence, and at another making it short, "who dwelt in Hylê," and "Tychius . . . , by far the best of leather-workers, who had his home in Hylê." And certain critics are not correct in writing Ilydê here, either; for Aias was not send-

ing to fetch his shield from Lydia.

21. These lakes suggest the order of the places that come next after them, so that nominally their positions are clearly determined, because the poet observes no order in naming the places, whether those that are worthy of mention or those that are not. But it is difficult, in naming so many places, most of them insignificant and situated in the interior, to avoid error in every case in the matter of their order. The seaboard, however, has a certain advantage with regard to this: the places there are better known; and, too, the sea more readily suggests the order of places. Therefore I, too, shall try to take my beginnings from the seaboard, although at present I shall disregard this intention, and following the poet shall make my enumeration of the places, adding everything taken from other writers, but omitted by him, that may be useful to

¹ Iliad 2, 500.

² Iliad 7, 221.

7 π[οιητῆ ἀκολουθοῦντες ποιήσομεν τήν], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

^{6 -} cmiku felto - λε λρχὰς λαβεῖν], lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so Millar-Dillarer. [εθα περιοδεύειν], Meineke.

διατού γ άλλω]ν, lacuna supplied by Groskurd; so

δὲ παραλειφθέν. Ι ἄρχεται δ' ἀπὸ τῆς 'Υρίης καὶ

της Αὐλίδος, περὶ ὧν εἶρήκαμεν. 22. Σχοῖνος δ' ἐστὶ χώρα της Θηβαϊκης κατὰ την όδον την έπι 'Ανθηδόνος, διέχουσα των Θηβών όσον πεντήκοντα σταδίους δεί δὲ καὶ ποταμός δι' αὐτης Σχοινούς.

23. Σκώλος δ' έστι κώμη της Παρασωπίας ύπδ τω Κιθαιρώνι, δυσοίκητος τόπος καὶ τραχύς, ἀφ'

οδ καὶ ή παροιμία.

είς Σκώλον μήτ' αὐτὸς ἴναι, μήτ' ἄλλω ἔπεσθαι.

καὶ τὸν Πενθέα δὲ ἐνθένδε καταγόμενον διασπασθηναί φασιν. ην δε καλ των περλ "Ολυνθον πόλεων όμωνυμος αὐτη Σκώλος. εἴρηται δ' ὅτι Παρασώπιοι καὶ κώμη τις καλείται ἐν Ἡρακλεία τη Τραχινία, παρ' ην ρεί 'Ασωπος ποταμός, καί ότι ἐν Σικυωνία 2 ἄλλος ἐστὶν 'Ασωπὸς καὶ ἡ χώρα 'Ασωπία, δι' ής ρεῖ· εἰσὶ δὲ ³ καὶ ἄλλοί ποταμοὶ όμώνυμοι τῷ ποταμῷ τούτω.

24. ΄Ο Ἐτεωνὸς δὲ Σκάρφη 4 μετωνομάσθη, καὶ αύτη δὲ τῆς Παρασωπίας. ὁ γὰρ ᾿Ασωπὸς καὶ ό Ίσμηνὸς διὰ τοῦ πεδίου ρέουσι τοῦ πρὸ τῶν Θηβών. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἡ Δίρκη κρήνη καὶ Πότνιαι,5

C 409 ἐφ' ὧν μυθεύεται τὰ περί τὸν Ποτνιέα Γλαῦκον του διασπασθέντα ύπο των Ποτνιάδων ίππων της πόλεως πλησίον. καὶ ὁ Κιθαιρών δὲ οὐκ άπωθεν των Θηβών τελευτά παρ' αὐτὸν δὲ ὁ

Σκάρφη, Xylander, for Σκάφλαι; so the later editors.

¹ παραλειφθέν, Corais, for παραληφθέν; so the later editors. ² Σικυωνία, Corais, for Σικυῶνι; so the later editors.

³ είσι δέ, Corais, for βέουσι; so the later editors; Meineke. however, relegates είσι δε . . . τούτφ to the foot of the

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 21-24

us. He begins at Hyria and Aulis, concerning

which I have already spoken.1

22. Schoenus² is a district of the Theban territory on the road that leads from Thebes to Anthedon, and is about fifty stadia distant from Thebes; and there is also a river Schoenus which flows through it.

23. Scolus is a village in the Parasopian ³ country at the foot of Mount Cithaeron, a place that is rugged and hardly habitable; whence the proverb, "neither go to Scolus thyself nor follow another thither." And this is also said to be the place from which Pentheus was brought when he was torn to pieces. ⁴ And there was another Scolus among the cities in the neighbourhood of Olynthus bearing the same name as this village. And, as I have already said, ⁵ there is also in the Trachinian Heracleia a village called Parasopii, past which flows a River Asopus; and in Sicyonia there is another Asopus River, and also the country Asopia, through which that Asopus flows; and there are also other rivers which bear this name.

24. The name "Eteonus" 6 was changed to "Scarphê," and Scarphê too is in Parasopia; for the Asopus and the Ismenus flow through the plain which is in front of Thebes. And there is the spring called Dircê; and also Potniae, where is the scene of the myth of Glaucus of Potniae, who was torn to pieces by the Potnian mares near the city. Cithaeron, also, ends not far from Thebes. The

^{1 9. 2. 8} and 9. 2. 12.

² Iliad 2. 497.

<sup>i.e. along the Asopus River.
i.e. by the Bacchie women.</sup>

^{5 8. 6. 24.}

⁶ Sec 7. 3. 6.

⁵ Πότνιαι, all editors, for Πότνια.

'Ασωπὸς ρεῖ, τὴν ὑπώρειαν αὐτοῦ κλύζων καὶ ποιῶν τοὺς Παρασωπίους εἰς κατοικίας πλείους διηρημένους· ἄπαντας δ' ὑπὸ Θηβαίοις ὄντας, ἔτεροι δ' ἐν τῷ Πλαταιέων φασὶ τόν τε Σκῶλον καὶ τὸν 'Ετεωνὸν καὶ τὰς 'Ερυθράς· καὶ γὰρ παραρρεῖ¹ Πλαταιὰς καὶ παρὰ Τάναγραν ἐκδίδωσιν· ἐν δὲ τῷ Θηβαίων εἰσὶ καὶ αἱ Θεράπναι καὶ ὁ Τευμησσός, ὸν ἐκόσμησεν 'Αντίμαχος διὰ πολλῶν ἐπῶν, τὰς μὴ προσούσας ἀρετὰς διαριθμούμενος·

έστι τις ήνεμόεις όλίγος λόφος.

γνώριμα δὲ τὰ ἔπη.

25. Θέσπειαν δὲ λέγει τὰς νῦν Θεσπίας, πολλῶν ὀνομάτων τῶν μὲν ἀμφοτέρως λεγομένων καὶ ἐνικῶς καὶ πληθυντικῶς, καθάπερ καὶ ἀρρενικῶς καὶ θηλυκῶς, τῶν δ΄ ὁποτέρως. ἔστι δὲ πόλις πρὸς τῷ Ἑλικῶνι, νοτιωτέρα αὐτοῦ, ἐπικειμένη δὲ τῷ Κρισαίῳ κόλπῳ καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ ὁ Ἑλικών ἐπίνειον δ΄ ἔχουσιν αἱ Θεσπιαὶ² Κρέουσαν, ἡν καὶ Κρεουσίδα ³ καλοῦσιν. ἐν δὲ τῆ Θεσπιέων ⁴ ἐστὶ καὶ ἡ ᾿Ασκρη κατὰ τὸ πρὸς Ἑλικῶνα μέρος, ἡ τοῦ Ἡσιόδου πατρίς ἐν δεξιῷ γάρ ἐστι τοῦ Ἑλικῶνος, ἐφ΄ ὑψηλοῦ καὶ τραχέος τόπου κειμένη, ἀπέχουσα τῶν Θεσπιῶν ὅσον τετταράκοντα σταδίους, ἡν καὶ κεκωμψδηκεν αὐτὸς ἐν ἔπεσι

παραρρεῖ, Du Theil, for παρά; so the later editors.

Θεσπία! (see Θεσπίας above), for Θεσπεια!.
 κρεουσίδα, conj. of Kramer, for κρεουσίαν. So spelled by Xenophon, Hellenica 5. 4. 16, and Pausanias 9. 32. 1.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 24-25

Asopus flows past it, washing its foothills and causing the division of the Parasopii into several settlements; and all the settlements are subject to Thebes, though another set of writers say that Scolus, Eteonus, and Erythrae are in the territory of the Plataeans, for the river flows past Plataea, also, and empties near Tanagra. And in the territory of Thebes are also Therapnae and Teumessus, which latter Antimachus has adorned with praise in many verses, although he enumerates goodly attributes which do not belong to it, as, for instance, "there is a windy little hill"; but the verses are well known.

25. The "Thespiae" of to-day is by Antimachus spelled "Thespeia"; for there are many names of places which are used in both ways, both in the singular and in the plural, just as there are many which are used both in the masculine and in the feminine, whereas there are others which are used in either one or the other number only. Thespiae is a city near Mt. Helicon, lying somewhat to the south of it: and both it and Helicon are situated on the Crisaean Gulf. It has a sea-port Creusa, also called Creusis. In the Thespian territory, in the part lying towards Helicon, is Ascrê, the native city of Hesiod: it is situated on the right of Helicon,2 on a high and rugged place, and is about forty stadia distant from Thespiae. This city Hesiod himself has satirised in verses which allude to his father,

¹ In his epic poem entitled Thebais.

² i.c. as viewed from Thespiae.

⁴ Θεσπιέων (see Θεσπιάς above), Meineke, for Θεσπειέων.

STRABO

περὶ 1 τοῦ πατρός, 2 ὅτι ἐκ Κύμης τῆς Αἰολίδος μ[ετφκησε πρό]τερον, 3 λέγων

νάσσατο δ' ἄγχ' Ἑλικῶνος διζυρῆ ἐνὶ κώμη,⁴ 'Ασκρη, χεῖμα κακῆ, θέρει ἀργαλέη, οὐδέ ποτ' ἐσθλῆ.⁵

ό δὲ Ἑλικών συνεχής ἐστι τῆ Φωκίδι ἐκ τῶν πρὸς άρκτον αὐτοῦ ⁶ μέρων· μικρα δὲ καὶ ἐκ των πρὸς έσπέραν κατά τον ύστατον λιμένα της Φωκίδος, δυ καλούσιν ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος Μυχόν ύπέρκειται γὰρ κατὰ τοῦτον μάλιστα τὸν λιμένα τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου καὶ ὁ Ελικών καὶ ή "Ασκρή καὶ ἔτι αἱ Θεσπιαὶ καὶ τὸ ἐπίνειον αὐτῆς ή Κρέουσα. τοῦτο δὲ καὶ κοιλότατον νομίζεται τὸ μέρος τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου καὶ άπλῶς τοῦ Κορινθιακού· στάδιοι δ' είσὶ τῆς [παραλίας 8] τῆς άπο τοῦ Μυχοῦ τοῦ λιμένος εἰς Κρέουσαν ἐνενήκοντα έντεῦθεν δὲ έκατὸν εἴκοσι ἕως τῆς ἄκρας. ην [Όλμιὰς 9] καλοῦσιν' ἐν δὲ τῷ κοιλοτάτω τοῦ κόλπου τοῦ [Κρισαίου συμβέβηκε 10] τὰς Πηγὰς κείσθαι και τὴν Οἰνόην, πε[ρὶ ὧν εί]ρήκαμεν.11 ό μεν οθν Ελικών οὐ πολύ διεστηκώς τοθ 12

² bkno add λέγων after πατρός.

¹ ἐ[ν ἔπεσι περί], lacuna of about eleven letters in A supplied by Jones, following Müller-Dülmer, who insert τοῖs before ἔπεσι. Kramer conj, ἔ[πη ποιησάμενος κατά]. Meineke reads ἐ[πιλαβόμενος]. beght have ἐκεῖνος περί and πο περί only.

³ μ[ετώκησε πρό]τερον, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Jones. Cp. δ πατὴρ αὐτοῦ (i.e. Ἡσιόδου) Δῖος μετάκησεν εἰς Βοιωτούς (13. 3. 6). Kramer conj. μ[ετανέστη πρό] (Müller-Dübner so read); and Meineke reads μ[ετέστη θρασύ]τερον.

⁴ [ἐνὶ κώμη], lacuna supplied in h man. sec. ⁵ [ἐσθλῆ], lacuna supplied in h man. sec.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 25

because at an earlier time his father changed his abode to this place from the Aeolian Cymê, saying: "And he settled near Helicon in a wretched village, Ascrê, which is bad in winter, oppressive in summer, and pleasant at no time." 1 Helicon is contiguous to Phocis in its northerly parts, and to a slight extent also in its westerly parts, in the region of the last harbour belonging to Phocis, the harbour which, from the fact in the case, is called Mychus; 2 for, speaking generally, it is above this harbour of the Crisaean Gulf that Helicon and Ascrê, and also Thespiae and its sea-port Creusa, are situated. This is also considered the deepest recess of the Crisaean Gulf, and in general of the Corinthian Gulf. The length of the coast-line from the harbour Mychus to Creusa is ninety stadia; and the length from Creusa as far as the promontory called Holmiae is one hundred and twenty; and hence Pagae and Oenoê, of which I have already spoken,3 are situated in the deepest recess of the gulf. Now Helicon, not far

1 Works and Days 639-40.

2 i.e. "Mychus," "Recess," of what is now Gulf Zalitza.

3 8, 6, 22,

7 Kpioralov BEl.

Θ 'Ολμιάs, conj. of Palmer for lacuna of about six letters; so later editors.

10 [Κρισαίου συμ]βέβηκε, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors. τού[του συμ]βέβηκε bkno.

⁶ αὐτοῦ, conj. of Palmer for αὐτῆς Β&lno, αὐτῆ acghi. So Corais, Kramer, Müller-Dübner, and Meineke.

⁸ [παραλίαs], lacuna of seven or eight letters in A supplied by bknop.

 ¹¹ πε[ρὶ δν εἰ]ρήκαμεν, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors. bkno have ήs instead of δν.
 12 Βkl add Κορινθιακοῦ before Παρνασσοῦ; Pletho Φωκικοῦ.

Παρνασσοῦ ἐνάμιλλός ἐστιν ἐκείνω κατά τε ΰψος C 410 καὶ περίμετρον· ἄμφω γὰρ χιονόβολα τὰ ὅρη καὶ πετρώδη, περιγράφεται δ' οὐ πολλή χώρα, ένταθθα δ' έστι τό τε των Μουσων ίερον και ή "Ιππου κρήνη καὶ τὸ τῶν Λειβηθρίδων νυμφῶν άντρον έξ οδ τεκμαίροιτ' άν τις Θράκας είναι τούς του Ελικώνα ταίς Μούσαις καθιερώσαντας. οί καὶ τὴν Πιερίδα 1 καὶ τὸ Λείβηθρον καὶ τὴν Πίμπλειαν 2 ταις αὐταις θεαις ἀνέδειξαν, ἐκαλούντο δὲ Πίερες ἐκλιπύντων δ' ἐκείνων, Μακεδόνες νῦν ἔχουσι τὰ χωρία ταῦτα. εἴρηται δ' ότι την Βοιωτίαν ταύτην ἐπώκησάν ποτε Θράκες. Βιασάμενοι τούς Βοιωτούς, καὶ Πελασγοί καὶ άλλοι βάρβαροι. αἱ δὲ Θεσπιαὶ πρότερον μὲν έγνωρίζοντο διά τὸν "Ερωτα τὸν Πραξιτέλους, δυ έγλυψε μὲν ἐκείνος, ἀνέθηκε δὲ Γλυκέρα ἡ ἐταίρα Θεσπιεύσιν, ἐκείθεν οὖσα τὸ γένος, λαβοῦσα δῶρον παρά τοῦ τεχνίτου. πρότερον μὲν οὖν ὀψόμενοι τον "Ερωτά τινες ἀνέβαινον ἐπὶ τὴν Θέσπειαν.3 άλλως ούκ ούσαν άξιοθέατον, νυνὶ δὲ μόνη συνέστηκε των Βοιωτιακών πόλεων καὶ Τάναγρα. τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἐρείπια καὶ ὀνόματα λέλειπται,

26. [Μετ]ὰ ⁴ δὲ Θεσπιὰς καταλέγει Γραῖαν καὶ Μυκα[λησσόν, περ]ὶ ⁵ ὧν εἰρήκαμεν· ὡς δ' αὕτως καὶ περὶ τῶν [ἄλλων·

1 Πιερίαν Βλησ. 2 Πίπλειαν Acghino.

 $^{^3}$ Θέσπειαν, Du Theil, for θέαν; so Kramer and Meineke. 4 [Mετ]ά, lacuna supplied by i; so the later editors. But kkno have ταῖς δὲ Θεσπίαις.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 25-26

distant from Parnassus, rivals it both in height and in circuit; for both mountains are rocky and covered with snow, and their circuit comprises no large extent of territory. Here are the temple of the Muses and Hippu-crene 2 and the cave of the nymphs called the Leibethrides; and from this fact one might infer that those who consecrated Helicon to the Muses were Thracians, the same who dedicated Pieris and Leibethrum and Pimpleia to the same goddesses.3 The Thracians used to be called Pieres, but, now that they have disappeared, the Macedonians hold these places. It has been said 4 that Thracians once settled in this part of Bocotia, having overpowered the Boeotians, as did also Pelasgians and other barbarians. Now in earlier times Thespiae was well known because of the Eros of Praxiteles, which was sculptured by him and dedicated by Glycera the courtesan (she had received it as a gift from the artist) to the Thespians, since she was a native of the place. Now in earlier times travellers would go up to Thespeia, a city otherwise not worth seeing, to see the Eros; and at present it and Tanagra are the only Boeotian cities that still endure: but of all the rest only ruins and names are left.

26. After Thespiae Homer names Graca and Mycalessus, concerning which I have already spoken.⁵ He likewise says concerning the rest: ⁶ "And those

¹ i.e. they descend sharply and without foothills to the plains.

² Sec 8, 6, 21.

³ Cp. 10, 3, 17.

^{4 9. 2. 3.}

^{5 9. 2 10, 11.}

⁶ 9. 2. 11, 12, 17, 20.

⁵ Μυκα[λησσόν, περ]ί, lacuna supplied by later MSS.; so the later editors.

STRABO

οΐ τ' 1] ἀμφ' "Αρμ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Εἰλέσιον καὶ Ἐρυθράς,

 $[o (\tau ' ' \dot{E} \lambda \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu ' ^2] \epsilon \dot{i} \chi o \nu \ \dot{\eta} \delta ' '' \Upsilon \lambda \eta \nu \ \kappa \alpha \iota \ \Pi \epsilon \tau \epsilon \hat{\omega} \nu \alpha .$

Πετεών δὲ κώμη τῆς Θηβαίδος ἐγγὺς τῆς ἐπ' ᾿Ανθηδόνα όδοῦ, ἡ δ' Ὠκαλέη μέση ʿΑλιάρτου καὶ ᾿Αλαλκομενίου ἑκατέρου τριάκοντα σταδίους ἀπέχουσα παραρρεῖ δ' αὐτὴν ποτάμιον ὁμώνυμον. Μεδεών δ' ὁ μὲν Φωκικὸς ἐν τῷ Κρισαίῷ ³ κόλπῳ, διέχων Βοιωτίας σταδίους ἑκατὸν ἑξήκοντα, ὁ δὲ Βοιωτιακὸς ἀπ' ἐκείνου κέκληται, πλησίον δ' ἐστὶν ᾿Ογχηστοῦ ὑπὸ τῷ Φοινικίῷ ὅρει, ἀφ' οὖ καὶ μετωνόμασται Φοινικίς τῆς δὲ Θηβαίας καὶ τοῦτο λέγεται, [ὑπ' ἐνίων ⁴] δὲ τῆς ʿΑλιαρτίας καὶ Μεδεών καὶ Ὠκαλέα.5

27. Εἶτά φησι

Κώπας Εὔτρησίν τε πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην.

περὶ μὲν οὖν Κωπῶν εἴρηται. προσάρκτιος δέ ἐστιν ἐπὶ τῆ Κωπαίδι λίμνη, αἱ δ' ἄλλαι κύκλω εἰσὶν αἴδε' ᾿Ακραιφίαι, Φοινικίς, ᾿Ογχηστός, ʿΑλίαρτος, ᾿Ωκαλέα, ὁ ᾿Αλαλκομεναί, Τιλφούσιον, Κορώνεια. καὶ τό γε παλαιὸν οὐκ ἦν τῆς λίμνης C 411 κοινὸν ὄνομα, ἀλλὰ καθ' ἑκάστην πρὸς αὐτῆ κατοικίαν ἐκείνης ἐπώνυμος ἐλέγετο, Κωπαὶς μὲν τῶν Κωπῶν, ʿΑλιαρτὶς ΄ δὲ ʿΑλιάρτου, καὶ οὕτως ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ὕστερον δ' ἡ πᾶσα Κωπαὶς ἐλέγθη

² [o'l τ ' 'E\s\hat{\alpha}\varphi'], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Hopper; so the later editors.

3 Κρισσαίω BEl.

ι [ἄλλων· οἴ τ'], lacuna of about six letters supplied by later MSS.; so the later editors,

⁴ [ὑπ' ἐνί]ων, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Meineke; Kramer conj. ὑφ' ἐτέρων; bkno read Πετεών.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 26-27

who lived about Harma and Eilesium and Erythrae, and those who held Eleon and Hylê and Peteon." ¹ Peteon is a village in the Theban territory near the road to Anthedon. Ocaleê is midway between Haliartus and Alalcomenium, thirty stadia distant from each; and a rivulet bearing the same name flows past it. The Phocian Medeon is on the Crisaean Gulf, at a distance of one hundred and sixty stadia from Boeotia, whereas the Bocotian Medeon, which was named after it, is near Onehestus at the base of the mountain Phoenicius; and from this fact its name has been changed to Phoenicis. This mountain is also called a part of the Theban territory; but by some both Medeon and Ocalea are called a part of the territory of Haliartus.

27. Homer then goes on to say: "Copae, and Eutresis, and Thisbê abounding in doves." Concerning Copae I have already spoken. It lies towards the north on Lake Copais; and the others around the lake are these: Acraephiae, Phoenicis, Onchestus, Haliartus, Ocalca, Alalcomenae, Tilphusium, Coroneia. In early times, at least, the lake had no common name, but was called by different names corresponding to the several settlements lying on it, as, for instance, Copais from Copae, Haliartis from Haliartus, and so in the case of the rest of the settlements; but later the whole lake was called Copais, this name prevailing over

¹ Iliad 2, 409. ³ 9, 2, 18.

 ⁵ 'Ωκαλέα, Corais, for 'Ωκαλαι; so Meineke.
 ⁶ 'Ωκαλέα, Corais, for 'Ωκαλαι; so Meineke.

² 'Αλιαρτίs, for 'Αλίαρτος, conj. Kramer; so Meineke reads.

κατ' ἐπικριίτειαν· κοιλότατου γὰρ τοῦτο τὸ χωρίου. Πίνδαρος δὲ καὶ Κηφισσίδα καλεῖ ταύτην· παρατίθησι γοῦν τὴν Τιλφῶσσαν κρήνην ὑπὸ τῷ Τιλφωσσίῷ ὄρει ῥέουσαν πλησίου 'Αλιάρτου καὶ 'Αλαλκομενῶν, ἐφ' ἢ τὸ Τειρεσίου μνῆμα· αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ τὸ τοῦ Τιλφωσσίου 'Απόλλωνος ίερόν.

28. 'Ο δὲ ποιητὴς ἐφεξῆς ταῖς Κώπαις Εὐτρησιν τίθησι, κωμίον Θεσπιέων ἐνταῦθά φασι Ζῆθον καὶ 'Λμφίονα οἰκῆσαι, πρὶν βασιλεῦσαι Θηβῶν. ἡ δὲ Θίσβη Θίσβαι νῦν λέγονται, οἰκεῖται δὲ μικρὸν ὑπὲρ τῆς θαλάττης ὅμορον Θεσπιεῦσι τὸ χωρίον καὶ τῆ Κορωνειακῆ, ὑποπεπτωκὸς ἐκ τοῦ νοτίου μέρους τῷ Ἑλικῶνι καὶ αὐτό ἐπίνειον δ' ἔχει πετρῶδες περιστερῶν μεστόν, ἐφ' οὖ φησὶν ὁ ποιητὴς "πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην" πλοῦς δ' ἐστὶν ἐνθένδε εἰς Σικυῶνα σταδίων ἐκατὸν ἐξήκοντα.

29. Έξης δὲ Κορώνειαν καταλέγει καὶ 'Αλίαρτον καὶ Πλαταιὰς καὶ Γλίσσαντα. ἡ μὲν οὖν Κορώνεια ἐγγὺς τοῦ 'Ελικῶνός ἐστιν ἐφ' ὕψους ἰδρυμένη, κατελάβοντο δ' αὐτὴν ἐπανιόντες ἐκ τῆς Θετταλικῆς "Αρνης οἱ Βοιωτοὶ μετὰ τὰ Τρωικά, ὅτε περ καὶ τὸν 'Ορχομενὸν ἔσχον κρατήσαντες δὲ τῆς Κορωνείας ἐν τῷ πρὸ αὐτῆς πεδίφ τὸ τῆς 'Ιτωνίας 1' Αθηνᾶς ἱερὸν ἱδρύσαντο, ὁμώνυμον τῷ Θετταλικῷ, καὶ τὸν παραρρέοντα ποταμὸν Κουάριον ² προσηγόρευσαν ὁμοφώνως τῷ ἐκεῖ. 'Αλκαῖος δὲ καλεῖ Κωράλιον, λέγων'

 $^{^{1}}$ $I\tau\omega\nu\ell\alpha s,$ for $^{\prime}I\omega\nu\ell\alpha s,$ conj. Pletho; so later editors read. $3\,2\,2$

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 27-29

all others; for the region of Copae forms the deepest recess of the lake. Pindar calls this lake Cephissis; at any rate, he places near it the spring Tilphossa, which flows at the foot of Mount Tilphossius near Haliartus and Alalcomenae, near which latter is the tomb of Teiresias; and here, too, is the temple of

the Tilphossian Apollo.

28. Next in order after Copae Homer names Entresis, a small village of the Thespians, where Zethus and Amphion are said to have lived before they reigned over Thebes. Thisbê is now called Thisbae; the place is inhabited and is situated slightly above the sea, bordering on the territory of the Thespians and on that of Coroneia; and it, too, lies at the foot of Helicon on the south; and it has a sea-port situated on a rocky place, which abounds in doves, in reference to which the poet says, "Thisbê abounding in doves." From here to Sicyon is a voyage of one hundred and sixty stadia.

29. Next Homer names Coroneia, Haliartus, Plataeae, and Glissas. Now Coroneia is situated on a height near Helicon. The Boeotians took possession of it on their return from the Thessalian Arnê after the Trojan War, at which time they also occupied Orchomenus. And when they got the mastery of Coroneia, they built in the plain before the city the temple of the Itonian Athena, bearing the same name as the Thessalian temple; and they called the river which flowed past it Cuarius, giving it the same name as the Thessalian river. But Alcaeus calls it Coralius, when he says, "Athena,

¹ Up. 9, 2, 20.

² Κουάριον, for Κουάλιον, conj. Palmer; so later editors read.

STRABO

1 [ὧ'ν]ασσ' `Αθανάα πολε[μηδόκος],
 ἄ ποι² Κορωνείας ³ ἐπὶ λαίω ⁴
 ναύω πάροιθεν [ἀμφι]βαίνεις ⁵
 Κωραλίω ποταμῶ παρ' ὄχθαις.

ένταθθα δὲ καὶ τὰ Παμβοιώτια συνετέλουν συγκαθίδρυται δὲ τῆ ᾿Λθηνῷ ὁ Ἅιδης κατά τινα, ὥς φασι, μυστικὴν αἰτίαν. οἱ μὲν οὖν ἐν τῆ Κορωνείᾳ Κορώνιοι λέγονται, οἱ δ᾽ ἐν τῆ Μεσση-

νιακή Κορωναείς.6

30. ΄ Λλίαρτος δὲ νῦν οὐκέτι ἐστί, κατασκαφεῖσα ἐν τῷ πρὸς Περσέα πολέμῳ, τὴν χώραν δ' ἔχουσιν ' Αθηναῖοι δόντων ' Ρωμαίων. ἔκειτο δὲ ἐν στενῷ χωρίῳ μεταξὺ ὑπερκειμένου ὅρους καὶ τῆς Κωπαΐδος λίμνης πλησίον τοῦ Περμησσοῦ καὶ τοῦ ' Ολμειοῦ ' καὶ τοῦ ἕλους τοῦ φύοντος τὸν αὐλητικὸν κάλαμον.

31. Πλαταιαί δέ, ἃς ένικῶς εἶπεν ὁ ποιητής, C 412 ὑπὸ τῷ Κιθαιρῶνί εἰσι μεταξὺ αὐτοῦ καὶ Θηβῶν κατὰ τὴν ὁδὸν τὴν εἰς ᾿Αθήνας καὶ Μέγαρα ἐπὶ τῶν ὅρων τῶν τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς καὶ τῆς Μεγαρίδος.⁸ αἰ ⁹ γὰρ Ἐλευθεραὶ πλησίον, ἃς οἱ μὲν τῆς ᾿Αττικῆς, οἱ δὲ τῆς Βοιωτίας φασίν. εἴρηται δ' ὅτι παραρρεῖ τὰς Πλαταιὰς ὁ ᾿Ασωπός. ἐνταῦθα Μαρδόνιον ¹⁰ καὶ τὰς τριάκοντα μυγιάδας Περσῶν αὶ τῶν Ἑλληνων δυνάμεις ἄρδην ἡφάνισαν·

² α ποι, Welcker, for ἀπό; so later editors.

¹ [\tilde{a} 'ν]ασσ' 'Αθανάα πολε[μηδόκοs]: so read the later editors, following Welcker, inserting \tilde{a} 'ν before ασσ' and supplying the lacuna of about seven letters after πολε.

Κορωνείας, Welcker, for Κοιρωνίας; so later editors.
 λαίω, Welcker, for [ἐπι]δευω[ν ανω]; so later editors.

⁵ [ἀμφι]βαίνεις, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Welcker; so later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 29-31

warrior queen, who dost keep watch o'er the cornfields of Coroneia before thy temple on the banks of the Coralius River." Here, too, the Pamboeotian Festival used to be celebrated. And for some mystic reason, as they say, a statue of Hades 1 was dedicated along with that of Athena. Now the people in Coroneia are called Coronii, whereas those in the Messenian Coroneia are called Coronaeis.

30. Haliartus is no longer in existence, having been rased to the ground in the war against Perseus; and the country is held by the Athenians, a gift from the Romans. It was situated in a narrow place, between the mountain situated above it and Lake Copais, near the Permessus and Olmeius Rivers and

the marsh that produces the flute-reed.

31. Platacae, which Homer 2 speaks of in the singular number, is at the foot of Cithaeron, between it and Thebes, along the road that leads to Athens and Megara, on the confines of Attica and Megaris; for Eleutherae is near by, which some say belongs to Attica, others to Boeotia. I have already said 3 that the Asopus flows past Plataeae. Here it was that the forces of the Greeks completely wiped out Mardonius and his three hundred thousand Persians:

⁹ al, Meineke inserts, following conj. of Kramer; others,

¹ P. Foucart (see Bulletin de la Correspondance Hellénique, 1885, ix. 433), on the basis of a Bocotian inscription, conjectures that "Hades" should be corrected to "Ares." ² Hiad 2, 504. 8 8 6 24

⁶ Kapwrels BEA.

 ⁷ 'Ολμειοῦ Ε, 'Ολμίου Acghilno.
 ⁸ Μεγαρίδοs, Du Theil, Corais, Groskurd, and Meineke, following conj. of Pletho, emend to Boierlas.

¹⁰ Μαρδόνιον, the later editors, for Μαρδώνιον.

ίδρύσαντό τε 'Ελευθερίου Διὸς ίερον καὶ ἀγῶνα γυμνικον στεφανίτην ἀπέδειξαν, 'Ελευθέρια προσαγορεύσαντες' ταφή τε δείκνυται δημοσία τῶν τελευτησάντων ἐν τῇ μάχῃ. ἔστι δὲ καὶ ἐν τῇ Σικυωνίᾳ δῆμος Πλαταιαί, ὅθενπερ ἢν Μνασάλκης ὁ ποιητής'

Μνασάλκεος τὸ μνᾶμα τῶ Πλαταιάδα.

Γλίσσαντα δὲ λέγει κατοικίαν ἐν τῷ Ὑπάτῷ ὅρει, ὅ ἐστιν ἐν τῆ Θηβαϊκῆ πλησίον Γευμησσοῦ καὶ τῆς Καδμείας. τὰ δὲ¹ γεώλοφα καλεῖται $\Delta \rho i [a \ ois \ imom] imtel² τὸ ᾿Λόνιον ³ καλούμενον πεδίον, ὁ διατείνει <math>[\mu \acute{e} \chi \rho is \ \Theta \eta \beta \acute{\omega} v^4]$ ἀπὸ τοῦ Ὑπάτου ὄρους.

32. Τὸ δ' οὕτω ἡηθέν,

οΐ θ' Υποθήβας εἶχον,

οἱ μὲν δέχονται πολείδιον τι Ὑποθήβας καλούμενον, οἱ δὲ τὰς Ποτνίας τὰς γὰρ Θήβας ἐκλελεῖφθαι διὰ τὴν τῶν Ἐπιγόνων στρατείαν καὶ μὴ μετασχεῖν τοῦ Ἱρωικοῦ πολέμου οἱ δὲ μετασχεῖν μέν, οἰκεῖν δὲ ὑπὸ τῆ Καδμεία τότε ἐν τοῖς ἐπιπέδοις χωρίοις, μετὰ τὴν τῶν Ἐπιγόνων ἄφοδον τὴν Καδμείαν ἀδυνατοῦντας ἀνακτίσαι ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡ Καδμεία ἐκαλεῖτο Θῆβαι, Ὑποθήβας εἰπεῖν ἀντὶ τοῦ ὑπὸ τῆ Καδμεία οἰκοῦντας τὸν ποιητὴν τοὺς τότε Θηβαίους.

33. 'Ογχηστός δ' έστιν ὅπου τὸ 'Αμφικτυονικὸν

1 τὰ δέ, Jones inserts.

² Δρί[α οῖς ὑποπ]ίπτει, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd. Meineke ejects γεώλοφα... δρι from the text, and reads φ instead of οῖς. See Δαυνίας... Δρίον 6. 3. 9.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 31-33

and they built a temple of Zeus Eleutherius, and instituted the athletic games in which the victor received a crown, calling them the Eleutheria. And tombs of those who died in the battle, erected at public expense, are still to be seen. In Sicyonia, also, there is a deme called Plataeae, the home of Mnasalces the poet: 1 "The tomb of Mnasalces the Plataean." Homer speaks of Glissas, a settlement in the mountain Hypatus, which is in the Theban country near Teumessus and Cadmeia. The hillocks below which lies the Aonian Plain, as it is called, which extends from the Hypatus mountain to Thebes, are called "Dria." 2

32. In these words of the poet, "and those who held Hypothebes," 3 some take him to mean some little city called Hypothebes, others Potniae; for Thebes, the latter say, was deserted because of the expedition of the Epigoni and had no part in the Trojan War. The former, however, say that the Thebans indeed had a part in the war, but that they were living in the level districts below Cadmeia 4 at that time, since they were unable to rebuild Cadmeia; and since Cadmeia was called Thebes, they add, the poet called the Thebans of that time "Hypothebans" instead of "people who live below Cadmeia."

33. Onchestus is where the Amphictyonic Council

² i.e. "Thickets." ³ Iliad 2. 505.

4 The acropolis of Thebes.

¹ Of his works only sixteen epigrams are now extant.

^{3 &#}x27;Αόνιον, Corais, for ὅνιον Aghi, 'Ιόνιον bkno; so the later editors.

⁴ [μέχρις Θηβῶν], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by C. Müller (*Ind. Var. Lect.*, p. 1001); others, εἰς τὴν Καδμείαν.

συνήγετο εν τῆ 'Αλιαρτία πρὸς τῆ Κωπαΐδι λίμνη καὶ τῷ Τηνερικῷ πεδίῳ, εν ὕψει κείμενος ψιλός, εχων Ποσειδῶνος ἱερόν, καὶ αὐτὸ ψιλόν. οἱ δὲ ποιηταὶ κοσμοῦσιν, ἄλση καλοῦντες τὰ ἱερὰ πάντα, κἂν ἦ ψιλά: τοιοῦτόν ἐστι καὶ τὸ τοῦ Πινδάρου περὶ τοῦ 'Απόλλωνος λεγόμενον'

 $[\kappa\iota]\nu\eta\theta\epsilon \mathfrak{i}\varsigma^{\,1}\,\epsilon\pi\eta\epsilon\iota$

γᾶν τε καὶ θάλασσαν, καὶ σκοπιαῖσιν μεγάλαις ὀρέων ὕπερ ἔστα,

καὶ μύλους δινάσατο ² βαλλό[μενος ³] κρηπίδας ἀλσέων.

οὐκ εὖ δ' ὁ 'Αλκαῖος, ὥσπερ τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ ὅνομα παρέτρεψε τοῦ Κουαρίου, οὕτω καὶ τοῦ 'Ογχηστοῦ κατέψευσται πρὸς ταῖς ἐσχατιαῖς τοῦ C413 'Ελικῶνος αὐτὸν τιθείς' ὁ δ' ἐστὶν ἄπωθεν ἰκανῶς τοῦτον τοῦ ὄρους.

34. Τὸ δὲ Τηνερικὸν πεδίον ἀπὸ Τηνέρου προσηγόρευται μυθεύεται δ' Απόλλωνος υίὸς ἐκ Μελίας, προφήτης τοῦ μαντείου κατὰ τὸ ΙΙτῶον ὄρος, ὅ φησιν εἶναι τρικόρυφον ὁ αὐτὸς ποιητής

καί ποτε τὸν τρικάρανον Πτώου κευθμώνα κατέσχεθε·

καὶ τὸν Τήνερον καλεῖ

ναοπόλον μάντιν δαπέδοισιν όμοκλέα.

ύπέρκειται δὲ τὸ Πτῶον τοῦ Τηνερικοῦ πεδίου καὶ τῆς Κωπαίδος λίμνης πρὸς ᾿Ακραιφίφ· Θηβαίων δ᾽ ἦν τό τε μαντεῖον καὶ τὸ ὄρος· τὸ

¹ [κ]νηθείς, lacuna of about two letters Jones supplies, following conj. of Meineke, who, in his text, reads δινηθείς. Bergk (Frag. 101) reads περιδιναθείς.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 33-34

used to convene, in the territory of Haliartus near Lake Copais and the Teneric Plain; it is situated on a height, is bare of trees, and has a sacred precinct of Poseidon, which is also bare of trees. But the poets embellish things, calling all sacred precincts "sacred groves," even if they are bare of trees. Such, also, is the saying of Pindar concerning Apollo: "stirred, he traversed both land and sea, and halted on great lookouts above mountains, and whirled great stones, laying foundations of sacred groves." But Alcaeus is wrong, for just as he perverted the name of the River Cuarius, so he falsified the position of Onchestus, placing it near the extremities of Helicon, although it is at quite a distance from this mountain.

34. The Teneric Plain is named after Tenerus. In myth he was the son of Apollo by Melia, and was a prophet of the oracle on the Ptoüs Mountain, which the same poet calls three-peaked: "and once he took possession of the three-peaked hollow of Ptoüs." And he calls Tenerus "temple-minister, prophet, called by the same name as the plains." The Ptoüs lies above the Teneric Plain and Lake Copais near Acraephium. Both the oracle and the mountain belonged to the Thebans. And Acraephium

³ βαλλό[μετος], lacuna supplied by Meineke.

¹ i.e. foundations of temples. This fragment from Pindar is otherwise unknown (see Bergk, Frag. 101).

² Bergk, Frag. 102.

² μύλους δινάσατο, C. Müller (Intl. Var. Lect. p. 1001), for μυχούς δινάσσατο (δεινάσατο Acghi). Müller-Dübner and Bergk read μυχούς δινάσσατο, forcing the verb to mean "shake." Of other readings suggested only that of Emperius, μυχούς δ' ἐνάσσατο ("took up his abode in"), is at all tempting.

STRABO

δ' 'Ακραίφιον καὶ αὐτὸ κεῖται ἐν ὕψει. φασὶ δὲ τοῦτο καλεῖσθαι "Αρνην ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ, ὁμώνυμον τῆ Θετταλικῆ.

35. Οἱ δέ φασι καὶ τὴν "Αρνην ὑπὸ τῆς λίμνης καταποθῆναι καὶ τὴν Μίδειαν. Ζηνόδοτος δέ,

γράφων

οι δὲ πολυστάφυλον 'Λσκρην ἔχου,

οὐκ ἔοικεν ἐντυχόντι τοῖς ὑπὸ Ἡσιόδου περὶ τῆς πατρίδος λεχθεῖσι καὶ τοῖς ὑπ' Εὐδόξου, πολὺ χείρω λέγοντος περὶ τῆς ᾿Λσκρης. πῶς γὰρ ἄν τις πολυστάφυλον τὴν τοιαύτην ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λέγεσθαι πιστεύσειεν; οὐκ εὖ δὲ οὐδὲ ¹ οἱ Τάρνην ἀντὶ τῆς ᾿Αρνης γράφοντες· οὐδὲ γὰρ μία δείκνυται Τάρνη παρὰ τοῖς Βοιωτοῖς, ἐν δὲ Λυδοῖς ἐστίν, ῆς καὶ Θμηρος μέμνηται·

'Ιδομενεύς δ' ἄρα Φαΐστον ἐνήρατο Μήονος ² υίον

Βώρου, δς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει.

λοιπαὶ δ' εἰσὶ τῶν μὲν περικειμένων τῆ λίμνη αἴ τε 'Αλαλκομεναὶ καὶ τὸ Τιλφώσσιον, τῶν δ' ἄλλων Χαιρώνεια καὶ Λεβάδεια καὶ Λεῦκτρα, περὶ ὧν ἄξιον μνησθῆναι.

36. 'Αλαλκομενών τοίνυν μέμνηται ό ποιητής,

άλλ' οὐκ ἐν Καταλόγω.

"Ηρη τ' 'Αργείη καὶ 'Αλαλκομενηὶς 'Αθήνη.

έχει δ' ἀρχαῖον ἱερὸν ᾿Αθηνᾶς σφόδρα τιμώμενον, καί φασί γε τὴν θεὸν γεγενῆσθαι ἐνθάδε, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν "Ηραν ἐν "Αργει, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο

¹ οὐδέ, Meineke, for οὅτε.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 34-36

itself also lies on a height. They say that this is called Arnê by the poet, the same name as the

Thessalian city.

35. Some say that Arnê too was swallowed up by the lake, as well as Mideia. Zenodotus, who writes "and those who possessed Ascrê2 rich in vineyards," seems not to have read the statements of Hesiod concerning his native land, nor those of Eudoxus. who says much worse things concerning Aserê. For how could anyone believe that such a place was called "rich in vineyards" by the poet? Wrong, also, are those who write "Tarne" instead of "Arne"; for not a single place named Tarnê is pointed out among the Bocotians, though there is one among the Lydians, and this the poet mentions: "Idomeneus then slew Phaestus, son of Borus the Maeonian, who came from fertile Tarnê." The remaining Bocotian cities concerning which it is worth while to make mention are: of those situated round the lake, Alalcomenae and Tilphossium, and, of the rest, Chaeroneia, Lebadeia, and Leuctra.

36. Now as for Alalcomenae, the poet mentions it, but not in the *Catalogue*; "Argive Hera and Alalcomenian Athena." It has an ancient temple of Athena which is held in great honour; and they say, at least, that the goddess was born there, just as Hera was born in Argos, and that it was because of

¹ Cf. 1. 3. 18.

² i.e. Zenodotus emended Homer's "Arnê" (Iliad 2. 507) to "Ascrê."

³ Iliad 4. 8.

² Μήονος, Du Theil, for τέκτονος; so most later editors.

³ Τισφώσιον Ach.

τὸν ποιητήν, ὡς ἀπὸ πατρίδων τούτων, ἀμφοτέρας οὕτως ὀνομάσαι. διὰ τοῦτο δ' ἴσως οὐδ' ἐν τῷ Καταλόγῷ μέμνηται τῶν ἐνταῦθα ἀνδρῶν, ἐπειδή, ἱεροὶ ὄντες, παρεῖντο τῆς στρατείας. καὶ γὰρ καὶ ἀπόρθητος ἀεὶ διετέλεσεν ἡ πόλις, οὕτε μεγάλη οῦσα, οὕτ' ἐν εὐερκεῖ χωρίῳ κειμένη, ἀλλ' ἐν πεδίῳ· τὴν δὲ θεὸν σεβόμενοι πάντες ἀπείχοντο πάσης βίας, ὥστε καὶ Θηβαῖοι κατὰ τὴν τῶν Ἐπιγόνων στρατείαν, ἐκλιπόντες τὴν πόλιν, ἐκεῖσε λέγονται καταφεύγειν καὶ εἰς τὸ ὑπερκείμενον ὄρος ἐρυμνὸν τὸ Τιλφώσσιον, ὑφ' ῷ Τιλφῶσσα κρήνη καὶ τὸ τοῦ Τειρεσίου μνῆμα, ἐκεῖ τελευτήσαντος κατὰ τὴν φυγήν.

414 37. Χαιρώνεια δ' ἐστὶν 'Ορχομενοῦ πλησίον, ὅπου Φίλιππος ὁ 'Αμύντου μάχη μεγάλη νικήσας 'Αθηναίους τε καὶ Βοιωτοὺς καὶ Κορινθίους κατέστη τῆς Έλλάδος κύριος δείκνυται δὲ κἀνταῦθα ταφὴ τῶν πεσόντων ἐν τῆ μάχη δημοσία περὶ δὲ τοὺς τόπους τοὺς αὐτοὺς καὶ 'Ρωμαῖοι τὰς Μιθριδάτου δυνάμεις πολλῶν μυριάδων κατηγωνίσαντο, ὥστ' ὀλίγους ἐπὶ θάλατταν σωθέντας φυγεῖν ἐν ταῖς ναυσί, τοὺς δ' ἄλλους τοὺς μὲν ἀπολέσθαι, τοὺς δὲ καὶ ἀλῶναι.

38. Λεβάδεια δ' ἐστὶν ὅπου Διὸς Τροφωνίου μαντεῖον ἴδρυται, χάσματος ὑπονόμου κατάβασιν ἔχον, καταβαίνει δ' αὐτὸς ὁ χρηστηριαζόμενος κεῖται δὲ μεταξύ τοῦ Ἑλικῶνος καὶ τῆς Χαιρονείας, Κορωνείας πλησίον.

^{1 338} B.C.

this that the poet named them both in this way, as natives of these places. And it was because of this, perhaps, that he did not mention in the Catalogue the men of Alalcomenae, since, being sacred, they were excused from the expedition. And in fact the city always continued unravaged, although it was neither large nor situated in a secure position, but in a plain. But all peoples, since they revered the goddess, held aloof from any violence towards the inhabitants, so that when the Thebans, at the time of the expedition of the Epigonoi, left their city, they are said to have fled for refuge to Alalcomenae, and to Tible mountain, a natural stronghold this ... it; and at the base of this mountain is a spring called Tilphossa, and the monument of Teiresias, who died there at the time of the flight.

37. Chaeroneia is near Orchomenus. It was here that Philip the son of Amyntas conquered the Athenians, Boeotians, and Corinthians in a great battle, and set himself up as lord of Greece. And here, too, are to be seen tombs of those who fell in the battle, tombs erected at public expense. And it was in the same region that the Romans so completely defeated the forces of Mithridates, many tens of thousands in number, that only a few escaped in safety to the sea and fled in their ships, whereas the rest either perished or were taken captive.

38. At Lebadeia is situated an oracle of Trophonian Zeus. The oracle has a descent into the earth consisting of an underground chasm; and the person who consults the oracle descends into it himself. It is situated between Mt. Helicon and Chaeroneia,

near Coroneia.

STRABO

39. Τὰ δὲ Λεῦκτρά ἐστιν ὅπου Λακεδαιμονίους μεγάλη μάχη νικήσας Ἐπαμεινώνδας ἀρχὴν εὕρετο τῆς καταλύσεως αὐτῶν· οὐκέτι γὰρ ἐξ ἐκείνου τὴν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἡγεμονίαν ἀναλαβεῖν ἴσχυσαν ἡν εἶχον πρότερον, καὶ μάλιστ ἐπειδὴ καὶ τῆ δευτέρα συμβολῆ τῆ περὶ Μαντίνειαν κακῶς ἔπραξαν. τὸ μέντοι μὴ ὑφ ἐτέροις ¹ εἶναι, καίπερ οὕτως ἐπταικόσι, συνέμεινε μέχρι τῆς Ῥωμαίων ἐπικρατείας καὶ παρὰ τούτοις δὲ τιμώμενοι διατελοῦσι διὰ τὴν τῆς πολιτείας ἀρετήν. δείκνυται δὲ ὁ τύπος οὖτος κατὰ τὴν ἐκ Πλαταιῶν εἰς Θεσπιὰς ὁδόν.

40. 'Εξης δ' ο ποιητης μέμνηται τοῦ τῶν 'Ορχομενίων καταλόγου, χωρίζων αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ Βοιωτιακοῦ ἔθνους. καλεῖ δὲ Μινύειον τὸν 'Ορχομενὸν ἀπὸ ἔθνους τοῦ Μινυῶν ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἀποικησαί τινας τῶν Μινυῶν εἰς Ἰωλκόν φασιν, ὅθεν τοὺς ᾿Αργοναύτας Μινύας λεχθηναι. φαίνεται δὲ τὸ παλαιὸν καὶ πλουσία τις γεγονυῖα πόλις καὶ δυναμένη μέγα τοῦ μὲν οὖν πλούτου μάρτυς καὶ "Ομηρος διαριθμούμενος γὰρ τοὺς τόπους τοὺς πολυχρηματήσαντάς ² φησιν.

οὐδ' ὅσ' ἐς 'Ορχομενὸν ποτινίσσεται, οὐδ' ὅσα Θήβας

Αίγυπτίας.

της δυνάμεως δέ, ὅτι Θηβαῖοι δασμὸν ἐτέλουν τοῖς 'Ορχομενίοις καὶ 'Εργίνω τῷ τυραννοῦντι αὐτῶν, δν ὑψ' 'Ηρακλέους καταλιθηναί φασιν. 'Ετεοκλης δέ, τῶν βασιλευσάντων ἐν 'Ορχομενῷ

¹ ἐτέραν acghi.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 39-40

39. Leuctra is the place where Epameinondas defeated the Lacedaemonians in a great battle and found a beginning of his overthrow of them; for after that time they were never again able to regain the hegemony of the Greeks which they formerly held, and especially because they also fared badly in the second clash near Mantineia. However, although they had suffered such reverses, they continued to avoid being subject to others until the Roman conquest. And among the Romans, also, they have continued to be held in honour because of the excellence of their government. This place is to be seen on the road that leads from Plataeae to Thespiae.

40. Next the poet gives the catalogue of the Orchomenians, whom he separates from the Boeotian tribe. He calls Orchomenus "Minyeian," after the tribe of the Minyae. They say that some of the Minyae emigrated from here to Iolcus, and that from this fact the Argonauts were called Minyae. Clearly it was in early times both a rich and very powerful city. Now to its wealth Homer also is a witness, for when enumerating the places that abounded in wealth he says: "Nor yet all that comes to Orchomenus 1 nor all that comes to Egyptian Thebes." 2 And of its power there is this proof, that the Thebans were wont to pay tribute to the Orchomenians and to Erginus their tyrant, who is said to have been put to death by Heracles. Eteocles, one of those who reigned as king at Orchomenus, who founded a

¹ On the wealth of Orchomenus, see Pausanias 8. 33.

² Iliad 9, 381.

² πολυχρηματήσαντας, Corais, for πολυχρηματίσαντας; so Meineke.

τις, Χαρίτων ίερον ίδρυσάμενος, πρώτος άμφότερα έμφαίνει, καὶ πλοῦτον καὶ δύναμιν ός. εἴτ' ἐν τῷ λαμβάνειν χάριτας εἴτ' ἐν τῷ διδόναι C 415 κατορθών είτε καὶ ἀμφότερα, τὰς θεὰς ἐτίμησε ταύτας. 1 ἀνάγκη γὰρ πρὸς εὐεργεσίαν εὐφυῆ γενόμενον έκείνον πρός την των θεών τούτων ορμήσαι τιμήν, ώστε ταύτην μέν εκέκτητο ήδη την δύναμιν. άλλα προς ταύτη και χρημάτων ἔδει· οὔτε γαρ μη ἔχων τις πολλα διδοίη αν πολλά, οὔτε μη ² λαμβάνων πολλὰ οὐκ ἂν ἔχοι πολλά· εἰ δ' ἀμφότερα συνέχει, τὴν ἀμοιβὴν έχει.3 το γαρ κενούμενον αμά και πληρούμενον πρὸς τὴν χρείαν ἀεὶ πληρές ἐστιν, ὁ δὲ διδοὺς μέν, μη λαμβάνων δέ, οὐδ' ἂν ἐπὶ θάτερα κατορθοίη· παύσεται γὰρ διδούς, ἐπιλείποντος τοῦ ταμείου, παύσονται δὲ καὶ οἱ διδόντες τῷ λαμβάνοντι μόνον, χαριζομένω δὲ μηδέν, ώστ' οὐδ' ούτος έτέρως αν κατορθοίη. ὅμοια δὲ καὶ περὶ δυνάμεως λέγοιτ' ἄν. χωρὶς δὲ τοῦ κοινοῦ λόγου, διότι

> τὰ χρήματ' ἀνθρώποισι τιμιώτατα, δύναμίν τε πλείστην τῶν ἐν ἀνθρώποις ἔχει,

καὶ ἐκ τῶν καθ' ἔκαστα σκοπεῖν δεῖ. μάλιστα γὰρ τοὺς βασιλέας δύνασθαί φαμεν διόπερ καὶ δυνάστας προσαγορεύομεν. δύνανται δ' ἄγοντες ἐφ' ὰ βούλονται τὰ πλήθη διὰ πειθοῦς ἡ βίας. πείθουσι μὲν οὖν δι' εὐεργεσίας μάλιστα οὐ γὰρ ἡ γε διὰ τῶν λόγων ἐστὶ βασιλική, ἀλλ' αὕτη

² μή, Tyrwhitt inserts.
 ³ ξχοι Α.

¹ ἀνάγκη γὰρ . . . δ πλεῖστα κεκτημένος appears to be a gloss, as Kramer notes. Meincke ejects.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 40

temple of the Graces, was the first to display both wealth and power; for he honoured these goddesses either because he was successful in receiving graces,1 or in giving them, or both. For necessarily, when he had become naturally inclined to kindly deeds, he began doing honour to these goddesses; and therefore he already possessed this power; but in addition he also had to have money, for neither could anyone give much if he did not have much, nor could anyone have much if he did not receive much. But if he has both together, he has the reciprocal giving and receiving; for the vessel that is at the same time being emptied and filled is always full for use: but he who gives and does not receive could not succeed in either, for he will stop giving because his treasury fails; also the givers will stop giving to him who receives only and grants no favours; and therefore he could not succeed in either way. And like things might be said concerning power. Apart from the common saying, "money is the most valuable thing to men, and it has the most power of all things among men," we should look into the subject in detail. We say that kings have the greatest power: and on this account we call them potentates. are potent in leading the multitudes whither they wish, through persuasion or force. Generally they persuade through kindness, for persuasion through words is not kingly; indeed, this belongs to the

1 i.e. favours.

⁴ After $\tau a\mu \epsilon lov$, the last word on the page, a whole sheet has been lost from A, and A resumes at 'Eo $\pi \epsilon \rho l\omega \nu$ κal $\tau \hat{\omega} \nu$ in 9. 3. 1. But the missing part is supplied by the second hand.

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μὲν ἡητορική, βασιλικὴν δὲ πειθὼ λέγομεν, ὅταν εὐεργεσίαις φέρωσι καὶ διάγωσιν ¹ ἐφ' ἃ βούλονται πείθουσι μὲν δὴ δι εὐεργεσιῶν, βιάζονται δὲ διὰ τῶν ὅπλων. ταῦτα δ' ἄμφω χρημάτων ὤνιά ἐστι καὶ γὰρ στρατιὰν ἔχει πλείστην ὁ τρέφειν δυνάμενος, καὶ εὐεργετεῖν δύναται πλείστον ὁ πλεῖστα κεκτημένος.

Λέγουσι δὲ τὸ χωρίον, ὅπερ ἡ λίμνη κατέχει νῦν ἡ Κωπαίς, ἀνεψύχθαι πρότερον, καὶ γεωργεῖσθαι παντοδαπῶς ὑπὸ τοῖς Ὀρχομενίοις ὄν,² πλησίον οἰκοῦσι καὶ τοῦτ οὖν τεκμήριον τοῦ

πλούτου τιθέασι.

41. Τὴν δ' ᾿Ασπληδόνα χωρὶς τῆς πρώτης συλλαβῆς ἐκάλουν τινές εἶτ Εὐδείελος μετωνομάσθη καὶ αὐτὴ καὶ ἡ χώρα, τάχα τι ἰδίωμα προσφερομένη ἐκ τοῦ δειλινοῦ κλίματος οἰκεῖον τοῖς κατοικοῦσι, καὶ μάλιστα τὸ εὐχείμερον. ἀνυχρότατα μὲν γὰρ τὰ ἄκρα τῆς ἡμέρας ἐστί, τούτων δὲ τὸ δειλινὸν τοῦ ἐωθινοῦ ψυχρότερον εἰς ἐπίτασιν γὰρ ἄγει πλησίαζον τῆ νυκτί, τὸ δ' εἰς ἄνεσιν ἀφιστάμενον τῆς νυκτός. ἴαμα δὲ τοῦ ψύχους ὁ ἤλιος τὸν οὖν ἡλιαζόμενον πλεῖστον ἐν τῷ ψυχροτάτω καιρῷ εὐχειμερώτατον.

² ὄν, Meineke, for ὤν.

¹ διάγωσιν, Meineke emends to άγωσιν.

^{8} εὐχειμερώτατον, apparently a gloss;

[&]quot;Dellinou klimatos: apparently a false etymology of "Eudeielos," based on the fact that the effect of the sun's heat is greatest in the dellé (evening). But the most likely meaning of eudeielos is "sunny," the word being used of places exposed to the hot sun (e.g. see Pindar, 0. 3. 111 and

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 40-41

orator, whereas we call it kingly persuasion when kings win and attract men whither they wish by kindly deeds. They persuade men, it is true, through kindly deeds, but they force them by means of arms. Both these things may be bought with money; for he has the largest army who is able to support the largest, and he who possesses the most means is also able to show the most kindness.

They say that the place now occupied by Lake Copais was formerly dry ground, and that it was tilled in all kinds of ways when it was subject to the Orchomenians, who lived near it. And this fact, accordingly, is adduced as an evidence of their wealth.

41. Aspledon was by some called Spledon, without the first syllable. Then the name, both of it and of the country, was changed to Eudeielos, perhaps because, from its "evening" inclination, it offered a special advantage peculiar to its inhabitants, especially the mildness of its winters; for the two ends of the day are coldest; and of these the evening is colder than the morning, for as night approaches the cold is more intense, and as night retires it abates. But the sun is a means of mitigating the cold. The place, therefore, that is warmed most by the sun at the coldest time is mildest in winter. Eudeielos is twenty

Gildersleeve's note thereon), and having a southerly rather than an "evening" (westerly) inclination, as is the case with Aspledon (Buttmann Lexilogus, s.v. Δείλη §§ 7-9, q.v.). Butcher and Lang, and Murray, in their translations of the Odyssey (e.g. 9. 21), translate the word "clear-seen," and Cunlific (Lexicon Homeric Dialect), "bright, shining," as though used for εὐδηλος. Certainly Strabo, as the context shows, is thinking of the position of the place and of the sun's heat (see 10. 2. 12, where he discusses "euderelos Ithaca" at length).

διέχει δὲ τοῦ Ὀρχομενοῦ στάδια εἴκοσι μεταξὺ

δ' δ Μέλας ποταμός.

C416 42. Υπέρκειται δ' Ορχομενίας ο Πανοπεύς, Φωκικὴ πόλις, καὶ Υάμπολις τούτοις δ' όμορεῖ 'Οποῦς, ή τῶν Λοκρῶν μητρόπολις τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων. πρότερον μὲν οὖν οἰκεῖσθαι τὸν 'Ορχομενόν φασιν ἐπὶ πεδίω, ἐπιπολαζόντων δὲ τῶν ὑδάτων, ἀνοικισθῆναι πρὸς τὸ 'Ακύντιον ὄρος, παρατεῖνον ἐπὶ ἐξήκοντα σταδίους μέχρι Παραποταμίων τῶν ἐν τῆ Φωκίδι. ἰστοροῦσι δὲ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Πόντω καλουμένους 'Αχαιοὺς ἀποίκους 'Ορχομενίων εἶναι τῶν μετὰ 'Ιαλμένου πλανηθέντων ἐκεῖσε μετὰ τὴν τῆς Τροίας ἄλωσιν. καὶ περὶ Κάρυστον δ' ἦν τις 'Ορχομενός. εὖ γὰρ τὴν τοιαύτην ὕλην ὑποβεβλήκασιν ἡμῖν οἱ τὰ περὶ τῶν Νεῶν συγγράψαντες, οῖς ἀκολουθοῦμεν, ὅταν οἰκεῖα λέγωσι πρὸς τὴν ἡμετέραν ὑπόθεσιν.

III

1. Μετὰ δὲ τὴν Βοιωτίαν καὶ τὸν 'Ορχομενὸν ή Φωκίς ἐστι πρὸς ἄρκτον παραβεβλημένη τῆ Βοιωτία παραπλησίως ἀπὸ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν, τό γε παλαιόν. ὁ γὰρ Δαφνοῦς ἡν τότε τῆς Φωκίδος, τχίζων ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τὴν Λοκρίδα καὶ μέσος ταττόμενος τοῦ τε 'Οπουντίου κόλπου καὶ τῆς τῶν Ἐπικνημιδίων παραλίας· νῦν δὲ Λοκρῶν ἐστὶν ἡ χώρα (τὸ δὲ πόλισμα κατέσκαπται), ὅστ' οὐδ' ἐκεῖ² καθήκει³ οὐκέτι μέχρι τῆς πρὸς

² Eacl and B man. prim. read οὐ δοκεῖ instead of οὐδ' ἐκεῖ.

Φωκίδοs, the editors, for Λοκρίδοs; Φωκίδοs appears man. sec. in B and between the lines in n.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 2. 42-3. 1

stadia distant from Orchomenus. And the River Melas is between them.

42. Above the Orchomenian territory lies Panopeus, a Phocian city, and also Hyampolis. And bordering on these is Opus, the metropolis of the Epicnemidian Locrians. Now in earlier times Orchomenus was situated on a plain, they say, but when the waters overflowed, the inhabitants migrated up to the mountain Acontius, which extends for a distance of sixty stadia to Parapotamii in Phocis. And they relate that the Achaeans in Pontus, as they are called, are a colony of Orchomenians who wandered there with Ialmenus after the capture of Troy. There was also an Orchomenus in the neighbourhood of Carystus. Those who have written concerning the Ships 1 have supplied us well with such materials, and are the writers we follow when they say things appropriate to the purpose of our work.

III

1. After Bosotia and Orchomenus one comes to Phocis; it stretches towards the north alongside Bosotia, nearly from sea to sea; it did so in early times, at least, for in those times Daphnus belonged to Phocis, splitting Locris into two parts and being placed by geographers midway between the Opuntian Gulf and the coast of the Epicnemidians. The country now belongs to the Locrians (the town has been rased to the ground), so that even here Phocis

¹ i.e. Homer's Catalogue of Ships.

⁸ καθήκειν, Meineke emends to καθήκει.

Εὐβοία θαλάττης ή Φωκίς, τῷ δὲ Κρισαίω 1 κόλπω συνηπται. αὐτη γάρ ή Κρίσα 2 της Φωκίδος έστιν έπ' αὐτης ίδρυμένη της θαλάττης καὶ Κίρρα καὶ 'Αντίκυρα 3 καὶ τὰ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν ἐν τη μεσογαία συνεχή κείμενα χωρία πρὸς τῶ Παρνασσώ, Δελφοί τε καὶ Κίρφις καὶ Δαυλίς καὶ αὐτὸς ὁ Παρνασσός, τῆς τε Φωκίδος ὢν καὶ άφορίζων τὸ έσπέριον πλευρόν. ον τρόπου δ' ή Φωκίς τη Βοιωτία παρακειται, τούτον καὶ ή Λοκρίς τη Φωκίδι έκατέρα. διττή γάρ έστι, διησημένη ύπὸ τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ δίχα· ή μὲν ἐκ τοῦ ἐσπερίου μέρους παρακειμένη τῷ Παρνασσῷ καλ μέρος αὐτοῦ νεμομένη, καθήκουσα δ' ἐπὶ τὸν Κρισαΐον κόλπον, ή δ' έκ τοῦ πρὸς ἕω τελευτώσα έπὶ τὴν πρὸς Εὐβοία θάλατταν, καλοῦνται δ' οί μεν έσπέριοι Λοκροί καὶ 'Οζόλαι, έχουσί τε έπι τη δημοσία σφραγιδι τὸν ἔσπερον ἀστέρα ἐγκεχαραγμένον οι δ' ἔτεροι δίχα πως και αὐτοὶ διηρημένοι, οί μεν 'Οπούντιοι άπο της μητροπόλεως, όμοροι Φωκεύσι καὶ Βοιωτοίς, οί δ' Έπικνημίδιοι ἀπὸ ὄρους Κνημίδος, προσεχείς Οιταίοις τε και Μαλιεύσιν. ἐν μέσφ δὲ ἀμφοῖν τῶν τε Εσπερίων καὶ τῶν ἐτέρων Παρνασσός. παραμήκης είς τὸ προσάρκτιον μέρος ἐκτεινόμενος C 417 ἀπὸ τῶν περὶ Δελφούς τόπων μέχρι τῆς συμβολής των τε Οιταίων όρων και των Αιτωλικών καὶ τῶν ἀνὰ μέσον Δωριέων. πάλιν γὰρ ὥσπερ

ή Λοκρίς διττή οὖσα 5 τοῖς Φωκεῦσι παραβέ-

4 Marrards, aBl; so in later instances.

Κρισαίφ, Kramer and later editors, for Κρισσαίφ.
 Κρίσα, Kramer and later editors, for Κρίσσα.

³ 'Αντίκυρα (as in 9. 3. 4 and 9. 5. 10), Kramer, for 'Αντίκιρρα; so later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 1

no longer extends as far as the Euboean Sea, though it does border on the Crisaean Gulf. For Crisa itself belongs to Phocis, being situated by the sea itself, and so do Cirrha and Anticyra and the places which lie in the interior and contiguous to them near Parnassus-I mean Delphi, Cirphis, and Daulis-and Parnassus itself, which belongs to Phocis and forms its boundary on its western side. In the same way as Phocis lies alongside Boeotia, so also Locris lies alongside Phocis on either side; for Locris is double, being divided into two parts by Parnassus, the part on the western side lying alongside Parnassus and occupying a part of it, and extending to the Crisaean Gulf, whereas the part on the side towards the east ends at the Euboean Sea. Westerners 1 are called Locrians and Ozolae; and they have the star Hesperus engraved on their public seal. The other division of inhabitants is itself also divided, in a way, into two parts: the Opuntians, named after their metropolis, whose territory borders on Phocis and Boeotia, and the Epicnemidians, named after a mountain called Chemis, who are next to the Oetaeans and Malians. In the middle between both, I mean the Westerners and the other division, is Parnassus, extending lengthwise into the northerly part of the country, from the region of Delphi as far as the junction of the Oetaean and the Aetolian mountains, and the country of the Dorians which lies in the middle between them. For again, just as Locris, being double, lies alongside Phocis, so also the country of

1 In Greek, the "Hesperioi."

 $^{^5}$ ή Λο[κρls δ : $\tau \tau \eta$ οδ]σα, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Corais from conj. of Casaubon.

βληται, ούτω καὶ ή τῶν Οἰταίων 1 μετὰ τῆς Αἰτωλίας καί τινων ἀνὰ μέσον τόπων τῆς Δωρικής 2 τετραπόλεως τη Λοκρίδι έκατέρα καί Παρνασσώ εκαι τοις Δωριεύσιν. ύπερ τούτων δ' ήδη οί Θετταλοί 4 καὶ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν οί προσάρκτιοι καὶ 'Ακαρνάνες καί τινα 5 τῶν 'Ηπειρωτικών έθνων και των Μακεδονικών δεί δέ,6 όπερ έφαμεν καὶ πρότερον, παραλλήλους ώσπερ ταινίας τινάς τεταμένας ἀπὸ τῆς έσπέρας ἐπὶ τὰς ἀνατολὰς 8 νοῆσαι τὰς λεχθείσας χώρας. ίεροπρεπής δ' έστὶ πῶς ὁ Παρνασσός, έχων ἄντρα τε καὶ ἄλλα χωρία τιμώμενά τε καὶ άγιστευόμενα. ών έστὶ γνωριμώτατον τε καὶ κάλλιστον τὸ Κωρύκιου, νυμφών ἄντρον όμώνυμον τῷ Κιλικίω. των δέ πλευρών του Παρνασσού το μέν έσπέριον νέμονται Λοκροί τε οί 'Οζόλαι καί τινες τῶν Δωριέων και Λίτωλοι κατά τὸν Κόρακα προσαγορευόμενον Αλτωλικόν όρος το δέ θ Φωκείς και Δωριείς οι πλείους, έχοντες την Τετραπολιν περικειμένην πως τῷ Παρνασσῷ, πλεονάζουσαν δὲ τοῖς πρὸς ἕω. αἱ μὲν οὖν κατὰ τὸ μῆκος πλευραὶ τῶν 10 λεχθεισῶν χωρῶν τε καὶ ταινιῶν

² τ[όπων τῆς Δω]ρικῆς, lacuna of about ten letters supplied

by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil.

⁴ [οί Θετταλοί], lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd.

by Corais (see Kramer's note and Irr.).

 $\delta = [\delta \epsilon \hat{i} \delta \hat{i}]$, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Corais.

¹ [καὶ ἡ τῶν Οἰταίων], lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Jones from conj. of Kramer: [καὶ ἡ πᾶσα Οἰταία], Meineke.

³ [καὶ Παρνασ]σ $\hat{\omega}$, lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by bkno.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 1

the Octaeans together with Aetolia and with certain places of the Dorian Tetrapolis, which lie in the middle between them, lie alongside either part of Locris and alongside Parnassus and the country of the Dorians, Immediately above these are the Thessalians, the northerly Aetolians, the Acarnanians, and some of the Epcirote and Macedonian tribes. As I was saying before,1 one should think of the above-mentioned countries as ribbon-like stretches, so to speak, extending parallel to one another from the west towards the east. The whole of Parnassus is esteemed as sacred, since it has caves and other places that are held in honour and deemed holy. Of these the best known and most beautiful is Corycium, a cave of the nymphs bearing the same name as that in Cilicia. Of the sides of Parnassus, the western is occupied by the Ozolian Locrians and by some of the Dorians and by the Actolians who live near the Actolian mountain called Corax; whereas the other side is occupied by Phocians and by the majority of the Dorians, who occupy the Tetrapolis, which in a general way lies round Parnassus, but widens out in its parts that face the east. Now the long sides of each of the above-mentioned countries and ribbon-

10.2.1.

* Cornels, approach by Cornels, approach by Cornels, approach bkno.

10 $\pi \lambda \epsilon v [\rho \alpha l \tau \hat{\omega} v]$, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by bkno.

⁷ ωσ[περ ταινίας], lacuna of about nine letters supplied by Corais. ωσπερ τινάς bkno.

Following the Epitome Nylander added $\pi\rho\delta s$ $\delta \omega$ after $\tau\delta$ $\delta \epsilon$. So later editors before Kramer.

έκάστης παράλληλοι 1 ἄπασαί είσιν, ή μεν οδσα προσάρκτιος, ή δὲ πρὸς νότον. αί δὲ λοιπαὶ έσπέριοι ταῖς έφαις οὔκ εἰσι παράλληλοι· οὐδὲ³ ή παραλία έκατέρα, ή τε τοῦ Κρισαίου κόλπου μέχρι 4 'Ακτίου, καὶ ή πρὸς Εὔβοιαν μέχρι τῆς Θεσσαλονικείας 5 παράλληλοι άλλήλαις εἰσίν, είς ας τελευτά ταῦτα τὰ εθνη άλλ οὕτω δέχεσθαι δεί τὰ σχήματα τούτων τῶν χωρίων,7 ώς αν έν τριγώνω παρά την βάσιν γεγραμμένων 8 γραμμών πλειόνων τὰ γὰρ ἀποληφθέντα σχήματα παράλληλα θ μεν άλλήλοις έσται, καὶ τὰς κατὰ μῆκος ἐναντίον 10 πλευρὰς έξει παραλλήλους, τὰς δὲ κατὰ πλάτος οὐκέτι. 11 ὁ μὲν οὖν όλοσγερής τύπος ούτος τής λοιπής και έφεξής περιοδείας, τὰ καθ' ἔκαστα δ' έξης λέγωμεν, ἀπὸ της Φωκίδος ἀρξάμενοι.

2. Ταύτης δ' ἐπιφανέσταται δύο πόλεις Δελφοί τε καὶ Ἐλάτεια· Δελφοὶ μὲν διὰ τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ Πυθίου ᾿Απόλλωνος καὶ τὸ μαντεῖον ἀρχαῖον ὄν, εἴ γε ᾿Αγαμέμνων ἀπ' αὐτοῦ χρηστηριάσασθαι

¹ παρ[άλληλοι], lacuna of about seven letters restored by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil. παραμήκειε bkno.

² ἡ [δè πρὸς νότον], lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Meineke from conj. of Kramer. ἡ δè ἐσπέριος ὑkno. ἡ δè νότιος Corais from conj. of Du Theil.

3 π[αράλληλοι οὐ]δέ, lacuna of about eight letters supplied

by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil. παραμήκεις bkno.

⁴ Κρι[σαίου κόλπου μέ]χρι, lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Kramer. bkno omit κόλπου.

⁵ [Θεσσαλονικείας], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Corais.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 1-2

like stretches are all parallel, one side being towards the north and the other towards the south; but as for the remaining sides, the western are not parallel to the eastern; neither are the two coast-lines. where the countries of these tribes end, I mean that of the Crisaean Gulf as far as Actium and that facing Euboea as far as Thessaloniceia, parallel to one another. But one should conceive of the geometrical figures of these regions as though several lines were drawn in a triangle parallel to the base, for the figures thus marked off will be parallel to one another, and they will have their opposite long sides parallel, but as for the short sides this is no longer the case. This, then, is my rough sketch of the country that remains to be traversed and is next in order. Let me now describe each separate part in order, beginning with Phocis.

2. Of Phocis two cities are the most famous, Delphi and Elateia. Delphi, because of the temple of the Pythian Apollo, and because of the oracle, which is ancient, since Agamemnon is said by the

* [βάσιν γεγραμμένων], lacuna of about sixteen letters supplied by Jones. [βάσιν τεταμένων] Kramer, Meineke,

Müller-Dübner and others.

10 [κατὰ μῆκος ἐναν]τίον, lacuna of about fourteen letters

supplied by Kramer from conj. of Groskurd.

⁶ τελ[ευτὰ ταῦτα τά], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil.

⁷ [τούτων τῶν χω]ρίων, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Du Theil. τῶν τοιούτων χωρίων bkno.

υ ἀποληφ[θέντα σχήματα πα]ρίλληλα, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Kramer. The MSS., however, read ἀπολειφθ. Corais supplies χωρία instead of σχήματα.

¹¹ τ[às δὲ κατὰ πλάτος οὐ]κέτι, lacuna of about fourteen letters supplied by Kramer. τ[às δὲ λοιπὰς οὐ]κέτι Corais.

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λέγεται ύπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ ὁ γὰρ κιθαρφδὸς ἄδων εἰσάγεται

νείκος 'Οδυσσήος καὶ Πηληιαδέω 'Αχιλήος,1 ως ποτε δηρίσαντο — ἄναξ δ' ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων

χαῖρε νόφ. C 418   ὡς γὰρ οἱ χρείων μυθήσατο Φοῖβος ᾿Απόλλων Πυθοῖ:

Δελφοὶ μὲν δὶ διὰ ταῦτα, Ἐλάτεια δέ, ὅτι πασῶν μεγίστη τῶν ἐνταῦθα πόλεων καὶ ἐπικαιριωτάτη διὰ τὸ ἐπικεῖσθαι τοῖς στενοῖς καὶ τὸν ἔχοντα ταύτην ἔχειν τὰς εἰσβολὰς τὰς εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα καὶ τὴν Βοιωτίαν. ὄρη γάρ ἐστιν Οἰταῖα πρῶτον, ἔπειτα τὰ τῶν Λοκρῶν καὶ τῶν Φωκέων, οὐ πανταχοῦ στρατοπέδοις βάσιμα τοῖς ἐκ Θετταλίας ἐμβάλλουσιν,² ἀλλὶ ἔχει παρόδους στενὰς μέν, ἀφωρισμένας δέ, ἃς αὶ παρακείμεναι πόλεις φρουροῦσιν ἀλουσῶν δ' ἐκείνων κρατεῖσθαι συμβαίνει καὶ τὰς παρόδους. ἐπεὶ δ΄ ἡ τοῦ ἱεροῦ ἐπιφάνεια τοῦ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἔχει πρεσβεῖον, καὶ ἄμα ἡ θέσις τῶν χωρίων ἀρχὴν ὑπαγορεύει ψυσικήν (ταῦτα γάρ ἐστι τὰ ἑσπεριώτατα μέρη τῆς Φωκίδος), ἐντεῦθεν ἀρκτέον.

3. Εἴρηται δ', ὅτι καὶ ὁ Παρνασσὸς ἐπὶ ³ τῶν ἑσπερίων ὅρων ⁴ ἵδρυται τῆς Φωκίδος. τούτου δὴ τὸ μὲν πρὸς δύσιν πλευρὸν οἱ Λοκροὶ κατέχουσιν οἱ Ὀζόλαι, τὸ δὲ νότιον οἱ Δελφοί, πετρῶδες χωρίον, θεατροειδές, κατὰ κορυφὴν ἔχον τὸ μαντεῖον

² εlσβάλλουσιν BEl and man. scc. A.

^{1 &#}x27;Aχιλησε, editors before Kramer, for άνακτος.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 2-3

poet to have had an oracle given him from there; for the minstrel is introduced as singing "the quarrel of Odysseus and Achilles, son of Peleus, how once they strove . . ., and Agamemnon, lord of men, rejoiced at heart . . ., for thus Phoebus Apollo, in giving response to him at Pytho. had told him that it should be." Delphi, I say, is famous because of these things, but Elateia, because it is the largest of all the cities there, and has the most advantageous position, because it is situated in the narrow passes and because he who holds this city holds the passes leading into Phoeis and Bocotia. For, first, there are the Octacan Mountains; and then those of the Locrians and Phocians. which are not everywhere passable to invaders from Thessaly, but have passes, both narrow and separated from one another, which are guarded by the adjacent cities; and the result is, that when these cities are captured, their captors master the passes also. But since the fame of the temple at Delphi has the priority of age, and since at the same time the position of its places suggests a natural beginning (for these are the most westerly parts of Phocis), I should begin my description there.

3. As I have already said, Parnassus is situated on the western boundaries of Phoeis. Of this mountain, then, the side towards the west is occupied by the Ozolian Locrians, whereas the southern is occupied by Delphi, a rocky place, theatre-like, having the

4 δρων, Krumer, for δρων Alseghilno, μερών Β.

¹ Odyssey 8, 75.

⁸ μέχρι Acghino, but ἐπί on margin of Λ, man. sec.

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καὶ τὴν πόλιν, σταδίων έκκαίδεκα κύκλον πληροῦσαν, ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτῆς ἡ Λυκώρεια, ἐφ' οῦ τόπου πρότερον ίδρυντο οί Δελφοί ύπερ του ίερου. νθν δ' ἐπ' αὐτῷ οἰκοῦσι περὶ τὴν κρήνην τὴν Κασταλίαν. πρόκειται δὲ τῆς πόλεως ἡ Κίρφις έκ τοῦ νοτίου μέρους, όρος ἀπότομον, νάπην ἀπολιπον μεταξύ, δι' ής ο Πλείστος διαρρεί ποταμός. ύποπέπτωκε δὲ τῆ Κίρφει πόλις άρχαία Κίρρα, έπὶ τῆ θαλάττη ίδρυμένη, ἀφ' ής ἀνάβασις είς Δελφούς ογδοήκοντά που σταδίων ίδρυται δ' άπαντικού Σικυώνος, πρόκειται δὲ τῆς Κίρρας τὸ Κρισαῖον πεδίου εὐδαιμον πάλιν γὰρ 1 ἐφεξης ἐστὶν ἄλλη πόλις, Κρῖσα,2 ἀφ' ής ὁ κόλπος Κρισαίος είτα 'Αντίκυρα, όμώνυμος τη κατά του Μαλιακου κόλπου καὶ τηυ Οίτηυ. καὶ δή φασιν έκει τὸν έλλέβορον φύεσθαι τὸν ἀστείον, ένταῦθα δὲ σκευάζεσθαι βέλτιον, καὶ διὰ τοῦτο άποδημεῖν δεῦρο πολλούς, καθάρσεως καὶ θεραπείας χάριν γίνεσθαι γάρτι σησαμοειδές φάρμακου έν τη Φωκική, μεθ' οδ σκευάζεσθαι τον Οἰταῖον ἑλλέβορον.

4. Αὕτη μὲν οὖν συμμένει, ἡ δὲ Κίρρα καὶ ἡ Κρῖσα³ κατεσπάσθησαν, ἡ μὲν [πρότερον ὑπὸ Κρισαίων, αὐτὴ δ' ἡ Κρῖσα⁴] ὕστερον ὑπ' Εὐρυλόχου τοῦ Θετταλοῦ κατὰ τὸν Κρισαῖον πόλεμον· εὐτυχήσαντες γὰρ οἱ Κρισαῖοι διὰ τὰ ἐκ τῆς Σικελίας καὶ τῆς Ἰταλίας τέλη,

E Kpiooa Bkl.

¹ Instead of yap BEkl read 8'.

² Kplova MSS, and editors before Kramer.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 3-4

oracle and the city on its summit, and filling a circuit of sixteen stadia. Situated above Delphi is Lycoreia, on which place, above the temple, the Delphians were established in earlier times. But now they live close to the temple, round the Castalian fountain. Situated in front of the city, toward the south, is Cirphis, a precipitous mountain, which leaves in the intervening space a ravine, through which flows the Pleistus River. Cirphis lies Cirrha, an ancient city, situated by the sea; and from it there is an ascent to Delphi of about eighty stadia. It is situated opposite Sievon. In front of Cirrha lies the fertile Crisacan Plain; for again one comes next in order to another city, Crisa, from which the Crisacan Gulf is named. to Anticyra, bearing the same name as the city on the Maliac Gulf near Octa. And, in truth, they say that it is in the latter region that the hellebore of fine quality is produced, though that produced in the former is better prepared, and on this account many people resort thither to be purged and cured; for in the Phocian Anticyra, they add, grows a sesame-like medicinal plant with which the Oetaean hellebore is prepared.

4. Now Anticyra still endures, but Cirrha and Crisa have been destroyed, the former earlier, by the Crisaeans, and Crisa itself later, by Eurylochus the Thessalian, at the time of the Crisaean War. For the Crisaeans, already prosperous because of the duties levied on importations from Sicily and Italy,

¹ About 595 B.c.

^{*} πρότερον ὑπὸ Κρισαίων, αὐτὴ δ' ἡ Κρῖσα, lacuna supplied by Corais, following Pletho and marginal note in n.

C 419 πικρῶς ἐτελώνουν τοὺς ἐπὶ τὸ ἱερὸν ἀφικνουμένους καὶ παρὰ τὰ προστάγματα τῶν ᾿Αμφικτυόνων. τὰ δ᾽ αὐτὰ καὶ τοῖς ᾿Αμφισσεῦσι
συνέβη· Λοκρῶν δ᾽ εἰσὶν οὖτοι τῶν ᾿Οζολῶν.
ἐπελθόντες γὰρ καὶ οὖτοι τήν τε Κρῖσαν ἀνέλαβον, καὶ τὸ πεδίον τὸ ὑπὸ τῶν ᾿Αμφικτυόνων
ἀνιερωθὲν αὖθις κατεγεώργουν, καὶ χείρους ἢσαν
περὶ τοὺς ξένους τῶν πάλαι Κρισαίων. καὶ
τούτους οὖν ἐτιμωρήσαντο οἱ ᾿Λμφικτύονες, καὶ
τῷ θεῷ τὴν χώραν ἀπέδοσαν. ἀλιγώρηται δ᾽
ἰκανῶς καὶ τὸ ἱερόν, πρότερον δ᾽ ὑπερβαλλόντως
ἐτιμήθη· ¹ δηλοῦσι δ᾽ οἵ τε θησαυροί, οῦς καὶ
δῆμοι καὶ δυνάσται κατεσκεύασαν, εἰς οῦς καὶ
χρήματα ἀνετίθεντο καθιερωμένα καὶ ἔργα τῶν
ἀρίστων δημιουργῶν, καὶ ὁ ἀγὼν ὁ Πυθικὸς καὶ τὸ
πλῆθος τῶν ἱστορουμένων χρησμῶν.

5. Φασὶ δ' εἶναι τὸ μαντεῖον ἄντρον κοῖλον κατὰ βάθους, οὐ μάλα εὐρύστομον, ἀναφέρεσθαι δ' ἐξ αὐτοῦ πνεῦμα ἐνθουσιαστικόν, ὑπερκεῖσθαι δὲ τοῦ στομίου τρίποδα ὑψηλόν, ἐφ' ὁν τὴν Ηυθίαν ἀναβαίνουσαν, δεχομένην τὸ πνεῦμα, ἀποθεσπίζειν ἔμμετρά τε καὶ ἄμετρα ἐντείνειν δὲ καὶ ταῦτα εἰς μέτρον ποιητάς τινας ὑπουργοῦντας τῷ ἱερῷ. πρώτην δὲ Φημονοην γενέσθαι φασὶ Πυθίαν, κεκλῆσθαι δὲ καὶ τὴν προφῆτιν οὕτω καὶ τὴν πόλιν ἀπὸ τοῦ πυθέσθαι, ἐκτετάσθαι δὲ τὴν πρώτην συλλαβήν, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ἀθανάτου καὶ

¹ ἐτιμήθη, Meineke inserts, following conj. of Casaubon.

Of Apollo at Delphi.

² i.e. "Pythia" and "Pytho."

^{* &}quot;To inquire of the oracle." Other mythologers more plausibly derived the two names from the verb pythesthal,

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 4-5

proceeded to impose harsh taxes on those who came to visit the temple,1 even contrary to the decrees of the Amphietyons. And the same thing also happened in the case of the Amphissians, who belonged to the Ozolian Locrians. For these too, coming over, not only restored Crisa and proceeded to put under cultivation again the plain which had been consecrated by the Amphictyons, but were worse in their dealings with foreigners than the Crisaeans of old had been. Accordingly, the Amphictyons punished these too, and gave the territory back to the god. The temple, too, has been much neglected. though in earlier times it was held in exceedingly great honour. Clear proofs of this are the treasurehouses, built both by peoples and by potentates, in which they deposited not only money which they had dedicated to the god, but also works of the best artists; and also the Pythian Games, and the great number of the recorded oracles.

5. They say that the seat of the oracle is a cave that is hollowed out deep down in the earth, with a rather narrow mouth, from which arises breath that inspires a divine frenzy; and that over the mouth is placed a high tripod, mounting which the Pythian priestess receives the breath and then utters oracles in both verse and prose, though the latter too are put into verse by poets who are in the service of the temple. They say that the first to become Pythian priestess was Phemonoê; and that both the prophetess and the city were so called 2 from the word "pythésthai," 3 though the first syllable was

[&]quot;to rot" (note the length of the vowel), because the serpent Python, slain by Apollo, "rotted" at the place.

ἀκαμάτου καὶ διακόνου. ἡ μὲν οὖν ἐπίνοια αὕτη τῆς τε τῶν πόλεων κτίσεως καὶ τῆς τῶν κοινῶν ἱερῶν ἐκτιμήσεως. καὶ γὰρ κατὰ πόλεις συνήεσαν καὶ κατὰ ἔθνος, φυσικῶς κοινωνικοὶ ὄντες, καὶ ἄμα τῆς παρ' ἀλλήλων χρείας χάριν, καὶ εἰς τὰ ἱερὰ τὰ κοινὰ ἀπήντων διὰ τὰς αὐτὰς αἰτίας, ἐορτὰς καὶ πανηγύρεις συντελοῦντες. φιλικὸν γὰρ πῶν τὸ τοιοῦτον, ἀπὸ τῶν ὁμοτραπέζων ἀρξάμενον καὶ ὁμοσπόνδων καὶ ὁμοροφίων. ὅσφ δὲ πλεῖον ικαὶ ἐκ πλειόνων ἐπεδήμει, τοσῷδε μεῖζον καὶ τὸ ὅφελος ἐνομίζετο.²

6. 'Η μέν οὖν ἐπὶ τὸ πλεῖον τιμὴ τῷ ἱερῷ τούτῷ διὰ τὸ χρηστήριον συνέβη, δόξαντι ἀψευδεστάτῷ τῶν πάντων ὑπάρξαι, προσέλαβε δέ³ τι καὶ ἡ θέσις τοῦ τόπου. τῆς γὰρ Ἑλλάδος ἐν μέσῷ πώς ἐστι τῆς συμπάσης, τῆς τε ἐντὸς Ἰσθμοῦ καὶ τῆς ἐκτός, ἐνομίσθη δὲ καὶ τῆς οἰκουμένης, καὶ ἐκάλεσαν τῆς γῆς ὀμφαλόν, προσπλάσαντες καὶ μῦθον, ὅν φητι Πίνδαρος, ὅτι συμπέσοιεν ἐνταῦθα οἱ ἀετοὶ οἱ ἀφεθέντες ὑπὸ τοῦ Διός, ὁ μὲν ἀπὸ τῆς C 420 δύσεως, ὁ δ᾽ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀνατολῆς, οἱ δὲ κόρακάς

φασι. δείκυυται δὲ καὶ ὀμφαλός τις ἐν τῷ ναῷ τεταινιωμένος καὶ ἐπ' αὐτῷ αί δύο εἰκόνες τοῦ μύθου.

7. Τοιαύτης δὲ τῆς εὐκαιρίας οὔσης τῆς περλ τοὺς Δελφούς, συνήεσάν τε ῥαδίως ἐκεῖσε,

¹ πλείον, Tzschucke, for πλείων.

² ή μὲν οῦν . . . ἐνομίζετο, Meineke, following Kramer, ejects.
³ προσελάβετο Βkl.

¹ But in "diakonos" it is the second syllable that is long; and Homer does not use the word. For the uses of the first two with long a see (e.g.) *Iliad* 6. 108 and 5. 4.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 5-7

lengthened, as in athanatos, akamatos, and diakonos.1 Now the following is the idea which leads to the founding of cities and to the holding of common sanctuaries in high esteem: men came together by cities and by tribes, because they naturally tend to hold things in common, and at the same time because of their need of one another; and they met at the sacred places that were common to them for the same reasons, holding festivals and general assemblies; for everything of this kind tends to friendship, beginning with eating at the same table, drinking libations together, and lodging under the same roof; and the greater the number of the sojourners and the greater the number of the places whence they came, the greater was thought to be the use of their coming together.

6. Now although the greatest share of honour was paid to this temple because of its oracle, since of all oracles in the world it had the repute of being the most truthful, yet the position of the place added something. For it is almost in the centre of Greece taken as a whole, between the country inside the Isthmus and that outside it; and it was also believed to be in the centre of the inhabited world, and people called it the navel of the earth, in addition fabricating a myth, which is told by Pindar, that the two eagles (some say crows) which had been set free by Zeus met there, one coming from the west and the other from the east. is also a kind of navel to be seen in the temple; it is draped with fillets, and on it are the two likenesses of the birds of the myth.

7. Such being the advantages of the site of Delphi, the people easily came together there, and

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μάλιστα δ' οἱ ἐγγύθεν, καὶ δὴ καὶ τὸ ᾿Αμφικτυονικὸν σύστημα ἐκ τούτων συνετάχθη, περί τε τῶν κοινών βουλευσόμενον και του ίερου την έπιμέλειαν έξον κοινοτέραν, άτε καὶ χρημάτων άποκειμένων πολλών καὶ ἀναθημάτων, φυλακής καὶ άγιστείας δεομένων μεγάλης. τὰ πάλαι μεν οθν άγνοείται, 'Ακρίσιος δὲ τῶν μνημονευομένων πρώτος διατάξαι δοκεί τὰ περί τους 'Αμφικτύονας καὶ πόλεις ἀφορίσαι τὰς μετεχούσας τοῦ συνεδρίου καὶ ψηφον έκάστη δοθναι, τῆ μὲν καθ' αυτήν, τῆ δὲ μεθ' έτέρας ή μετά πλειύνων, ἀποδείξαι δὲ καὶ τὰς Αμφικτυονικάς δίκας, όσαι πόλεσι πρὸς πόλεις είσίν ύστερον δ' άλλαι πλείους διατάξεις γεγύνασιν, έως κατελύθη καὶ τοῦτο τὸ σύνταγμα, καθάπερ τὸ τῶν 'Αγαιῶν. αί μὲν οὖν πρῶται δυοκαίδεκα συνελθείν λέγονται πόλεις έκάστη δ' έπεμπε Πυλαγόραν, δὶς κατ' ἔτος οὔσης τῆς συνόδου. έαρός τε καὶ μετοπώρου ὕστερον δὲ καὶ πλείους προσήλθου 1 πόλεις. την δε σύνοδον Πυλαίαν έκάλουν, την μέν έαρινήν, την δέ μετοπωρινήν, έπειδή ἐν Πύλαις συνήγοντο, ἃς καὶ Θερμοπύλας καλούσιν έθυον δὲ τῆ Δήμητρι οἱ Πυλαγόραι. τὸ μεν οδυ έξ άρχης τοίς έγγυς μετην και τούτων και τοῦ μαντείου, υστερον δε και οί πόρρωθεν άφικνούντο καὶ ἐχρῶντο τῷ μαντείῳ καὶ ἔπεμπον δῶρα καὶ θησαυρούς κατεσκεύαζου, καθάπερ Κροίσος καὶ ὁ πατήρ 'Αλυάττης καὶ 'Ιταλιωτών τινές καὶ Σικελοί.

8. Ἐπίφθονος δ' ὧν ὁ πλοῦτος δυσφύλακτός

¹ προσήλθον A, συνήλθον A man. sec. and other MSS.

¹ See 8, 7, 3. ² i.e. Pylao—assemblyman

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 7-8

especially those who lived near it. And indeed the Amphictyonic League was organised from the latter, both to deliberate concerning common affairs and to keep the superintendence of the temple more in common, because much money and many votive offerings were deposited there, requiring vigilance and holiness. Now the facts of times are unknown, but among the names recorded Acrisius is reputed to have been the first to administer the Amphietyony and to determine the cities that were to have a part in the council and to give a vote to each city, to one city separately or to another jointly with a second or with several, and also to proclaim the Amphietyonic Rights-all the rights that cities have in their dealings with cities. Later there were several other administrations, until this organisation, like that of the Achaeans, was dissolved. Now the first cities which came together are said to have been twelve, and each sent a Pylagoras, the assembly convening twice a year, in spring and in late autumn; but later still more cities were added. They called the assembly Pylaca, both that of spring and that of late autumn, since they convened at Pylae, which is also called Thermopylae; and the Pylagorae sacrificed to Demeter. Now although at the outset only the people who lived near by had a share both in these things and in the oracle, later the people living at a distance also came and consulted the oracle and sent gifts and built treasure-houses, as, for instance, Croesus, and his father Alvattes, and some of the Italiotes,3 and the Sicilians.

8. But wealth inspires envy, and is therefore

³ Greeks living in Italy.

έστι, κᾶν ίερὸς ἢ. νυνί γέ τοι πενέστατόν ἐστι τὸ ἐν Δελφοῖς ἱερὸν χρημάτων γε 1 χάριν, τῶν δ' 2 ἀναθημάτων τὰ μὲν ἢρται, τὰ δὲ πλείω μένει. πρότερον δὲ πολυχρήματον ἢν τὸ ἱερόν, καθάπερ "Ομηρός τε εἴρηκεν,

οὐδ' ὅσα λάῖνος οὐδὸς ἀφήτορος ἐντὸς ἐέργει Φοίβου ᾿Απόλλωνος Πυθοῖ ἐνὶ πετρηέσση,

καὶ οἱ θησαυροὶ δηλοῦσι καὶ ἡ σύλησις ἡ γενηθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῶν Φωκέων, ἐξ ἡς ὁ Φωκικὸς καὶ ἱερὸς καλούμενος ἐξήφθη πόλεμος. αὕτη μὲν οὖν ἡ σύλησις γεγένηται κατὰ Φίλιππον τὸν ᾿Αμίντου, C 421 προτέραν δ' ἄλλην ἐπινοοῦσιν ³ ἀρχαίαν, ἡ τὸν ὑφ' Ὁμήρου λεγόμενον πλοῦτον ἐξεφόρησεν· οὐδὲ γὰρ ἴχνος αὐτοῦ σωθῆναι πρὸς τοὺς ὕστερον χρόνους, ἐν οἷς οἱ περὶ Ὀνόμαρχον καὶ Φάϋλλον ἐσύλησαν τὸ ἱερόν, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν [τότε ⁴] ἀπενεχθέντα νεώτερα ἐκείνων εἶναι τῶν χρημάτων ἀποκεῖσθαι γὰρ ἐν θησαυροῖς ἀπὸ λαφύρων ἀνατεθέντα, ἐπιγραφὰς σώζοντα, ἐν αἷς καὶ οἱ ἀναθέντες· Γύγου γὰρ καὶ Κροίσου καὶ Συβαριτῶν καὶ Σπινητῶν τῶν περὶ τὸν ᾿Αδρίαν, καὶ οὕτως ἐπὶ τῶν ἄλλων. οἶς [οὐκ ἂν προσ]ήκοι 5 τὰ

2 δ', after των, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

¹ γε. Meineke, for δέ. Corais deletes δέ.

³ ἐπινοοῦσιν, Jones restores, for ὑπονοοῦσιν, Groskurd and later editors.

 $^{^4}$ [τότε], lacuna of about four letters in A, supplied by Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Kramer. ὑπὸ τούτων Corais.

⁵ οις [οὐκ των προσ]ήκοι, Jones, for οὕτ (οὐ Ιπυ) . . . ήκοι,

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difficult to guard, even if it is sacred. At present, certainly, the temple at Delphi is very poor, at least so far as money is concerned; but as for the votive offerings, although some of them have been carried off, most of them still remain. In earlier times the temple was very wealthy, as Homer states: "nor yet all the things which the stone threshold of the archer Phoebus Apollo enclosed in rocky Pytho."1 The treasure-houses 2 clearly indicate its wealth, and also the plundering done by the Phocians, which kindled the Phocian War, or Sacred War, as it is called. Now this plundering took place in the time of Philip, the son of Amyntas, although writers have a notion of another and earlier plundering, in ancient times, in which the wealth mentioned by Homer was carried out of the temple. For, they add, not so much as a trace of it was saved down to those later times in which Onomarchus and his army, and Phayllus and his army,3 robbed the temple; but the wealth then carried away was more recent than that mentioned by Homer; for there were deposited in treasure-houses offerings dedicated from spoils of war, preserving inscriptions on which were included the names of those who dedicated them; for instance, Gyges, Croesus, the Sybarites, and the Spinetae 4 who lived near the Adriatic, and so with the rest. And it would not

¹ Iliad 9, 404. ² See vol. ii, page 314, note 2.

^{3 352} a.c. Both were Phoeian generals. For an account of their robberies see Diodorus Siculus 16, 31-61.

⁴ See 5. 1. 7.

where there is a lacuna of about ten letters. οὔτ[ε τούτοις ἄν προσ]ἡκοι conj. Kramer. οἶτ [οὐ προσ]ῆκε, reading of Corais. Meineke leaves lacuna.

παλαιὰ χρήματα ἀναμεμίχθαι, ὡς 1 καὶ ἄλλοι τόποι διασημαίνουσιν ὑπὸ τούτων σκευωρηθέντες τῶν ἀνδρῶν. ἔνιοι δὲ τὸν ἀφήτορα δεξάμενοι λέγεσθαι θησαυρόν, ἀφήτορος δ' οὐδὸν κατὰ γῆς θησαυρισμόν, ἐν τῷ ναῷ κατωρύχθαι φασὶ τὸν πλοῦτον ἐκεῖνον, καὶ τοὺς περὶ τὸν Ὁνόμαρχον ἐπιχειρήσαντας ἀνασκάπτειν νύκτωρ, σεισμῶν γενομένων μεγάλων, ἔξω τοῦ ναοῦ φυγεῖν καὶ παύσασθαι τῆς ἀνασκαφῆς, ἐμβαλεῖν δὲ καὶ τοῖς ἄλλοις ψόβον τῆς τοιαύτης ἐπιχειρήσεως.

9. Τών δὲ ναῶν ² τὸν μὲν πτέρινον εἰς τοὺς μύθους τακτέον, τὸν δὲ δεύτερον Τροφωνίου καὶ ᾿Λγαμήδους ἔργον φασί, τὸν δὲ νῦν ᾿Αμφικτύονες κατεσκεύασαν. δείκνυται δ΄ ἐν τῷ τεμένει τάφος Νεοπτολέμου κατὰ χρησμὸν γενόμενος, Μαχαιρέως, Δελφοῦ ἀνδρός, ἀνελόντος αὐτόν, ὡς μὲν ὁ μῦθος, δίκας αἰτοῦντα τὸν θεὸν τοῦ πατρώου φόνου, ὡς δὲ τὸ εἰκός, ἐπιθέμενον τῷ ἱερῷ. τοῦ δὲ Μαχαιρέως ἀπόγονον Βράγχον φασὶ τὸν προστατήσαντα τοῦ ἐν Διδύμοις ἱεροῦ.

10. 'Αγών δὲ ὁ μὲν ἀρχαῖος ἐν Δελφοῖς κιθαρφδῶν ἐγενήθη, παιᾶνα ἀδόντων εἰς τὸν θεόν ἔθηκαν δὲ Δελφοί· μετὰ δὲ τὸν Κρισαῖον πόλεμον οἱ 'Αμφικτύονες ἱππικὸν καὶ γυμνικὸν ἐπ' Εὐρυλόχου διέταξαν στεφανίτην καὶ Πύθια ἐκάλεσαν.

² ναῶν, Casanbon, for νώτων A(ὅτων man. sec.)eghi; so the later editors. Word omitted by Bno.

¹ ωs, Groskurd inserts; so the later editors. See Kramer's note ail loc.

¹ The Greek word translated "archer" in the above citation from Homer.

² Achilles.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 8-10

be reasonable to suppose that the treasures of olden times were mixed up with these, as indeed is clearly indicated by other places that were ransacked by these men. Some, however, taking "aphetor" to mean "treasure-house," and "threshold of the aphetor" to mean "underground repository of the treasure-house," say that that wealth was buried in the temple, and that Onomarchus and his army attempted to dig it up by night, but since great earthquakes took place they fled outside the temple and stopped their digging, and that their experience inspired all others with fear of making a similar attempt.

9. Of the temples, the one "with wings" must be placed among the myths; the second is said to be the work of Trophonius and Agamedes; and the present temple was built by the Amphictyons. In the sacred precinct is to be seen the tomb of Neoptolemus, which was made in accordance with an oracle, Machaereus, a Delphian, having slain him because, according to the myth, he was asking the god for redress for the murder of his father; but according to all probability it was because he had attacked the temple. Branchus, who presided over the temple at Didyma, is called a descendant of Machaereus.

10. As for the contests at Delphi, there was one in early times between citharoedes, who sang a pacan in honour of the god; it was instituted by the Delphians. But after the Crisaean war, in the time of Eurylochus, the Amphictyons instituted equestrian and gymnastic contests in which the prize was a crown, and called them Pythian Games.

³ On the time, compare 9. 3. 4 and foot-note.

προσέθεσαν δὲ τοῖς κιθαρφδοῖς αὐλητάς τε καὶ κιθαριστὰς χωρὶς ῷδῆς, ἀποδώσοντάς τι μέλος, δ καλεῖται νόμος Πυθικός. πέντε δ' αὐτοῦ μέρη ἐστίν, ἄγκρουσις, ἄμπειρα, κατακελευσμός, ἴαμβοι καὶ δάκτυλοι, σύριγγες. ἐμελοποίησε μὲν οὖν Τιμοσθένης, ὁ ναύαρχος τοῦ δευτέρου Πτολεμαίου ὁ καὶ τοὺς λιμένας συντάξας ἐν δέκα βίβλοις. βούλεται δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα τοῦ ᾿Απόλλωνος τὸν πρὸς τὸν δρίκοντα διὰ τοῦ μέλους ὑμνεῖν, ἀνάκρουσιν μὲν τὸ προοίμιον δηλῶν, ἄμπειραν δὲ τὴν πρώτην κατάπειραν τοῦ ἀγῶνος, κατακελευσμὸν δὲ αὐτὸν τὸν ἀγῶνα, ἴαμβον δὲ καὶ δάκτυλον τὸν ἐπιπαιανισμόν¹ τὸν [γινόμενον²] ἐπὶ τῆ νίκη μετὰ τοιούτων C 422 ῥυθμῶν, ὧν ὁ μὲν ὕμνοις ἐστὶν οἰκεῖος, ὁ δ' ἴαμβος κακισμοῖς, ὡς καὶ τὸ ἰαμβίζειν, σύριγγας δὲ τὴν ἔκλειψιν τοῦ θηρίου μιμουμένων ὡς ἂν καταστρέφοντος εἰς ἐσχάτους τινὰς συριγμούς.

11. Έφορος δ', ῷ τὸ πλεῖστον προσχρώμεθα διὰ τὴν περὶ ταῦτα ἐπιμέλειαν, καθάπερ καὶ Πολύβιος μαρτυρῶν τυγχάνει, ἀνὴρ ἀξιόλογος, δοκεῖ μοι τἀναντία ποιεῖν ἔσθ' ὅτε τἢ προαιρέσει

1 ἐπιπαιανισμόν, Corais, for ἐπιπαιωνισμόν.

² [γινόμενον], lacuna in A supplied by man. sec., with ὅντα written above. World omitted by Brk?.

¹ The citharoedes sang to the accompaniment of the cithara, and their contests must have had no connection with those of the flute-players and the citharists, whose performance (of the Pythian Nome) was a purely instrumental affair.

² If the text of this sentence is correct, Strabo must be referring to the melody played as the Pythian Nome in his own time or in that of some authority whom he is quoting, earlier compositions perhaps having been superseded by that

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 10-11

And to the citharoedes 1 they added both fluteplayers and citharists who played without singing, who were to render a certain melody which is called the Pythian Nome. There are five parts of it: angkrousis, ampeira, katakeleusmos, iambi and dactyli, and suringes. Now the melody was composed by Timosthenes, the admiral of the second Ptolemy, who also compiled The Harbours, a work in ten books; 2 and through this melody he means to celebrate the contest between Apollo and the dragon, setting forth the prelude as anakrousis, the first onset of the contest as ampeira, the contest itself as katakeleusmos, the triumph following the victory as iambus and dactylus, the rhythms being in two measures, one of which, the dactyl, is appropriate to hymns of praise, whereas the other, the iamb, is suited to reproaches (compare the word "iambize"), and the expiration of the dragon as suringes, since with syringes 3 players imitated the dragon as breathing its last in hissings.4

11. Ephorus, whom I am using more than any other authority because, as Polybius, a noteworthy writer, testifies, he exercises great care in such matters, seems to me sometimes to do the opposite

of Timosthenes (fl. about 270 s.c.). But since the invention of the Pythian Nome has been ascribed to Sacadas (Pollux 4. 77), who was victorious with the flute at the Pythian Games about three hundred years before the time of Timosthenes (Pausanias 6. 14. 9 and 10. 7. 4), Guhrauer (Jahrb. für Class. Philol., Suppl. 8, 1875–1876, pp. 311–351) makes a strong argument for a lacuna in the Greek text, and for making Strabo say that the melody was composed by Sacadas and later merely described by Timosthenes in one of his numerous works. Cp. also H. Riemann, Handb. der Musikgeschichte 1919, vol. i, pp. 63–65.

καὶ ταίς έξ άρχης ύποσχέσεσιν. ἐπιτιμήσας γοῦν τοῖς φιλομυθοῦσιν ἐν τῆ τῆς ἱστορίας γραφῆ καὶ τὴν ἀλήθειαν ἐπαινέσας προστίθησι τῷ περὶ τοῦ μαντείου τούτου λόγω σεμνήν τινα ὑπόσχεσιν, ώς πανταχοῦ μεν ἄριστον νομίζει τάληθές, μάλιστα δὲ κατὰ τὴν ὑπόθεσιν ταύτην. ἄτοπον γάρ, εἰ περὶ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων τὸν τοιοῦτον ἀεὶ τρόπου διώκομεν, φησί, περί δὲ τοῦ μαντείου λέγοντες, δ πάντων έστιν άψευδέστατον, τοίς ούτως ἀπίστοις καὶ ψευδέσι χρησόμεθα λόγοις. ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν ἐπιφέρει παραχρημα, ὅτι ὑπολαμ-Βάνουσι κατασκευάσαι τὸ μαντείον 'Απόλλωνα μετὰ Θέμιδος, ἀφελησαι βουλύμενον τὸ γένος ήμῶν· εἶτα τὴν ἀφέλειαν εἰπών, ὅτι εἰς ἡμερότητα προύκαλείτο καὶ ἐσωφρόνιζε, τοίς μὲν χρηστηριάζων καὶ τὰ μὲν προστάττων, τὰ δ' ἀπαγορεύων. τοὺς δ' οὐδ' ὅλως προσιέμενος. ταῦτα δὲ¹ διοικεῖν νομίζουσι, φησίν, αὐτόν, οί μὲν αὐτὸν τὸν θεὸν σωματοειδή γινόμενου, οι δ' ἀνθρώποις ἔννοιαν παραδιδόντα της έαυτου βουλήσεως.

12. 'Υποβὰς δέ, περὶ τῶν Δελφῶν, οἴτινές εἰσι, διαλεγόμενος, φησὶ τὸ παλαιὸν Παρνασσίους ² τινὰς αὐτόχθονας καλουμένους οἰκεῖν τὸν Παρνασσόν· καθ' δν χρόνον 'Απόλλωνα, τὴν γῆν ἐπιέντα, ἡμεροῦν τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἀπό τε τῶν ἡμέρων καρπῶν καὶ τῶν βίων, ἐξ 'Λθηνῶν δ' ὁρμηθέντα ἐπὶ Δελφοὺς ταύτην ἰέναι τὴν ὁδόν, 364

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 11-12

of what he intended, and at the outset promised, to do. At any rate, after censuring those who love to insert myths in the text of their histories, and after praising the truth, he adds to his account of this oracle a kind of solemn promise, saying that he regards the truth as best in all cases, but particularly on this subject; for it is absurd, he says, if we always follow such a method in dealing with every other subject, and yet, when speaking of the oracle which is the most truthful of all, go on to use the accounts that are so untrustworthy and false. Yet, though he says this, he adds forthwith that historians take it for granted that Apollo, with Themis, devised the oracle because he wished to help our race; and then, speaking of the helpfulness of it, he says that Apollo challenged men to gentleness and inculcated selfcontrol by giving out oracles to some, commanding them to do certain things and forbidding them to do other things, and by absolutely refusing admittance to other consultants. Men believe that Apollo directs all this, he says, some believing that the god himself assumes a bodily form, others that he transmits to human beings a knowledge of his own will.

12. A little further on, when discussing who the Delphians were, he says that in olden times certain Parnassians who were called indigenous inhabited Parnassus; and that at this time Apollo, visiting the land, civilised the people by introducing cultivated fruits and cultured modes of life; and that when he set out from Athens to Delphi he went by the road

¹ δέ, Corais brackets; Meineke deletes.

² Παρνασσίους, Kramer, for Παρνασίους.

η του Αθηναίοι την Πυθιάδα πέμπουσι γενόμενον δὲ κατὰ Πανοπέας Τιτυὸν καταλῦσαι, ἔχουτα τὸν τόπου, βίαιου άνδρα καὶ παράνομου τούς δὲ Παρνασσίους, συμμίξαντας αὐτῷ, καὶ ἄλλον μηνῦσαι χαλεπου ἄνδρα, Πύθωνα τοὔνομα, ἐπίκλησιν δὲ Δράκοντα, κατατοξεύοντος δ' ἐπικελεύειν ίε παιάν, ἀφ' οὖ τὸν παιωνισμὸν οὕτως ἐξ ἔθους παραδιθήναι τοῖς μέλλουσι συμπίπτειν εἰς παράταξιν έμπρησθήναι δὲ καὶ σκηνήν τότε τοῦ Πύθωνος ύπὸ τῶν Δελφῶν, καθάπερ καὶ νῦν ἔτι καὶ ἀεὶ ὑπόμνημα ποιουμένους τῶν τότε γενομένων. τί δ' αν είη μυθωδέστερον ή 'Απόλλων C 423 τοξεύων καὶ κολάζων Τιτυούς καὶ Πύθωνας καὶ όδεύων έξ 'Αθηνών είς Δελφούς καὶ γῆν πάσαν έπιών: εί δε ταῦτα μὴ ὑπελάμβανε μύθους είναι. τί έγρην την μυθευομένην Θέμιν γυναίκα καλείν, τον δε μυθευόμενον Δράκοντα ἄιθρωπον, πλην εί συγχείν έβούλετο τόν τε της ίστορίας καὶ τὸν τοῦ μύθου τύπον; 1 παραπλήσια τούτοις έστὶ 2 καὶ τὰ περὶ τῶν Αἰτωλῶν εἰρημένα. Φήσας γὰρ άπορθήτους αὐτοὺς ἐκ παντὸς τοῦ χρόνου, τοτὲ μέν Αιολέας φησίν έκει δοικήσαι τους κατέχοντας βαρβάρους ἐκβαλόντας, τοτὲ δ' Αἰτωλὸν μετὰ

¹ τύπον, Corais, for τόπον, from conj. of Tyrwhitt; so the later editors.

3 ¿keî, Jones inserts.

² ἐστί, Jones inserts, from conj. of Kramer. The lacuna of about twelve letters in A before καί is partially supplied by the second hand with τούτοις.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 12

which the Athenians now take when they conduct the Pythias; 1 and that when he arrived at the land of the Panopaeans he destroyed Tityus, a violent and lawless man who ruled there; and that the Parnassians joined him and informed him of another cruel man named Python and known as the Dragon, and that when Apollo shot at him with his arrows the Parnassians shouted "Hie Paean" to encourage him (the origin, Ephorus adds, of the singing of the Paean which has been handed down as a custom for armies just before the clash of battle); and that the tent of Python was burnt by the Delphians at that time, just as they still burn it to this day in remembrance of what took place at that time. what could be more mythical than Apollo shooting with arrows and punishing Tityuses and Pythons, and travelling from Athens to Delphi and visiting the whole earth? But if Ephorus did not take these stories for myths, by what right did he call the mythological Themis a woman, and the mythological Dragon a human being-unless he wished to confound the two types, history and myth? Similar to these statements are also those concerning the Aetolians; for after saying that from all time their country had been unravaged, he at one time says that Acolians took up their abode there, having ejected the barbarians who were in possession of it, and at another time that Aetolus together with the

¹ A shout addressed to Apollo in his capacity as Pacan (Healer).

¹ A sacred mission despatched from Athens to Pytho (Delphi). See 9, 2, 11.

STRABO

τῶν ἐξ "Ηλιδος Ἐπειῶν, καταλυθῆναι δ' ὑπ' Aίολέων 1 τῶν ἐχθρῶν· τούτους δ' ὑπ' 'Aλκμαίωνος καὶ Διομήδους. άλλ' ἐπάνειμι ἐπὶ τοὺς Φωκέας.

13. Έξ ἀρχῆς 2 γὰρ ἐν τῆ παραλία μετὰ τὴν Αντίκυραν πολίχνιόν ἐστιν 'Οπισθομάραθος 3 εἶτ' άκρα Φαρύγιον, έχουσα ΰφορμον· εἶθ' ὁ λιμὴν ύστατος ό προσαγορευθείς Μυχὸς ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος, ύπὸ τῷ Ἑλικῶνι καὶ τῆ "Ασκρη κείμενος. οὐδ' αἱ 'Αβαὶ δὲ τὸ μαντείον ἄπωθεν τῶν τόπων τούτων ἐστίν, οὐδ' ή "Αμβρυσος. [οὐδ' ή Με]δεὼν 4 όμώνυμος τη Βοιωτιακή. ἔτι δὲ μαλλον εν τη μεσογαία μετά Δελφούς ώς πρός την έω Δαυλίς πολίχνιον, όπου Τηρέα τὸν Θρακά φασι δυναστεύσαι (καὶ τὰ περὶ Φιλομήλαν καὶ Πρόκνην έκει μυθεύουσι, Θουκυδίδης δ' έν Μεγάροις φησί). 5 τοὔνομα δὲ τῷ τόπω γεγονέναι ἀπὸ τοῦ δάσους δαυλούς γὰρ καλοῦσι τὰ δάση. "Ομηρος μὲν οὖν Δαυλίδα εἶπεν, οἱ δ' ὕστερον Δαυλίαν, καὶ τὸ

Κυπάρισσον δ' έγον

^{1,} καταλυθήναι δ' ύπ' Αλολέων, lacuna of about twenty-two letters supplied by Jones. Kramer conj. κρατηθήναι δή ὑπὸ τούτων (see his discussion in note ad loc.). Groskurd rashly emends Alολέας to Κουρήτας, and inserts την χώραν after φησίν. For other quotations from Ephorus bearing on this passage, see 7. 7. 7, 8. 3. 33, 10. 2. 25, 10. 3. 1-6. 2 $\stackrel{?}{\epsilon}\xi$ $^2\alpha\chi\eta s$, Corais and Meineke emend to $\stackrel{?}{\epsilon}\xi\eta s$.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 12-13

Epeii from Elis took up their abode there, but were overthrown by the Aeolians, their foes, and that these latter were destroyed by Alemaeon and Diomedes. But I return to the Phocians.

13. On the sea-coast after Anticyra, one comes first to a town called Opisthomarathus; then to a cape called Pharygium, where there is an anchoringplace; then to the harbour that is last, which, from the fact in the case, is called Mychus; 1 and it lies below Helicon and Ascrê. And the oracle of Abae is not far from this region, nor Ambrysus, nor Medeon.2 which bears the same name as the Boeotian Medeon. the interior, after farther in approximately towards the east, is a town Daulis, where Tereus the Thracian is said to have held sway (the scene of the mythical story of Philomela and Procne is laid there, though Thucydides 3 says at Megara). The place got its name from the thickets. for they call thickets "dauli." Now Homer called it Daulis, but later writers call it Daulia, "Cyparissus," in the words "held Cyparissus." 4 is

² On the site of Medeon see Frazer's Pausanias, note on 36. 6.

4 Iliad 2, 519,

⁵ Θυυκυδίδης . . . φησί, Meineke ejects.

¹ Inmost recess.

⁸ But Thucydides (2. 29) says: "In that country (Daulia) Itys suffered at the hands of Philomela and Procnc." Eustathius (note on *Hiad* 2. 520) repeats without correction Strabo's erroneous reference.

^{3 &#}x27;Οπισθομάραθος Agino; other MSS. Επισθεν δ Μάραθος.

^{4 [}οὐδ' ἡ Μϵ]δεών, lacuna of about six letters in A, supplied by Kramer.

δέχονται διττώς, οἱ μὲν ὁμωνύμως [τῷ φυ]τῷ,¹ οἱ δε

παρωνύμως κώμην ύπὸ τῆ Λυκωρεία.

14. Πανοπεύς δ' ὁ νῦν Φανοτεύς, ὅμορος τοῖς περὶ Λεβάδειαν τόποις, ἡ τοῦ Ἐπειοῦ πατρίς. καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Τιτυὸν δὲ ἐνταῦθα μυθεύουσιν. "Ομηρος δέ φησιν, ὅτι οἱ Φαίηκες τὸν Ἑαδάμανθυν εἰς Εὕβοιαν

ήγαγον, όψόμενον Τιτυον γαιήιον υίόν

καὶ Ἐλάριον τι σπήλαιον ἀπὸ τῆς Τιτυοῦ μητρὸς Ἐλάρας δείκνυται κατὰ τὴν νῆσον καὶ ήρῷον τοῦ Τιτυοῦ καὶ τιμαί τινες. πλησίον δὲ Λεβα-δείας καὶ ἡ Τραχίν, ὁμώνυμος τῆ Οἰταία, Φωκικὴ πολίχνη οἱ δ' ἐνοικοῦντες Τραχίνιοι λέγονται.

15. Ἡ δὲ ᾿Λνεμώρεια ἀνόμασται ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβαίνοντος πάθους καταιγίζει γὰρ εἰς αὐτὴν ος καταιγίζει γὰρ εἰς αὐτὴν ος καλούμενος Κατοπτήριος χῶρος, κρημνός τις ἀπὸ τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ διήκων ὅριον δ΄ ἢν ὁ τόπος οὖτος Δελφῶν τε καὶ Φωκέων, ἡνίκα ἀπέστησαν τοὺς Δελφοὺς ἀπὸ τοῦ κοινοῦ συστήματος τῶν Φωκέων Λακεδαιμόνιοι καὶ ἐπέτρεψαν καθ' αὐτοὺς C 424 πολιτεύεσθαι τινὲς δὲ ᾿Λνεμώλειαν καλοῦσιν. εἶθ' Ὑάμπολις ("Υα μετὰ ταῦτα ἐκλήθη ὑπό

¹ There is a lacuna of about ten letters in A between $\delta \mu \omega \nu \dot{\nu} \mu \omega_s$ and $\tau \dot{\varphi}$, of $\delta \dot{\epsilon}$, but the second hand supplies $\tau \dot{\varphi}$ $\phi \nu$. Groskurd proposes the insertion of $\mu \dot{\phi} \nu \nu \nu$ before $\tau \dot{\varphi}$ $\phi \nu \tau \dot{\varphi}$.

Cyparissus is the word for cypress-tree.

² As the text stands, the meaning is obscure. The scholiast on Ven. A, Iliad 2. 519, says that Cyparissus was named after Cyparissus the brother of Orchomenus, or after the cypress-trees that grew in it; and the scholiast on Ven. B ibid., "Cyparissus, the present Apollonias, named after

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 13-15

interpreted by writers in two ways, by some as bearing the same name as the tree, and by others, by a slight change in the spelling, as a village below

Lycoreia.2

14. Panopeus, the Phanoteus of to-day, borders on the region of Lebadeia, and is the native land of Epeius. And the scene of the myth of Tityus is laid here. Homer says that the Phaeacians "led" Rhadamanthys into Euboea "to see Tityus, son of the Earth." And a cave called Elarium is to be seen in the island, named after Elara the mother of Tityus; and also a hero-temple of Tityus, and certain honours which are paid to him. Near Lebadeia, also, is Trachin, a Phocian town, which bears the same name as the Octacan city; and its inhabitants are called Trachinians.

15. Anemoreia has been named from a circumstance connected with it: squalls of wind sweep down upon it from Catopterius, as it is called, a beetling cliff extending from Parnassus. This place was a boundary between Delphi and the Phocians when the Lacedaemonians caused the Delphians to revolt from the common organisation of the Phocians, and permitted them to form a separate State of their own. Some, however, call the place Anemoleia. And then one comes to Hyampolis (later called Hya by some), to which,

Cyparissus." Pausanias (10.36.3) says: "In earlier times the name of the city was Cyparissus, and Homer, in his list of the Phocians, purposely used this name, though the city was even then called Anticyra" (see Frazer, note ad loc.). On the position of Lycoreia, see 9.3.3.

³ Od. 7. 324. "Wind-swept."

[&]quot;The Look-out."

⁶ About 457 B.C. (see Thucydides 1, 107-108).

τινων), εἰς ἡν ἐκ Βοιωτίας ἐκπεσεῖν ἔφαμεν τοὺς Ὑ Ταντας ἔστι δ' ἐν τῆ μεσογαία μάλιστα καὶ αὕτη, πλησίον τῶν Παραποταμίων, ἐτέρα οὖσα τῆς ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ Ὑ Ταμπείας, καὶ Ἐλάτεια, ἡ μεγίστη πόλις τῶν Φωκικῶν, ἡν "Ομηρος μὲν οὐκ οἶδε νεωτέρα γάρ ἐστι τῆς ἡλικίας ἐκείνης ¹ ἐπικαιρίως δ' ἴδρυται πρὸς τὰς ἐκ τῆς Θετταλίας ² εἰσβολάς. δηλοῖ δὲ τὴν εὐφυίαν ταύτην καὶ Δημοσθένης, φράζων τὸν θύρυβον τὸν γενηθέντα ᾿ Αθήνησιν αἰφνιδίως, ἐπειδὴ ἦκέ τις ἀπαγγέλλων ὡς τοὺς πρυτάνεις, ὡς Ἐλάτεια κατείληπται.

16. Παραποτάμιοι δ' εἰσὶ κατοικία τις ἐπὶ τῷ Κηφισσῷ ἱδρυμένη πλησίον Φανοτεῦσι καὶ Χαιρωνεῦσι καὶ Ἐλατεία. φησὶ δὲ Θεόπομπος τὸν τόπον τοῦτον διέχειν τῆς μὲν Χαιρωνείας ὅσον τετταράκοντα σταδίους, διορίζειν δὲ τοὺς ᾿Αμβρυσέας καὶ Πανοπέας καὶ Δαυλιέας κεῖσθαι δ' ἐπὶ τῆς ἐμβολῆς τῆς ἐκ Βοιωτίας εἰς Φωκέας ἐν λόφω μετρίως ὑψηλῷ, μεταξὺ τοῦ τε Παρνασσοῦ καὶ τοῦ [ʿΑδυλίου ὅ]ρους ³ πενταστάδιον σχεδόν τι ἀπολειπόντων ἀν[ὰ μέσον χω]ρίον, ⁴ διαιρεῖν δὲ τὸν Κηφισσόν, στενὴν ἐκατέρωθεν διδόντα πάροδον, τὰς μὲν ἀρχὰς ἐκ Λιλαίας ἔχοντα Φωκικῆς πόλεως (καθάπερ καὶ "Ομηρός φησιν,

οί τε Λίλαιαν έχου πηγῆς έπι Κηφισσοῖο),

είς δὲ τὴν Κωπαΐδα λίμνην ἐκδιδόντα· τὸ δὲ 'Αδύλιον ⁵ παρατείνειν ἐφ' ἑξήκοντα σταδίους

¹ ekelyov Bno.

² Θετταλίας, man. sec. in n, for θαλάττης; so the later editors.

³ ['Αδυλίου ὕ]ρους, lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Kramer. 'Ηδυλίου, Politus on Eustathius, II. 567.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 15-16

as I have said,1 the Hyantes were banished from This city is very far inland, near Parapotamii, and is not the same as Hyampeia on Parnassus; also far inland is Elateia, the largest city of the Phocians, which is unknown by Homer, for it is more recent than the Homeric age, and it is advantageously situated in that it commands the passes from Thessay. Demosthenes 2 clearly indicates the natural advantage of its position when he speaks of the commotion that suddenly took place at Athens when a messenger came to the Prytanes with the report that Elateia had been captured.3

16. Parapotamii is a settlement on the Cephissus River near Phanoteus and Chaeroneia and Elateia. Theopompus says that this place is distant from Chaeroneia about forty stadia and marks the boundary of the territories of the Ambryseans, the Panopeans and the Daulians; and that it lies on a moderately high hill at the pass which leads from Boeotia into Phoeis, between the mountains Parnassus and Hadylius, between which is left a tract of about five stadia divided by the Cephissus River, which affords a narrow pass on each side. The river, he continues, has its beginnings in the Phocian city Lilaea (just as Homer says, "and those who held Lilaea, at the fountains of Cephissus"),4 and empties into Lake Copais; and the mountain Hadylius extends over a

later editors.

¹ 9, 2, 3, Cf. 10, 3, 4, ³ By Philip in 338 s.c.

² On the Crown, 168. 4 Illiad 2, 523.

⁴ aulà μέσον χω]ρίον (ρίων A, δρίων Bikno), lacuna of about six letters, supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.

5 'Αδύλιον, Kramer ('Ηδύλιον, Politus), for Δαύλιον; so the

STRABO

μέχρι τοῦ 'Ακοντίου,¹ ἐφ' ῷ κεῖται ὁ 'Ορχομενός. καὶ 'Ησίοδος δ' ἐπὶ πλέον περὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ λέγει καὶ τῆς ῥύσεως, ὡς δι' ὅλης ῥέοι τῆς Φωκίδος σκολιῶς καὶ δρακοντοειδῶς.

παρὲκ Πανοπῆα ² διὰ Γλήχωνά τ' ἐρυμνὴν καί τε ³ δι' 'Ορχομενοῦ εἰλιγμένος εἶσι, δράκων ὥς.

τὰ δὲ στενὰ τὰ περὶ τοὺς Παραποταμίους ⁴ ἡ τὴν Παραποταμίαν (λέγεται γὰρ ἀμφοτέρως) περιμάχητα ὑπῆρξεν ἐν τ[ῷ Φωκικῷ πολέ|μῳ, ⁵ μίαν ἐχόντων ταύτην ἐμβολὴν [εἰς τὴν Φωκίδα⁶]. ἔστι δὲ Κηφισσὸς ὅ τε Φωκικὸς καὶ ὁ ᾿Λθήνησι καὶ ὁ ἐν Σαλαμῖνι, τέταρτος δὲ καὶ πέμπτος ὁ ἐν Σικυῶνι καὶ ὁ ἐν Σκύρῳ, ἔκτος δὲ ὁ ἐν ϶λργει, τὰς πηγὰς ἔχων ἐκ Λυρκείου ⁷ ἐν ᾿Απολλωνία δὲ τῷ πρὸς Ἐπιδάμνῳ πηγή ἐστι κατὰ τὸ γυμνάσιον, ἡν καλοῦσι Κηφισσόν.

17. Δαφνούς δὲ νῦν μὲν κατέσκαπται· ἣν δέ ποτε τῆς Φωκίδος πόλις ἀπτομένη τῆς Εὐβοϊκῆς θαλάττης, διαιρούσα τοὺς Ἐπικνημιδίους Λοκρούς, τοὺς μὲν ἐπὶ τὸ πρὸς Βοιω[τίαν μέρος, τοὺς δὲ πρὸς ⁸] Φωκίδα τὴν ἀπὸ θαλάττης καθήκ[ουσαν C 425 τότε ἐπὶ θάλατταν ⁹]. τεκμήριον δὲ τὸ ἐν αὐτῶ

^{1 &#}x27;Aκοντίου, Palmer, for 'Υφαντείου, Kramer approving.

² Πανοπη̂α, Meineke, for Πανοπη Ay, Πανοπίδα Βέπο and editors before Kramer.

³ τε, Corais, for δέ; so later editors.

⁴ Παραποταμίουs, man. sec. in n, for ποταμούs; so the

 $^{^5}$ $\pi[\hat{\varphi}$ Φωκικ $\hat{\varphi}$ πολέ] $u\varphi$, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Groskurd.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 3. 16-17

distance of sixty stadia as far as the mountain Acontius.1 where Orchomenus is situated. And Hesiod. too, describes at considerable length the river and the course of its flow, saying that it flows through the whole of Phocis in a winding and serpentine course; "like a dragon it goes in tortuous courses out past Panopeus and through strong Glechon and through Orchomenus."2 The narrow pass in the neighbourhood of Parapotamii, or notamia (for the name is spelled both ways), was an object of contention in the Phocian war. since the enemy had here their only entrance into Phocis. There are, besides the Phocian Cephissus. the one at Athens, the one in Salamis, a fourth and a fifth in Sievon and in Seyros, and a sixth in Argos. which has its sources in Mt. Lyrceius; and at Apollonia near Epidamnus there is a fountain near the gymnasium which is called Cephissus.

17. Daphnus is now rased to the ground. It was at one time a city of Phocis, bordering on the Euboean Sea; it divided the Epichemidian Locrians into two parts, one part in the direction of Boeotia, and the other facing Phocis, which at that time reached from sea to sea. And evidence of this

7 εκτος . . . Λυρκείου, ejected by Meincke (cp. 6. 2. 4, 8. 6. 7).

ν καθήκ[ονσαν τότε ἐπὶ θάλατταν], lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

¹ Cf. 9, 2, 42,

² A fragment otherwise unknown (Frag. 37, Rzach).

⁶ [εἰs τὴν Φωκίδα], lacuna of about fifteen letters supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.

⁸ Βοιω[τίαν μέρος, τοὺς δὲ πρός], lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

Σχεδιείου, ὅ φασιν εἶναι τάφον Σχεδίου. [εἴρη]-ται¹ δὲ ὁ Δαφνοῦς ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τὴν Λοκρίδα [σχίσαι, ιστε²] μηδαμοῦ ἄπτεσθαι ἀλλήλων τούς τ' Ἐπικνημι[δίους καὶ το]ὺς ³ 'Οπουντίους· ὕστερον δὲ προσωρίσθη τοῖς ['Οπουντίοις ὁ τόπος.⁴] περὶ μὲν δὴ τῆς Φωκίδος ἀπόχρη.

IV

- 1. Ἐφεξῆς δ' ἐστὶν ἡ Λοκρίς, ὥστε περὶ ταύτης λεκτέον. διήρηται δὲ δίχα· τὸ μὲν γὰρ αὐτῆς ἐστὶν οἱ πρὸς Εὔβοιαν Λοκροί, [οῦς ἐλέ]γομεν το χίζεσθαί ποτε ἐφ' ἐκάτερα τοῦ Δαψνοῦντος ἐπεκαλοῦντο δ' οἱ μὲν 'Οπούντιοι ἀπὸ τῆς μητροπόλεως, οἱ δ' Ἐπικνημίδιοι ἀπὸ ὄρους τινὸς Κνημίδος· τὸ δὲ λοιπὸν οἱ ἐσπέριοἱ εἰσι Λοκροί, οἱ δ' αὐτοὶ καὶ 'Οζόλαι καλοῦνται. χωρίζει δ' αὐτοὺς ἀπὸ τῶν 'Οπουντίων καὶ τῶν 'Επικνημιδίων ὅ τε Παρνασσὸς μεταξὺ ἱδρυμένος καὶ ἡ τῶν Δωριέων τετράπολις. ἀρκτέον δ' ἀπὸ τῶν 'Οπουντίων.
- 2. Ἐφεξῆς τοίνυν ταῖς 'Αλαῖς,⁶ εἰς ἃς κατέληξεν⁷ ἡ Βοιωτιακὴ παραλία ἡ πρὸς Εὐβοία,

² [σχίσαι, ἄστ]ε, lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied

by Groskurd; so the later editors.

3 Ἐπικνημι[δίους καὶ το]ύς, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

⁴ ['Oπουντίοιs ό τόπος], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Kramer from conj. of Groskurd.

 $^{^1}$ [ef $\rho\eta$] $\tau\alpha\iota$, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9, 3, 17-4, 2

is the Schedieium in Daphnus, which, they say, is the tomb of Schedius; but as I have said, 1 Daphnus "split"2 Locris on either side, so that the Epicnemidian and Opuntian Locrians nowhere bordered on one another; but in later times the place was included within the boundaries of the Opuntians. Concerning Phocis, however, I have said enough.

IV

1. Locals comes next in order, and therefore I must describe this country. It is divided into two parts: one part is that which is inhabited by the Locrians and faces Enboea; and, as I was saying, it was once split into two parts, one on either side of Daphnus. The Opuntians were named after their metropolis,3 and the Epienemidians after a mountain called Chemis. The rest of Locris is inhabited by the Western Locrians, who are also called Ozolian Locrians. They are separated from the Opuntians and the Epicnemidians by Parnassus, which is situated between them, and by the Tetrapolis of the Dorians. But I must begin with the Opuntians.

2. Next, then, after Halae,4 where that part of the Bocotian coast which faces Euboea terminates,

1 9, 3, 1,

a Opus.

6 'Adais, Holstenius, for Eddais; so the later editors.

7 κατέληξεν, Meineke emends to κατέληγεν.

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² The Greek word for "split" is "schidzo," which Strabo connects etymologically with "Schedius" (see Iliad 2. 517). ⁴ See 9. 2. 13.

⁵ [ους ἐλέ|γομεν, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.

STRABO

τὸν 'Οπούντιον κόλπον κεῖσθαι συμβαίνει. ὁ δ' 'Οποῦς ἐστὶ μητρόπολις, καθάπερ καὶ τὸ ἐπίγραμμα δηλοῖ τὸ ἐπὶ τἢ πρώτη τῶν πέντε στηλῶν τῶν περὶ Θερμοπύλας ἐπιγεγραμμένον πρὸς τῷ πολυανδρίῳ'

τούσδε ποθεί φθιμένους ύπερ Έλλάδος ἀντία Μήδων, μητρόπολις Λοκρών εὐθυνόμων 'Οπόεις.¹

ἀπέχει δὲ τῆς θαλάττης περὶ πεντεκαίδεκα σταδίους, τοῦ δ' ἐπινείου 2 καὶ ἑξήκοντα. Κῦνος δ' έστὶ τὸ ἐπίνειον, ἄκρα τερματίζουσα τὸν Ὁ πούντιον κόλπου σταδίων όντα περί τετταράκοντα μεταξύ δὲ 'Οποῦντος καὶ Κύνου πεδίον εὔδαιμον κεῖται δὲ κατὰ Αἰδηψον τῆς Εὐβοίας, ὅπου τὰ θερμὰ τὰ Ἡρακλέους, πορθμῷ διειργόμενος σταδίων έξήκοντα καὶ έκατόν. ἐν δὲ τῷ Κύνφ Δευκαλίωνά φασιν οἰκῆσαι,3 καὶ τῆς Πύρρας αὐτόθι δείκνυται σήμα, τοῦ δὲ Δευκαλίωνος ᾿Αθήνησι. διέχει δὲ της Κυημίδος ὁ Κῦνος ὅσον πεντήκοντα σταδίους. καὶ ή ᾿Αταλάντη δὲ νῆσος κατὰ ᾿Οποῦντα ἵδουται. όμώνυμος τη πρὸ της Αττικής. λέγεσθαι δ' 'Οπουντίους τινας και εν τη 'Ηλεία φασίν, ων οὐκ ἄξιον μεμνῆσθαι, πλὴν ὅτι συγγένειαν αὐτῶν έξανανεοθνται τοις Όπουντίοις ὑπάρχουσαν. ὅτι δ' ἐξ 'Οποῦντος ἢν ὁ Πάτροκλος, λέγει "Ομηρος, καὶ διότι φόνον ἀκούσιον πράξας ἔφυγεν είς Πηλέα, ὁ δὲ πατὴρ Μενοίτιος ἔμεινεν ἐν τῆ πατρίδι εκείσε γάρ φησιν δ 'Αχιλλεύς ύπο-

 ^{&#}x27;Οπίοις Α, 'Οπόεις Βλλ. For variants of εὐθυνόμων 'Οπόεις see Müller, Ind. Var. Lect.
 δὲ Πηνειοῦ Αλπορ.

GEOGRAPHY, 9.4.2

lies the Opuntian Gulf. Opus is the metropolis, as is clearly indicated by the inscription on the first of the five pillars in the neighbourhood of Thermopylae, near the Polyandrium: 1 "Opöeis, metropolis of the Locrians of righteous laws, mourns for these who perished in defence of Greece against the Medes." It is about fifteen stadia distant from the sea, and sixty from the sea-port. Cynus is the sea-port, a cape which forms the end of the Opuntian Gulf, the gulf being about forty stadia in extent. Between Opus and Cynus is a fertile plain; and Cynus lies opposite Aedepsus in Euboea, where are the hot waters of Heracles, and is separated from it by a strait one hundred and sixty stadia2 wide. Deucalion is said to have lived in Cynus; and the grave of Pyrrha is to be seen there, though that of Deucalion is to be seen at Athens. Cynus is about fifty stadia distant from Mount Cnemis. The island Atalanta is also situated opposite Opus, and bears the same name as the island in front of Attica. is said that a certain people in Eleia are also called Opuntians, but it is not worth while to mention them, except to say that they are reviving kinship which exists between them and the Opun-Now Homer says that Patroclus was from Opus,3 and that after committing an involuntary murder he fled to Peleus, but that his father Menoctius remained in his native land; for thither Achilles says that he promised Menoetius to bring

¹ A polyandrium is a place where many heroes are buried.

² An error. The actual distance is about half this.

³ Iliad 23, 85.

³ οἰκεῖσθαι Bklno, ψκῆσθαι, Tzschucke.

σχέσθαι τῷ Μενοιτίῳ κατάξειν τὸν Πάτροκλον ἐκ τῆς στρατείας ἐπανελθόντα. οὐ μὴν ἐβασίλευέ γε ἐκεῖνος τῶν Ὁπουντίων, ἀλλ' Αἴας ὁ Λοκρός, πατρίδος ἄν, ὥς φασι, Ναρύκου.¹ Αἰάνην δ' ὀνομάζουσι τὸν ἀναιρεθέντα ὑπὸ τοῦ Πατρόκλου, ἀφ' οὖ καὶ τέμενος Λἰάνειον δείκνυται καὶ κρήνη τις Λἰανίς.

C 426 3. Έξης μετὰ τὸν Κῦνον ᾿Αλόπη ἐστὶ καὶ ὁ Δαφνοῦς, ὃν ἔφαμεν κατεσπάσθαι· λιμὴν δ᾽ ἐστὶν αὐτόθι διέχων Κύνου περὶ ἐνενήκοντα σταδίους, Ἐλατείας δὲ πεζεύοντι εἰς τὴν μεσόγαιαν ἐκατὸν εἴκοσι. ἤδη δ᾽ ἐστὶ ταῦτα τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου· μετὰ γὰρ τὸν ᾿Οπούντιον συνεχής ἐστιν οὖτος.

4. Μετὰ δὲ Δαφνοῦντα Κνημίδες, χωρίον έρυμνόν, όσον σταδίους είκοσι πλεύσαντι καθ' δ τὸ Κήναιον ἐκ τῆς Εὐβοίας ἀντίκειται, ἄκρα βλέπουσα πρὸς έσπέραν καὶ τὸν Μαλιέα κύλπον. πορθμώ διειργομένη σχεδον είκοσασταδίω. ταῦτα δ' ήδη των Έπικνημιδίων έστι Λοκρών. Γένταῦθα καὶ αἱ Λιχάδες καλούμεναι τρεῖς νῆσοι πρόκεινται, άπὸ Λίχα τοὔνομα ἔχουσαι καὶ ἄλλαι δ' εἰσὶν έν τῷ λεχθέντι παράπλω, ἃς έκόντες παραλείπομεν. μετά δὲ εἴκοσι σταδίους ἀπὸ Κνημίδων λιμήν, ύπὲρ οὖ κεῖται τὸ Θρόνιον ἐν σταδίοις τοῖς ίσοις κατά τὴν μεσόγαιαν. εἶθ' ὁ Βοάγριος ποταμὸς ἐκδίδωσιν ὁ παραρρέων τὸ Θρόνιον, Μάνην δ' έπονομάζουσιν αὐτόν έστι δὲ χειμάρρους, ὥστ' άβρόχοις ἐμβαίνειν τοῖς ποσίν, άλλοτε δὲ καὶ δίπλεθρον ἴσχειν πλάτος. μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα Σκάρφεια, σταδίοις ύπερκειμένη της θαλάττης δέκα.

¹ φασι, Ναρύκου, Tzschucke, for φασιν, 'Αρύκου.

back Patroclus when Patroclus should return from the expedition. However, Menoetius was not king of the Opuntians, but Aias the Locrian, whose native land, as they say, was Narycus. They call the man who was slain by Patroclus "Aeanes"; and both a sacred precinct, the Aeaneium, and a spring, Aeanis, named after him, are to be seen.

3. Next after Cynus, one comes to Alopê and to Daphnus, which latter, as I said, is rased to the ground; ¹ and here there is a harbour which is about ninety stadia distant from Cynus, and one hundred and twenty stadia from Elateia, for one going on foot into the interior. We have now reached the Maliae Gulf, which is continuous with the Opuntian Gulf.

4. After Daphnus one comes to Chemides, a natural stronghold, about twenty stadia by sea; and opposite it, in Euboca, lies Cenacum, a cape facing the west and the Maliae Gulf, and separated from it by a strait about twenty stadia in width. At this point we have now reached the territory of the Epicnemidian Locrians. Here, too, lying off the coast, are the three Lichades Islands, as they are called, named after Lichas; and there are also other islands along the coast, but I am purposely omitting them. After twenty stadia from Chemides one comes to a harbour, above which, at an equal distance in the interior, lies Thronium. comes to the Boagrius River, which flows past Thronium and empties into the sea. They also call it Manes. It is a winter-stream, so that at times one can cross it dry-shod, though at other times it has a breadth of two plethra. After this one comes to Scarpheia, which is situated ten stadia above the

διέχουσα μὲν 1 τοῦ Θρονίου τριάκοντα, ἐλάττοσι δὲ μικρῷ [τοῦ λιμένος αὐτοῦ. ἔπειτα²] Νίκαιά ἐστι

καὶ αἱ Θερμοπύλαι.

5. Των δε λοιπων πόλεων των μεν ἄλλων οὐκ ἄξιον μεμνησθαι, ων δ' "Ομηρος μέμνηται, Καλλίαρος μεν οὐκέτι οἰκεῖται, [εὐήροτον δε νῦν ἐσ]τὶ ³ πεδίον, καλοῦσι δ' ⁴ οὕτως ἀπὸ τοῦ [συμβεβηκότος· καὶ Βῆσσα δ' ⁵] οὐκ ἔστι, δρυμώδης τις τόπος· οὐδ' [αὶ Αὐγειαί, ὧν τὴν χώ]ραν ⁶ ἔχουσι ⋋καρφιεῖς· ταύτην μεν οὖν τὴν Βῆσσαν ἐν τοῖς δυσὶ γραπτέον σῖγμα (ἀπὸ γὰρ τοῦ δρυμώδους ἀνόμασται ὁμωνύμως, ὥσπερ καὶ Νάπη ἐν τῷ Μηθύμνης πεδίῳ, ἡν 'Ελλάνικος ἀγνοῶν ⁷ Λάπην ὀνομάζει), τὸν δ' ἐν τῆ 'Αττικῆ δῆμον, ἀφ' οὖ Βησαιεῖς οἱ δημόται λέγονται, ἐν τῷ ἐνὶ σῖγμα.8

6. Ἡ δὲ Τάρφη ⁹ κεῖται ἐφ' ὕψους, διέχουσα Θρονίου ¹⁰ σταδίους εἴκοσι, χώραν δ' εὔκαρπόν τε καὶ εὕδενδρον ἔχει· ἤδη γὰρ καὶ αὕτη ἀπὸ τοῦ δάσους ἀνόμασται. καλεῖται δὲ νῦν Φαρύγαι· ἵδρυται δ' αὐτόθι "Ηρας Φαρυγαίας ἱερόν, ἀπὸ

1 μέν, Jones, for δέ, following conj. of Kramer.

² [τοῦ λιμένος αὐτοῦ. ἔπειτα], lacuna of about sixteen letters in A supplied by the second hand (ἔπειτα) and by Groskurd.

4 καλοῦσι δ', Meineke, for καλοῦσιν.

⁵ [συμβεβηκότος καὶ Βῆσσα δ'], lacuna of about eighteen letters supplied by Du Theil; so Meineke.

6 [ai Αυγειαί, ων την χώ]ραν, lacuna of about eighteen letters

supplied by Meincke.

[?] Before Λάπην A leaves a space for about five letters.

8 After σίγμα Βλιπο add γράφουσιν.

³ [εὐήροτον δὲ νῦν ἐσ]τί, lacana of about fourteen letters supplied by Du Theil (see Eustathius on *Iliad* 2, 532); so Meineke.

GEOGRAPHY, 9 4.4-6

sea, thirty stadia distant from Thronium, and slightly less from the harbour itself. Then one comes to

Nicaea and Thermopylae.

- 5. As for the remaining cities, it is not worth while to mention any of them except those which are mentioned by Homer. Calliarus is no longer inhabited, but is now a beautifully-tilled plain, and they so call it from what is the fact in the case. Bessa, too, does not exist; it is a wooded place. Neither does Augeiac, whose territory is held by the Scarphians. Now this Bessa should be written with a double s (for it is named from its being a wooded place, being spelled the same way—like Napê² in the plain of Methymnê, which Hellanicus ignorantly names Lapê), whereas the deme in Attica, whose inhabitants are accordingly called Besaeeis, should be written with one s.
- 6. Tarphê is situated on a height, at a distance of twenty stadia from Thronium; its territory is both fruitful and well-wooded, for already ³ this place had been named from its being thickly wooded. But it is now called Pharygae; and here is situated a temple of Pharygaean Hera, so called from the

2 Both "bessa" and "napê" mean "wooded glen."

10 Opovlov, Groskurd inserts; so the later editors.

¹ i.e. from καλός (beautiful) and ἀρόω (till). Eustathius (note on Iliad 2. 531) says: "Calliarus, they say, was named after Calliarus, son of Hodoedoeus and Laonome; others say that it was named Calliaru, in the neuter gender, because the land there was beautifully tilled."

³ i.e. in the time of Homer, who names Tarphê (cp. "tarphos," "thicket") and Thronium together, Iliad 2. 533.

Táρφη, for Σκάρφη (see Σκάρφεια 9. 4. 4), Kramer, following Tzschucke; so the later editors.

STRABO

τῆς ἐν Φαρύγαις τῆς ᾿Αργείας· καὶ δὴ καὶ ἄποικοί

φασιν είναι 'Αργείων.

7. Τῶν γε μὴν Ἑσπερίων Λοκρῶν "Ομηρος οὐ μέμνηται, ἡ οὐ ἡητῶς γε, ἀλλὰ μόνον τῷ δοκεῖν ἀντιδιαστέλλεσθαι τούτοις ἐκείνους, περὶ ὧν εἰρήκαμεν,

Λοκρών, οὶ ναίουσι πέρην ίερης Εὐβοίης,

ώς καὶ ἐτέρων ὄντων· ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὑπο ¹ ἄλλων τεθρύληνται πολλών πόλεις δ' ἔσχον 'Λμφισσάν τε καὶ Ναύπακτον, ὧν ἡ Ναύπακτος συμμένει τοῦ 'Λντιρρίου πλησίον, ὧνόμασται δ' ἀπὸ τῆς C 427 ναυπηγίας τῆς ἐκεῖ γενομένης, εἴτε τῶν 'Ηρακλειδῶν ἐκεῖ ναυπηγησαμένων τὸν στόλον, εἴθ' (ὡς φησιν 'Εφορος) Λοκρῶν ἔτι πρότερον παρασκευασάντων· ἔστι δὲ νῦν Αἰτωλῶν, Φιλίππου

προσκρίναντος.

8. Αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ἡ Χαλκίς, ἦς μέμνηται καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς ἐν τῷ Αἰτωλικῷ καταλόγῳ, ὑποκάτω Καλυδῶνος· αὐτοῦ δὲ καὶ ὁ Ταφιασσὸς λόφος, ἐν ῷ τὸ τοῦ Νέσσου μνῆμα καὶ τῶν ἄλλων Κενταύρων, ὧν ἀπὸ τῆς σηπεδόνος φασὶ τὸ ὑπὸ τῆ ῥίζη τοῦ λόφου προχεόμενου δυσῶδες καὶ θρόμβους ἔχον ὕδωρ ῥεῦν· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο καὶ 'Οζόλας καλεῦσθαι τὸ ἔθνος. καὶ ἡ Μολύκρεια δ' ἐστὶ κατὰ τὸ 'Αντίρριον, Λίτωλικὸν πολίχνιον. ἡ δ' 'Αμφισσα ἐπὶ τοῦς ἄκροις ἵδρυται τοῦ Κρισαίου πεδίου, κατέσπασαν δ' αὐτὴν οἱ 'Αμφικτύονες, καθάπερ εἰρήκαμεν· καὶ Οἰάνθεια δὲ καὶ

 $^{^1}$ οὐδ' ὑπό, Müller-Dübner, following conj. of Kramer, for οὐδ' ὑπὸ τῶν Βί, οὔ ποτε other MSS,

Hera in the Argive Pharygae; and, indeed, they say

that they are colonists of the Argives.

7. However, Homer does not mention the Western Locrians, or at least not in express words, but only in that he seems by contrast to distinguish these from those other Locrians of whom I have already spoken. when he says, " of the Locrians who dwell opposite sacred Euboca," implying that there was a different set of Locrians. But they have not been much talked about by many others either. The cities they held were Amphissa and Naupactus; of these, Naupactus survives, near Antirrhium, and it was named from the shipbuilding that was once carried on there, whether it was because the Heracleidae built their fleet there, or (as Ephorus says) because the Locrians had built ships there even before that time. It now belongs to the Actolians, having been adjudged to them by Philip.

8. Here, also, is Chalcis, which the poet mentions in the Actolian Catalogue; 2 it is below Calydon. Here, also, is the hill Taphiassus, on which are the tombs of Nessus and the other Centaurs, from whose putrefied bodies, they say, flows forth at the base of the hill the water which is malodorous and clotted; and it is on this account, they add, that the tribe is also called Ozolian. 3 Molycreia, an Actolian town, is also near Antirrhium. The site of Amphissa is on the edge of the Crisaean Plain; it was rased to the ground by the Amphictyons, as I have said. 4 And

¹ "Naus" (ship) and "pactos" (put together, built), the Doric spelling of the verbal $\pi\eta\kappa\tau\delta s$.

² Iliad 2, 640.

³ i.e. Ozolian Locrians, as well as Western (see 9. 4. 1). The authorities quoted by Strabo derive "Ozolian" from "ozein" (to smell).

4 9. 3. 4.

Εὐπάλιον Λοκρῶν εἰσίν. ὁ δὲ πᾶς παράπλους ό Λοκρικὸς μικρὸν ὑπερβάλλει τῶν διακοσίων σταδίων.

9. 'Αλόπην δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθα καὶ ἐν τοῖς 'Επικνημιδίοις ὀνομάζουσι καὶ ἐν τῆ Φθιώτιδι· οὖτοι
μὲν οὖν ἄποικοι τῶν 'Επικνημιδίων εἰσίν, οἱ δ'

Επιζεφύριοι τούτων.

- 10. Τοῖς δὲ Λοκροῖς τοῖς μὲν Εσπερίοις συνεγεῖς είσιν Λίτωλοί, τοις δ' Επικυημιδίοις Λίνιανες συνεχεις οι την Οίτην έχοντες, και μέσοι Δωριείς. ούτοι μέν ούν είσιν οι την τετράπολιν οικήσαντες, ήν φασιν είναι μητρόπολιν τῶν ἀπάντων Δωριέων. πόλεις δ' έπχου Έρινεόν, Βοΐον, Πίνδον, Κυτίνιον. ύπέρκειται δ' ή Πίνδος τοῦ 'Ερινεοῦ, παραρρεί αὐτὴν ὁμώνυμος ποταμός, ἐμβάλλων εἰς τὸν Κηφισσον οὐ πολύ τῆς Λιλαίας ἄπωθεν τινὲς δ' 'Ακύφαντα λέγουσι την Πίνδον. τούτων δ Βασιλεύς Αἰγίμιος, εκπεσών της άρχης, κατήχθη πάλιν, ώς ίστοροῦσιν, ὑφ' Ἡρακλέους ἀπεμνημόνευσεν οῧν αὐτῷ τὴν χάριν τελευτήσαντι περὶ τὴν Οἴτην "Υλλον γὰρ εἶσεποιήσατο τὸν πρεσβύτατον τῶν ἐκείνου παίδων, καὶ διεδέξατο ἐκείνος την άρχην και οί απόγονοι. έντευθεν όρμηθείσι τοις Ηρακλείδαις ύπηρξεν ή είς Πελοπόννησον κάθοδος.
- 11. Τέως μὲν οὖν ἢσαν ἐν ἀξιώματι αἱ πόλεις, καίπερ οὖσαι μικραὶ καὶ λυπρόχωροι, ἔπειτ' ἀλιγωρήθησαν ἐν δὲ τῷ Φωκικῷ πολέμφ καὶ τῆ

¹ Alγίμιος, Kramer, for Alπάλιος; so the later editors.

¹ He means, apparently, the Ozolian Locrians.

both Oeantheia and Eupalium belong to the Locrians.

The whole voyage along the Locrian coast slightly

exceeds two hundred stadia in length.

9. There is a place named Alopé, not only here and among the Epicnemidian Locrians, but also in Phthiotis. Now these 1 are colonists of the Epicnemidian Locrians, but the Epizephyrian Locrians are

colonists of these.2

- 10. The Actolians border on the western Locrians; and the Aenianians who inhabit Mount Oeta border on the Epienemidian Locrians; and in the middle between them are Dorians.3 Now these Dorians are the people who inhabited the Tetrapolis, which, they say, was the metropolis of all the Dorians; and the cities they held were Erineus, Boeum, Pindus and Cytinium. Pindus is situated above Erineus; and a river bearing the same name flows past it, emptying into the Cephissus not very far from By some, however, Pindus is called Acyphas. The king of these Dorians was Aegimius, who was driven from his throne, but was brought back again, as the story goes, by Heracles; accordingly. Aggimius requited the favour to Heracles after the latter's death on Octa; for he adopted Hyllus, the eldest of the sons of Heracles; and Hyllus and his descendants became his successors on the throne. From here it was that the Heracleidae set out on their return to the Peloponnesus.
- 11. Now for a time the cities in question were held in respect, although they were small and had poor soil, but afterwards they were lightly esteemed. During the Phocian War and the domination of the

8 See 9. 3. 1.

² Again he appears to mean the Ozolian Locrians.

Μακεδόνων ἐπικρατεία καὶ Λίτωλῶν καὶ 'Λθαμάνων θαυμαστόν, εἰ καὶ ἴχνος αὐτῶν εἰς 'Ρωμαίους
ἢλθε. τὰ δ' αὐτὰ πεπόνθασι καὶ Λἰνιᾶνες· καὶ
γὰρ τούτους ἐξέφθειραν Λἰτωλοί τε καὶ 'Λθαμᾶνες,
Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν μετὰ 'Λκαρνάνων πολεμοῦντες καὶ
μέγα δυνάμενοι, 'Αθαμᾶνες δ' ὕστατοι τῶν 'Ηπειρωτῶν εἰς ἀξίωμα προαχθέντες, ἤδη τῶν ἄλλων
ἀπειρηκότων, καὶ μετ' 'Λμυνάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως
C 428 δύναμιν κατασκευασάμενοι. οὖτοι δὲ τὴν Οἴτην

διακατείχου.

12. Το δ' όρος διατείνει ἀπὸ Θερμοπυλῶν καὶ τῆς ἀνατολῆς μέχρι πρὸς τὸν κόλπον τὸν 'Αμβρακικὸν καὶ τὴν ἐσπέραν' τρόπον δέ τινα καὶ πρὸς ὀρθὰς τέμνει τὴν ἀπὸ τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ μέχρι Πίνδου καὶ τῶν ὑπερκειμένων βαρβάρων ὀρεινὴν τὸ ὄρος τοῦτο. τούτου δὴ τὸ μὲν πρὸς Θερμοπύλας νενευκὸς μέρος Οἴτη καλεῖται, σταδίων διακοσίων τὸ μῆκος, τραχὺ καὶ ὑψηλόν, ὑψηλότατον δὲ κατὰ τὰς Θερμοπύλας κορυφοῦται γὰρ ἐνταῦθα καὶ τελευτᾳ πρὸς ὀξεῖς καὶ ἀποτόμους μέχρι τῆς θαλάττης κρημνούς, ὀλίγην δ' ἀπολείπει πάροδον τοῖς ἀπὸ τῆς παραλίας ἐμβάλλουσιν εἰς τοὺς Λοκροὺς ἐκ τῆς Θετταλίας.

13. Τήν μεν οὖν πάροδον Πύλας καλοῦσι καὶ Στενὰ καὶ Θερμοπύλας ἔστι γὰρ καὶ θερμὰ πλησίον ὕδατα, τιμώμενα ὡς Ἡρακλέους ἱερά τὸ δ' ὑπερκεἰμενον ὅρος Καλλίδρομον τινὲς δὲ καὶ τὸ λοιπὸν τὸ δι' Αἰτωλίας καὶ τῆς ᾿Ακαρνανίας διῆκον μέχρι τοῦ ᾿Αμβρακικοῦ κόλπου Καλλίδρομον προσαγορεύουσι. πρὸς δὲ ταῖς Θερμοπύλαις ἐστὶ φρούρια ἐντὸς τῶν Στενῶν, Νίκαια μὲν ἐπὶ θάλατ-

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. 11-13

Macedonians, Aetolians, and Athamanians—it is marvellous that even a trace of them passed to the Romans. And the Aenianians had the same experience, for they too were destroyed by the Aetolians and the Athamanians: by the Aetolians, when they waged war in conjunction with the Acarnanians, and were are proveded in the Athamanians, when they are
12. This mountain extends from Thermopylae in the east to the Ambracian Gulf in the west; and, in a way, it cuts at right angles the mountainous country which extends from Parnassus to Pindus and to the barbarians who are situated beyond Pindus. Of this mountain, the part which verges towards Thermopylae is called Octa; its length is two hundred stadia, and it is rugged and high; but it is highest at Thermopylae, for there it rises into a peak, and ends at the sea in sharp and abrupt precipices, though it leaves a narrow pass for invasions from Thessaly into the country of the Locrians.

13. Now the pass is called not only "Pylae" and "Narrows," but also "Thermopylae," for there are hot waters near it that are held in honour as sacred to Heracles; and the mountain that lies above it is called Callidromus, but by some the remaining part of the mountain, which extends through Aetolia and Acarnania to the Ambracian Gulf, is also called Callidromus. Near Thermopylae, inside the narrows, are forts—Nicaea, towards the sea of the

ταν Λοκρών, Τειχιούς δὲ καὶ Ἡράκλεια ὑπὲρ αὐτῆς, ἡ Τραχὶν καλουμένη πρότερον, Λακεδαιμονίων κτίσμα· διέχει δὲ τῆς ἀρχαίας Τραχῦνος περὶ ἐξ σταδίους ἡ Ἡράκλεια· ἐξῆς δὲ ἡ Ῥοδουν-

τία, χωρίον ἐρυμνόν.

14. Ποιεί δὲ δυσείσβολα τὰ χωρία ταῦτα ή τε τραχύτης καὶ τὸ πλήθος τῶν ὑδάτων φάραγγας ποιούντων, ᾶς διέξεισι. πρὸς γὰρ τῷ Σπερχειῷ τῷ παραρρέοντι τὴν 'Αντίκυραν¹ καὶ ὁ Δύρας² ἐστίν, ὅν φασιν ἐπιχειρῆσαι τὴν 'Πρακλέους σβέσαι πυράν καὶ ἄλλος Μέλας, διέχων Τραχῖνος εἰς πέντε σταδίους. πρὸς δὲ μεσημβρίαν τῆς Τραχῖνός φησιν 'Πρόδοτος εἶναι βαθεῖαν διασφάγα, δι' ἦς 'Ασωπός, ὁμώνυμος τοῖς εἰρημένοις 'Ασωποῖς, εἰς τὴν θάλατταν ἐκπίπτει τὴν ἐκτὸς ³ Πυλῶν, παραλαβὼν καὶ τὸν Φοίνικα ἐκ τῆς μεσημβρίας συμβάλλοντα 4 αὐτῷ, ὁμώνυμον τῷ ἦρωι, οῦ καὶ τάφος πλησίον δείκνυται στάδιοι δ' εἰσὶν ἐπὶ Θερμοπύλας ἀπὸ τοῦ 'Ασωποῦ πεντεκαίδεκα.

15. Τότε μεν οὖν ἢν ἐνδοξότατα τὰ χωρία ταῦτα, ἡνίκα τῶν κλείθρων ἐκυρίευε τῶν περὶ τὰ Στενά, καὶ τοῖς ἔξω τῶν Στενῶν πρὸς τοὺς ἐντὸς ἢσαν ἀγῶνες πρωτείων, καθάπερ καὶ πέδας ἐκάλει Φίλιππος τῆς 'Ελλάδος τὴν Χαλκίδα καὶ τὴν Κόρινθον, πρὸς τὰς ἐκ τῆς Μακεδονίας ἀφορμὰς βλέπων' ἐπιδέσμους δ' οἱ ὕστερον προσηγόρευον ταύτας τε καὶ ἔτι τὴν Δημητριάδα' καὶ γὰρ αὕτη

4 συμβάντα Bkl.

 ^{&#}x27;Αντίκυραν, Kramer, for 'Αντίκιρραν; so the later c liters.
 δ Δύρας, Hopper, for 'Ολύρας mun. sec. in A, 'Ολυρος A,

δ Λύρος cghi, δ Λύρας Bkl; so later editors.

* ἐκτός, Groskurd, for ἐντός; so Meineko.

Locrians, and above it, Teichius and Heracleia, the latter in earlier times having been called Trachin, a settlement of Lacedaemonians. Heracleia is about six stadia distant from the old Trachin. Next one

comes to Rhoduntia, a natural stronghold.

14. These places are rendered difficult of access both by the ruggedness of the country and by the number of streams of water which here form ravines through which they flow. For besides the Spercheius, which flows past Anticyra, there is the Dyras River, which, they say, tried to quench the funeral pyre of Heracles, and also another 1 Melas. which is five stadia distant from Trachin. south of Trachin, according to Herodotus,2 there is a deep gorge through which the Asopus, bearing the same name as the aforesaid Asopus Rivers,3 empties into the sea outside Pylae after receiving the Phoenix River, which meets it from the south and bears the name of the hero Phoenix, whose tomb is to be seen near it. The distance from the Asonus to Thermopylae is fifteen stadia.

15. Now at that time these places were at the height of their fame when they held the mastery over the keys of the Narrows, and when there were struggles for the primacy between the peoples outside the Narrows and those inside them; for instance, Philip used to call Chalcis and Corinth "the fetters of Greece," having Macedonia in view as his base of operations; 4 and the men of later times called, not only these, but also the city Demetrias "shackles."

² 7. 198, 200. ³ 8. 6. 24 and 9. 2. 23.

¹ See Vol. III, Book 7, Frag. 52.

 $^{^4}$ i.e. by holding these places he could control Greece even from distant Macedonia.

παρόδων ἡν κυρία τῶν περὶ τὰ Τέμπη, τό τε C 429 Π ήλιον ἔχουσα καὶ τὴν "Οσσαν. ὕστερον δὲ πάντων ὑπὸ μίαν ἐξουσίαν ὑπηγμένων, ἄπαντ'

άτελεύεται 1 πασι καὶ ἀνέωγε.

16. Περὶ δὲ τὰ Στενὰ ταῦτα οἱ περὶ Λεωνίδαν μετὰ ὀλίγων τῶν ὁμόρων τοῖς τόποις ἀντέσχον πρὸς τὰς τοσαύτας τῶν Περσῶν δυνάμεις, μέχρι περιελθύντες δἰ ἀτραπῶν τὰ ὅρη κατέκοψαν αὐτοὺς οἱ βάρβαροι. καὶ νῦν τὸ πολυάνδριον ἐκείνων ἔστι καὶ στῆλαι καὶ ἡ θρυλουμένη ἐπιγραφὴ τῆ Λακεδαιμονίων στήλη, οὕτως ² ἔχουσα·

δ ξέν', ἀπάγγειλον Λακεδαιμονίοις, ὅτι τῆδε κείμεθα τοῖς κείνων πειθόμενοι νομίμοις.

17. "Εστι δὲ καὶ λιμὴν μέγας αὐτόθι καὶ Δήμητρος ἱερόν, ἐν ῷ κατὰ πᾶσαν Πυλαίαν θυσίαν ἐτέλουν οἱ 'Λμφικτύονες, ἐκ δὲ τοῦ λιμένος εἰς 'Ηράκλειαν τὴν Τραχῖνα πεζῆ στάδιοι τετταράκοντα, πλοῦς δ' ἐπὶ τὸ Κήναιον ἐβδομήκοντα. ἔξω δὲ Πυλῶν εὐθὺς ὁ Σπερχειὸς ἐκδίδωσιν. ἐπὶ δὲ Πύλας ἀπὸ Εὐρίπου στάδιοι πεντακόσιοι τριάκοντα. καὶ ἡ μὲν Λοκρὶς τέλος ἔχει, τὰ δ' ἔξω Θετταλῶν ἐστι τὰ πρὸς ἕω καὶ τὸν Μαλιακὸν κόλπον, τὰ δὲ πρὸς δύσιν Αἰτωλῶν καὶ 'Ακαρνάνων. 'Αθαμᾶνες δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐκλελοίπασι.

18. Μέγιστον δὴ καὶ παλαιότατον τῶν Θετταλῶν σύστημα, ὧν τὰ μὲν "Ομηρος εἴρηκε, τὰ δ' ἄλλοι πλείους. Αἰτωλοὺς δ' "Ομηρος μὲν ἀεὶ ἐνὶ ὀνόματι λέγει, πόλεις, οὐκ ἔθνη τάττων ὑπ' αὐτοῖς,

1 ἄπαντ' ἀτελεύεται, Meineke, for πάντα τελευτậ.

GEOGRAPHY, 9.4.15-18

for Demetrias commanded the passes round Tempê, since it held both Pelion and Ossa. But later, now that all peoples have been brought into subjection to a single power, everything is free from toll and

open to all mankind.

16. It was at these Narrows that Leonidas and his men, with a few who came from the neighbourhood thereof, held out against all those forces of the Persians, until the barbarians, coming around the mountains through by-paths, cut them down. And to-day their Polyandrium¹ is to be seen, and pillars, and the oft-quoted inscription on the pillar of the Lacedaemonians, which is as follows: "Stranger, report to the Lacedaemonians that we lie here in

obedience to their laws."

17. There is also a large harbour here, and a temple of Demeter, in which at the time of every Pylacan assembly the Amphictyons performed sacrificial rites. From the harbour to Heracleian Trachin the distance on foot is forty stadia, and by boat to Cenaeum seventy stadia. The Spereheius empties immediately outside Pylae. The distance to Pylae from the Euripus is five hundred and thirty stadia. And whereas Locris ends at Pylae, the parts outside Pylae towards the east and the Maliac Gulf belong to the Thessalians, and the parts towards the west belong to the Actolians and the Acamanians. As for the Athamanians, they are now extinct.

18. Now the largest and most ancient composite part of the Greeks is that of the Thessalians, who have been described partly by Homer and partly by several others. The Actolians Homer always speaks of under one name, classing cities, not tribes, under

¹ See 9. 4. 2 and foot-note.

STRABO

πλην εἰ τοὺς Κουρητας, οὺς ἐν μέρει τακτέον Αἰτωλικῶν. ἀπὸ Θετταλῶν δ' ἀρκτέον, τὰ μὲν σφόδρα παλαιὰ καὶ μυθώδη, καὶ οὐχ ὁμολογούμενα τὰ πολλά, ἐῶντες, καθάπερ καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐποιήσαμεν, τὰ δὲ φαινόμενα ἡμῖν καίρια λέγοντες.

V

1. "Εστι δ' αὐτῆς πρὸς θαλάττη μὲν ἡ ἀπὸ Θερμοπυλών μέχρι της έκβολης του Πηνειού και τών άκρων του Πηλίου παραλία βλέπουσα προς έω καὶ πρὸς τὰ ἄκρα τῆς Εὐβοίας τὰ βόρεια. ἔχουσι δὲ τὰ μὲν πρὸς Εὐβοία καὶ Θερμοπύλαις Μαλιείς καὶ οἱ Φθιῶται 'Αχαιοί, τὰ δὲ πρὸς τῷ Πηλίω Μάγνητες. αύτη μέν οὖν ή πλευρὰ τῆς Θετταλίας έωα λεγέσθω καὶ παραλία. έκατέρωθεν δ' ἀπὸ μέν Πηλίου και Πηνειού πρός την μεσόγαιαν Μακεδόνες παράκεινται μέχρι Παιονίας 1 και των 'Ηπειρωτικών έθνων ἀπὸ δὲ τῶν Θερμοπυλών τὰ παράλληλα τοῖς Μακεδόσιν ὄρη τὰ Οἰταῖα καὶ Αἰτωλικά, τοῖς Δωριεῦσι καὶ τῷ Παρνασσῶ συνάπτοντα· καλείσθω δὲ τὸ μὲν πρὸς τοῖς Μακεδόσι πλευρον άρκτικόν, το δ' έτερον νότιον. λοιπον δ' έστι το έσπέριου, δ περικλείουσιν Αίτωλοί καί 'Ακαρνάνες καὶ 'Αμφίλοχοι καὶ τῶν 'Ηπειρωτῶν

 $^{^1}$ Groskurd, Du Theil and other scholars wrongly regard Materias as an error (see Frags. 10, 11, and 12 a on pp. 329 ff, in Vol. III).

¹ Cf. 10. 3. 1.

² Cf. Frag. 12, on page 330 in Vol. III.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 4. 18-5. 1

them, except the Curetes, who in part should be classified as Aetolians. But I must begin with Thessaly, omitting such things as are very old and mythical and for the most part not agreed upon, as I have already done in all other cases, and telling such things as seem to me appropriate to my purpose.

V

1. Thessalv comprises, first, on the sea, the coast which extends from Thermopylae to the outlet of the Peneius River² and the extremities of Pelion, and faces the east and the northern extremities of Euboca. The parts that are near Euboea and Thermopylae are held by the Malians and the Achaean Phthiotae, and the parts near Pelion by the Magnetans. this side of Thessaly, then, be called the eastern or coastal side. As for the two sides 3 of Thessaly: on one side, beginning at Pelion and the Peneius.4 Macedonia stretches towards the interior as far as Paeonia and the Epeirote tribes, and on the other side, beginning at Thermopylac, the Oetaean and Aetolian mountains lie parallel to Macedonia. bordering on the country of the Dorians and on Parnassus.⁵ Let the former side, which borders on Macedonia, be called the northern side, and the latter the southern side. There remains the western side, which is surrounded by the Aetolians and Acarnanians and Amphilochians, and, of the Epcirotes, the

³ i.e. the northern and southern boundaries.

⁴ The mouth of the Peneius.

 $^{^{6}}$ On the boundaries of Macedonia, see Frags. 10, 11, 12a and 13 on pp. 329-30 in Vol. 111.

STRABO

C 430 'Αθαμάνες και Μολοττοί και ή τῶν Αἰθίκων ποτὲ λεγομένη γη καὶ άπλῶς ή περὶ Πίνδου. [ή δὲ χώρα πάσης Θετταλίας έστὶ πεδιάς 1] πλην τοῦ Πηλίου καὶ τῆς 'Οσσης. ταῦτ' ἐξῆρται μὲν

ίκανῶς οὐ μήν γε πολλὴν περιλαμβάνει κύκλφ χώραν, ἀλλ' εἰς τὰ πεδία τελευτᾳ.

2. Ταῦτα δ' ἐστὶ τὰ μέσα τῆς Θετταλίας, εύδαιμονεστάτη χώρα, πλην όση ποταμύκλυστός έστιν. ό γὰρ Πηνειός διὰ μέσης ρέων καὶ πολλούς δεχόμενος ποταμούς ύπερχείται πολλάκις το δέ παλαιον και έλιμνάζετο, ώς λύγος, το πεδίον, έκ τε των άλλων μερών όρεσι περιειργόμενον, καὶ της παραλίας μετεωρότερα των πεδίων έχούσης τὰ γωρία. ὑπὸ δὲ σεισμῶν ῥήγματος γενομένου κατὰ 2 τὰ νῦν καλούμενα Τέμπη καὶ τὴν "Οσσαν άποσχίσαντος άπὸ τοῦ Ὀλύμπου, διεξέπεσε ταύτη πρὸς θάλατταν ὁ Πηνειὸς καὶ ἀνέψυξε τὴν γώραν ταύτην. ὑπολείπεται δ' ὅμως ή Νεσσωνίς λίμνη μεγάλη καὶ ή Βοιβηίς, ἐλάττων έκείνης καὶ πλησιεστέρα τῆ παραλία.

3. Τοιαύτη δ' οὖσα εἰς τέτταρα μέρη διήρητο· ἐκαλεῖτο δὲ τὸ μὲν Φθιῶτις, τὸ δ' Ἑστιαιῶτις, τὸ δὲ Θετταλιῶτις, τὸ δὲ Πελασγιῶτις. ἔχει δ' ή μὲν Φθιῶτις τὰ νότια τὰ παρὰ τὴν Οἴτην ἀπὸ τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου καὶ Πυλαϊκοῦ μέχρι τῆς Δολοπίας καὶ τῆς Πίνδου διατείνοντα, πλατυνό-

² κατά, Corais inserts. So the later editors.

¹ The words ή δè . . . πεδιάς are supplied by Jones. Cp. Plato's Laws 625 D: την γάρ της χώρας πάσης Κρήτης φύσιν δρατε ως οὐκ ἔστι, καθάπερ ή των Θετταλων, πεδιάς. Others only indicate a lacuna, except Groskurd, who fills the lacuna with too many words.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 1-3

Athamanians and Molossians and what was once called the land of the Aethices, or, in a word, the land about Pindus.¹ The land of Thessaly, as a whole, is a plain, except Pelion and Ossa. These mountains rise to a considerable height; they do not, however, enclose much territory in their circuits, but

end in the plains.

2. These plains are the middle parts of Thessalv, a country most blest, except so much of it as is subject to inundations by rivers. For the Peneius, which flows through the middle of it and receives many rivers, often overflows; and in olden times the plain formed a lake, according to report, being hemmed in by mountains on all sides except in the region of the sea-coast; and there too the region was more elevated than the plains. But when a cleft was made by earthquakes at Tempê, as it is now called, and split off Ossa from Olympus, the Peneius poured out through it towards the sea and drained the country in question. But there remains, nevertheless, Lake Nessonis, which is a large lake, and Lake Boebers, which is smaller than the former and nearer to the sea-coast.

3. Such being its nature, Thessaly was divided into four parts. One part was called Phthiotis, another Hestiaeotis, another Thessaliotis, and another Pelasgiotis. Phthiotis occupies the southern parts which extend alongside Octa from the Maliac, or Pylare, Gulf as far as Dolopia and Pindus, and widen out

¹ In 7, 7, 1 and 7, 7, 8 Strabo classes the Amphilochians as Engirotes.

² "Hestiacotis" is the Attic spelling, and "Histiacotis" the Ionic and Doric spelling, according to Stephanus Byzantinus, s.v. Ίστίαιαν.

μενα δὲ μέχρι Φαρσάλου 1 καὶ τῶν πεδίων τῶν Θετταλικῶν· ἡ δ' Ἑστιαιῶτις τὰ ἑσπέρια καὶ τὰ μεταξὺ Πίνδου καὶ τῆς ἄνω Μακεδονίας· τὰ δὲ λοιπὰ οἴ τε ὑπὸ τῆ Ἑστιαιώτιδι νεμόμενοι τὰ πεδία, καλούμενοι δὲ Πελασγιῶται,² συνάπτοντες ἤδη τοῖς κάτω Μακεδόσι, καὶ οἱ Θετταλιῶται ³ ἐψεξῆς τὰ μέχρι Μαγνητικῆς παραλίας ἐκπληροῦντες χωρία. κἀνταῦθα δ' ἐνδόξων ὀνομάτων ἔσται ἀρίθμησις καὶ ἄλλως καὶ διὰ τὴν Ὁμήρου ποίησιν· τῶν δὲ πόλεων ὀλίγαι σώζουσι τὸ πάτριον ἀξίωμα, μάλιστα δὲ Λάρισα. 5

- 4. 'Ο δὲ ποιητὴς εἰς δέκα μέρη καὶ δυναστείας διελων τὴν σύμπασαν γῆν, ἢν νῦν Θετταλίαν προσαγορεύομεν, προσλαβών τινα καὶ τῆς Οἰταίας καὶ τῆς Λοκρικῆς, ὡς δ' αὕτως καὶ τῆς ὑπὸ Μακεδόσιν νῦν τεταγμένης, ὑπογράφει τι κοινὸν καὶ πάση χώρα συμβαῖνον, τὸ μεταβάλλεσθαι καὶ τὰ ὅλα καὶ τὰ καθ' ἔκαστα παρὰ τὰς τῶν ἐπικρατούντων δυνάμεις.
- 5. Πρώτους δη καταλέγει τους υπ' 'Αχιλλεί, ⁶ τους το νότιον πλευρον κατέχοντας και πα-

¹ Φαςσάλου, Kramer, for Φαρσαλίου. So the later editors.

² Θεττσλιώται acghi.

³ Θετταλιώται, Müller-Dübner insert, from conj. of Butt-mann and Groskurd.

⁴ Kal, Casaubon inserts. So the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 3-5

as far as Pharsalus and the Thessalian plains. Hestiaeotis occupies the western parts and the parts between Pindus and Upper Macedonia. The remaining parts of Thessaly are held, first, by the people who live in the plains below Hestiaeotis (they are called Pelasgiotae and their country borders on Lower Macedonia), and, secondly, by the Thessaliotae next in order, who fill out the districts extending as far as the Magnetan sea-coast. Here, too, there will be an enumeration of famous names of cities, and especially because of the poetry of Homer; only a few of the cities preserve their ancient dignity, but Larisa most of all.

4. The poet, after dividing into ten parts, or dynasties,² the whole of the country which we now call Thessaly, and after adding certain parts both of the Octaean and the Locrian countries, and likewise certain parts of the country now classed under Macedonia, intimates a fact which is common to, and true of, all countries, that whole regions and their several parts undergo changes in proportion to

the power of those who hold sway.

5. Now the first peoples he names in the Catalogue are those under Achilles, who occupied the southern

¹ See Frag. 12 in Vol. III, page 331.

² The dynasties of Achilles, Protesilaüs, Eumelus, Philoctetes, Podaleirus, Eurypylus, Polypoetes, Guneus, Prothoüs, and Phoenix, all of whom are mentioned in *Iliud* 2. 685-756, except Phoenix, who in 9. 484 is "lord over the Dolopians" and in 16. 196 is "ruler of the fourth company" of the Myrmidons.

⁵ Λάρισα, Kramer, for Λάρισσα. So the later editors.

STRABO

ρακειμένους τῆ τε Οἴτη καὶ τοῖς Ἐπικνημιδίοις Λοκροῖς,

ὄσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν "Αργος ἔναιον οἴ τ' "Αλον οἴ τ' 'Αλόπην οἴ τε Τρηχῖν' ἐνέμοντο

οί τ' είχου Φθίην ήδ' Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα, Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο καὶ "Ελληνες καὶ 'Αχαιοί.

C 431 συζεύγνυσι δὲ τούτοις καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ τῷ Φοίνικι καὶ κοινὸν ἀμφοῖν ποιεῖ τὸν στόλον. ὁ μὲν οὖν ποιητὴς οὐδαμοῦ μέμνηται Δολοπικῆς στρατιᾶς ¹ κατὰ τοὺς περὶ "Ίλιον ἀγῶνας· οὐδὲ γὰρ αὐτῶν τὸν ἡγεμόνα Φοίνικα πεποίηκεν εἰς τοὺς κινδύνους ἐξιόντα, καθάπερ τὸν Νέστορα· ἄλλοι δ' εἰρήκασι, καθάπερ καὶ Πίνδαρος μνησθεὶς τοῦ Φοίνικος·

δς Δολόπων ἄγαγε θρασὺν ὅμιλον σφενδονᾶσαι,

ίπποδάμων Δαναῶν βέλεσι πρόσφορον.

τοῦτο δὴ καὶ παρὰ τῷ ποιητῃ κατὰ τὸ σιωπώμενον, ώς εἰώθασι λέγειν οἱ γραμματικοί, συνυπακουστέον. γελοῖον γὰρ τὸ τὸν βασιλέα μετέχειν τῆς στρατείας

(ναΐον δ' ἐσχατιὴν Φθίης Δολόπεσσιν ἀνάσσων),²

τοὺς δ' ὑπηκόους μὴ παρεῖναι· οὐδὲ γὰρ συστρατεύειν ἂν τῷ 'Αχιλλεῖ δύξειεν, ἀλλὰ μόνον ὀλίγων ³ ἐπιστάτης καὶ ῥήτωρ ἕπεσθαι, εἰ δ' ἄρα,

¹ στρατιας, Corais, for στρατείας. So the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9.5.5

side and were situated alongside Oeta and the Epicnemidian Locrians, "all who dwelt in the Pelasgian Argos and those who inhabited Alus and Alopê and Trachin, and those who held Phthia and also Hellas the land of fair women, and were called Myrmidons and Hellenes and Achaeans."1 these he joins also the subjects of Phoenix, and makes the expedition common to both leaders. It is true that the poet nowhere mentions the Dolopian army in connection with the battles round Ilium, for he does not represent their leader Phoenix as going forth into the perils of battle either, any more than he does Nestor; yet others so state, as Pindar, for instance, who mentions Phoenix and then says, "who led a throng of Dolopians, bold in the use of the sling and bringing aid to the missiles of the Danaans. tamers of horses." 2 This, in fact, is the interpretation which we must give to the Homeric passage according to the principle of silence, as the grammarians are wont to call it, for it would be ridiculous if the king Phoenix shared in the expedition ("I dwelt in the farthermost part of Phthia, being lord over the Dolopians") 3 without his subjects being present; for if they were not present, he would not have been regarded as sharing in the expedition with Achilles, but only as following him in the capacity of a chief over a few men and as a speaker, perhaps as a

Iliad 2, 681,
 Iliad 9, 484; possibly an interpolation.

³ ὀλίγων ἐστί, Meineke ejects, but Jones retains ὀλίγων.

STRABO

σύμβουλος. τὰ δ' ἔπη βούλεται καὶ τοῦτο δηλοῦν τοιοῦτον γὰρ τὸ

μύθων τε ρητηρ' έμεναι πρηκτηρά τε έργων.

[δηλος οὖν ¹] ταὐτὰ ² λέγων, ὡς ³ εἴρηται, τό τε ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Λχιλλεῖ [καὶ τῷ Φοίνικι ⁴] αὐτὰ δὲ λεχθέντα περὶ τῶν ὑπ᾽ [᾿Λχιλλεῖ ἐν ἀντι]λογίᾳ δ ἐστί. τό τε ᾿Λργος τὸ Πελασγικὸν καὶ πόλιν δέχονται Θετταλικὴν ⁶ περὶ Λάρισαν ἱδρυμένην ποτέ, νῦν δ᾽ οὐκέτι οὖσαν οἱ δ᾽ οὐ πόλιν, ἀλλὰ τὸ τῶν Θετταλῶν πεδίον, οὕτως ὀνοματικῶς λεγόμενον, θεμένου τοὔνομα Ἦβαντος, ἐξ Ἅργους δεῦρ᾽ ἀποικήσαντος.

6. Φθίαν τε οι μὲν τὴν αὐτὴν εἶναι τῆ Ἑλλάδι καὶ ᾿Αχαΐα, ταύτας δ᾽ εἶναι διατεμνομένης τῆς συμπάσης Θετταλίας θάτερου μέρος τὸ νότιον οι δὲ διαιροῦσιν. ἔοικε δ᾽ ὁ ποιητὴς δύο ποιεῖν τήν τε Φθίαν καὶ τὴν Ἑλλάδα, ὅταν οὕτως φῆ·

οί τ' εἶχον Φθίην ἢδ' Ἑλλάδα,

ώς δυείν οὐσῶν* καὶ ὅταν οὕτως φῆ*

ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε δι' Ἑλλάδος εὐρυχόροιο, Φθίην δ' ἐξικόμην,

καὶ ὅτι

πολλαί 'Αχαιίδες είσιν ἀν' Έλλάδα τε Φθίην τε.

ό μὲν οὖν ποιητὴς δύο ποιεῖ, πότερον δὲ πόλεις ἡ

¹ [δηλος οὖν], lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Kramer, who places a period after λέγων.

ταὐτά, Jones, for ταῦτα, following conj. of Kramer.
 ώs, Jones inserts, following conj. of Müller-Dübner.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 5-6

counsellor. Homer's verses on this subject mean also to make this clear, for such is the import of the words, "to be a speaker of words and a doer of deeds." Clearly, therefore, he means, as I have already said, that the forces under Achilles and Phoenix are the same. But the aforesaid statements concerning the places subject to Achilles are themselves under controversy. Some take the Pelasgian Argos as a Thessalian city once situated in the neighbourhood of Larisa but now no longer existent; but others take it, not as a city, but as the plain of the Thessalians, which is referred to by this name because Abas, who brought a colony there from Argos, so named it.

6. As for Phthia, some say that it is the same as Hellas and Achaea, and that these constitute the other, the southern, of the two parts into which Thessaly as a whole was divided; but others distinguish between Hellas and Achaea. The poet seems to make Phthia and Hellas two different things when he says, "and those who held Phthia and Hellas," as though there were two, and when he says, "And then (I fied) far away through spacious Hellas, and I came to Phthia," and, "There are many Achaean women throughout Hellas and Phthia." So the poet makes them two, but he does not make it plain whether

¹ i.e. concerning Phoenix.

² Iliad 9, 443. ⁴ Iliad 9, 478.

³ Iliad 2, 683. ⁵ Iliad 9, 395.

 $^{^4}$ [kal $au \hat{\varphi}$ Φοίνικι], lacuna of about seven letters supplied by Kramer. So the later editors.

⁵ ύπ' ['Αχιλλεῖ ἐν ἀντι]ληγίη, Incuna supplied by A man. sec. (ἐν ἀντι) and by Groskurd ('Αχιλλεῖ).

⁶ Θετταλικήν, Tzschucke, for Θετταλονικήν. So the later editors.

μέν εἰπόντες χώραν διατετίσθαι φασίν εἰς τὰς Θήβας τὰς Φθιώτιδας ἀπὸ Παλαιφαρσάλου ἐν δὲ τῆ γώρα ταύτη καὶ τὸ Θετίδιον ἐστι πλησίον των Φαρσάλων άμφοιν, της τε παλαιάς και της νέας, κάκ του Θετιδίου τεκμαιρόμενοι της ύπο τώ 'Αχιλλεί μέρος είναι καὶ τήνδε τὴν χώραν οί δ' είπόντες πόλιν, Φαρσάλιοι μεν δεικνύουσιν άπὸ έξήκουτα σταδίων τῆς έαυτῶν πόλεως κατεσκαμ-Ο 432 μένην πόλιν, ην πεπιστεύκασιν είναι την Ελλάδα καὶ δύο κρήνας πλησίον, Μεσσηίδα καὶ Υπέρειαν, Μελιταιείς δ' ἄπωθεν έαυτῶν ὅσον δέκα σταδίους ωκησθαι την Έλλάδα πέραν τοῦ ἐΕνιπέως, ηνίκα ή έαυτων πόλις Πύρρα ωνομάζετο, έκ δὲ Έλλάδος, ἐν ταπεινῷ χωρίῳ κειμένης, εἰς τὴν ἐαυτῶν ² μετοικῆσαι τοὺς ἵΕλληνας· μαρτύριον δ' είναι του εν τη άγορα τη σφετέρα τάφου του Ελληνος, του Δευκαλίωνος υίου και Πύρρας. ίστορείται γὰρ ὁ Δευκαλίων τῆς Φθιώτιδος ἄρξαι καὶ άπλως της Θετταλίας. ὁ δ' Ένιπεὺς ἀπὸ της 'Οθρυος παρά Φάρσαλον ρυείς είς του 'Απιδανὸν παραβάλλει, ὁ δ' εἰς τὸν Πηνειόν. περὶ μὲν Έλλήνων ταθτα.

7. Φθιοι δὲ καλοῦνται οί τε ὑπ' ᾿Αχιλλεῖ καὶ ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ καὶ Φιλοκτήτη· ὁ δὲ ποιητὴς τούτου μάρτυς. εἰπὼν γὰρ ἐν τῷ καταλόγφ τῶν ὑπ' ᾿Αχιλλεῖ·

οί τ' είχου Φθίηυ,

έν τῆ ἐπὶ ναυσὶ μάχη τούτους μὲν ὑπομένοντας ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶ πεποίηκε μετὰ τοῦ ἀχιλλέως καὶ

¹ olκεῖσθαι Acghi,

² αὐτῶν Βklno.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 6-7

they are cities or countries. As for later authorities. some, speaking of Hellas as a country, say that it stretches from Palaepharsalus 1 to Phthiotic Thebes. In this country also is the Thetideium,2 near both Pharsaluses, both the old and the new; and they infer from the Thetideium that this country too is a part of that which was subject to Achilles. those, however, who speak of Hellas as a city, the Pharsalians point out at a distance of sixty stadia from their own city a city in ruins which they believe to be Hellas, and also two springs near it, Messeïs and Hypereia, whereas the Melitaeans say that Hellas was situated about ten stadia distant from themselves on the other side of the Enipeus, at the time when their own city was named Pyrrha, and that it was from Hellas, which was situated in a low-lying district, that the Hellenes migrated to their own city; and they cite as bearing witness to this the tomb of Hellen, son of Deucalion and Pyrrha, situated in their market-place. For it is related that Deucalion ruled over Phthia, and, in a word, over Thessaly. Enipeus, flowing from Othrys past Pharsalus, turns aside into the Apidanus, and the latter into the Peneius. Thus much, then, concerning the Hellenes.

7. "Phthians" is the name given to those who were subject to Achilles and Protesilaüs and Philocetes. And the poet is witness to this, for after mentioning in the Catalogue those who were subject to Achilles "and those who held Phthia," he represents these, in the battle at the ships, as staying behind with Achilles in their ships and as being

Old Pharsalus.

² Temple of Thetis, mother of Achilles.

³ Iliad 2, 683.

STRABO

καθ' ήσυχίαν ὄντας, τοὺς δ' ὑπὸ Φιλοκτήτη μαχομένους ἔχοντας Μέδον[τα κοσμήτορα ¹] καὶ τοὺς ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ ὑπὸ ² Ποδάρκους κοσμηθέντας περὶ ³ ὧν κοινῶς μὲν οὕτω φησίν

ένθα δὲ Βοιωτοὶ καὶ Ἰιίονες έλκεχίτωνες, Λοκροὶ καὶ Φθίοι καὶ φαιδιμόεντες Ἐπειοί· ἰδίως δέ·

πρό Φθίων δὲ Μέδων τε μενεπτόλεμός τε Ποδάρκης.

οί μεν πρό Φθίων μεγαθύμων θωρηχθέντες ναῦφιν ἀμυνόμενοι μετὰ Βοιωτῶν ⁴ ἐμάχοντο.

τάχα δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν Εὐρυπύλφ Φθῖοι ἐλέγοντο, ὅμοροι τούτοις ὅντες. τοῦν μέντοι Μαγνησίας νομίζουσι τῆς τε ὑπ' Εὐρυπύλφ τὰ περὶ 'Ορμένιον ⁶ καὶ τὴν ὑπὸ Φιλοκτήτη πᾶσαν· τὴν δ' ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ τ τῆς Φθίας ἀπὸ Δολοπίας καὶ τῆς Πίνδου δ μέχρι τῆς Μαγνητικῆς θαλάττης· μέχρι δὲ τῆς ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ πόλεως 'Αντρῶνος, ἡ νῦν πληθυντικῶς λέγεται, τὸ πλάτος ἀφορίζεται τῆς ὑπὸ Πηλεῖ καὶ 'Αχιλλεῖ γῆς, ἀπὸ τῆς Γραχινίας καὶ τῆς Οἰταίας ἀρξαμένοις· τὸ δ' αὐτὸ σχεδόν τι μῆκός ἐστι τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου.

² ύπό, Jones inserts.

 4 [μετὰ Βοιω]τῶν, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Tzschucke from *Iliad* 13. 700.

⁵ μένοντες Acghik.

¹ Μέδον[τα κοσμήτορα], lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Jones, instead of Kramer's ήγεμόνα. See *Itiad* 2.727.

⁵ [κοσμηθέντας πε]ρί, lacuna of about eleven letters supplied by Jones (see *Iliad 2*. 704).

 ⁶ Όρμένιον, Xylander, for Όρμενον. So the later editors.
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GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 7

inactive, but those who were subject to Philoctetes as taking part in the battle, having Medon as "marshal," and those who were subject to Protesilaüs as "marshalled by Podarces." 2 Concerning these, speaking in a general way, he says, "And there the Boeotians and Ionians with trailing tunics, the Locrians and Phthians and illustrious Epcians";3 and, in a specific way, "and in front of the Phthians was Medon, and also Podarces steadfast in war. These in their armour, in front of the great-hearted Phthians, were fighting along with the Boeotians in defence of the ships." 4 Perhaps the men with Eurypylus also were called Phthians, since their country indeed bordered on Phthia. Now, however, historians regard as belonging to Magnesia. not only the region round Ormenium, which belonged to the country that was subject to Eurypylus, but also the whole of the country that was subject to Philoctetes; but they regard the country that was subject to Protesilaüs as a part of Phthia, extending from Dolopia and Pindus as far as the Magnetan Sea; whereas the land subject to Peleus and Achilles, beginning at the Trachinian and Oetacan countries, is defined as extending in breadth as far as Antron, the city subject to Protesilaüs, the name of which is now spelled in the plural number. And the Maliac Gulf has about the same length.

⁷ Πρωτεσιλάφ, Kramer inserts from conj. of Du Theil. So the later editors.

⁸ τῆς Πίνδου, Du Theil, for τοῦ πεδίου. So the later editors.

.8. Περί "Αλου δὲ καὶ 'Αλόπης διαποροῦσι, μη ού τούτους λέγει τούς τόπους, οὶ νῦν ἐν τῶ Φθιωτικώ τέλει φέρονται, άλλὰ τοὺς ἐν Λοκροῖς. μέχρι δεθρο ἐπικρατοθντος τοθ ᾿Αχιλλέως, ὥσπερ καὶ μέχρι Τραχίνος καὶ τῆς Οἰταίας. ἔστι γὰρ καὶ Άλος καὶ Άλιοῦς ἐν τῆ παραλία τῶν Λοκρων, καθάπερ καὶ 'Αλόπη. οἱ δὲ τὸν 'Αλιοῦντα άντι 'Αλόπης τιθέασι και γράφουσιν ούτως.

οί θ' "Αλον οί θ' 'Αλιοῦνθ' οί τε Τρηγίν' ἐνέμοντο.

C 433 δ δε Φθιωτικός "Αλος ύπο τῷ πέρατι κεῖται τῆς "Οθρυος, όρους πρὸς άρκτον κειμένου τῆ Φθιώτιδι, όμόρου δὲ τῷ Τυφρηστῷ 1 καὶ τοῖς Δόλοψιν, Γκάκειθεν 2] παρατείνοντος είς τὰ πλησίον τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, ἀπέχει δὲ Ἰτώνου περὶ ἐξήκοντα σταδίους ὁ "Αλος ἢ ἡ "Αλος (λέγεται γαρ αμφοτέρως). Εκισε δε δ 'Αθάμας την "Αλον, άφανισθεῖσαν δὲ 3 συνώκισαν Φαρσάλιοι 4 χρόνοις ύστερου. ὑπέρκειται δὲ τοῦ Κροκίου πεδίου ρεῖ δὲ ποταμὸς "Αμφρυσος πρὸς τῷ τείχει. ὑπὸ δὲ τῶ Κροκίω Θηβαί εἰσιν αἱ Φθιώτιδες, καὶ ή "Αλος δε Φθιώτις καλείται καὶ ' 'Αχαϊκή, συνάπτουσα τοις Μαλιεύσιν, ώσπερ καὶ οι τής "Οθρυος πρόποδες. καθάπερ δὲ ή Φυλάκη ή

¹ Τεφρηστῷ Acghino; Τυμφρηστῷ bk and editors before Kramer.

² [κἀκείθεν], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Pletho on the basis of Echl. Meineke writes κάνθένδε.

δέ, Meineke inserts.
 ἱλιοι], lacuna of about fifteen letters
 So the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 8

8. But as regards Halus and Alopê, historians are thoroughly in doubt, suspecting that the poet does not mean the places so named which now are classed in the Phthiotic domain, but those among the Locrians, since the dominion of Achilles extended thus far, just as it also extended as far as Trachin and the Oetaean country; for there is both a Halus and a Halius on the seaboard of the Locrians, just as there is also an Alopé. Some substitute Halius for Alope and write as follows: "and those who dwelt in Halus and in Halius and in Trachin." 1 The Phthiotic Halus is situated below the end of Othrys, a mountain situated to the north of Phthiotis, bordering on Mount Typhrestus and the country of the Dolopians, and extending from there to the region of the Maliac Gulf. Halus (either feminine or masculine, for the name is used in both genders) is about sixty stadia distant from Itonus.2 It was Athamas who founded Halus, but in later times, after it had been wiped out, the Pharsalians colonised the place. It is situated above the Crocian Plain; and the Amphrysus River flows close to its walls. Below the Crocian Plain lies Phthiotic Thebes. Halus is called both Phthiotic and Achaean Halus, and it borders on the country of the Malians, as do also the spurs of Othrys Mountain. And just as the Phylace, which was

¹ Iliad 2, 682,

² On Halus, see Rawlinson's note on "Alus," Herodotus, 7. 173.

Instead of ή "Alos Bkno read ἡ χώρα.

 $^{^{7}}$ $\hat{\eta}$, after κal , Casaubon omits. So in general the later editors.

ύπὸ Πρωτεσιλάφ τῆς Φθιώτιδός ἐστι τῆς προσχώρου τοῖς Μαλιεῦσιν, οὕτω καὶ ἡ "Αλος· διέχει δὲ Θηβῶν περὶ ἑκατὸν σταδίους, ἐν μέσφ δ' ἐστὶ Φαρσάλου καὶ Φθιωτῶν· Φίλιππος μέντοι Φαρσαλίοις προσένειμεν, ἀφελόμενος τῶν Φθιωτῶν. οὕτω δὲ συμβαίνει τοὺς ὅρους καὶ τὰς συντάξεις τῶν τε ἐθνῶν καὶ τῶν τόπων ἀλλάττεσθαι ἀεί, καθάπερ εἴπομεν. οὕτω καὶ Σοφοκλῆς τὴν Τραχινίαν Φθιῶτιν εἴρηκεν. 'Αρτεμίδωρος δὲ τὴν "Αλον ἐν τῆ παραλία τίθησι, ἔξω μὲν τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου κειμένην, Φθιῶτιν δέπροϊὼν γὰρ ἐνθένδε ὡς ἐπὶ τὸν Πηνειὸν μετὰ τὸν 'Αντρῶνα τίθησι Πτελεόν, εἶτα τὸν "Αλον ἀπὸ τοῦ Πτελεοῦ διέχοντα ἑκατὸν καὶ δέκα σταδίους. περὶ δὲ τῆς Τραχῖνος εἴρηται, ὁποία τις, καὶ ὁ ποιητὴς κατονομάζει.

9. Τοῦ δὲ Σπερχειοῦ μεμνημένος πολλάκις, ώς ἐπιχωρίου ποταμοῦ, τὰς πηγὰς ἔχοντος ἐκ Τυφρηστοῦ,¹ Δρυοπικοῦ ὅρους τοῦ καλουμένου ² . . . πρότερον, ἐκδιδόντος δὲ πλησίου Θερμοπυλῶν μεταξὸ αὐτῶν καὶ Λαμίας, δηλοῦ, ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἐντὸς πυλῶν ὅσα τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, καὶ τὰ ἐκτὸς ὑπ' ἐκείνῳ ἢν' ἀπέχει δὲ Λαμίας ὁ Σπερχειὸς περὶ τριάκοντα σταδίους ὑπερκειμένης πεδίου τινὸς καθήκοντος ἐπὶ τὸν Μαλιακὸν κόλ-

¹ Τυφρηστοῦ, Kramer, for Τρυφῆς τοῦ man. prim., Τρυφησσός A man. sec., Τυμφρηστοῦ A (in margin) BEcnop and editors before Kramer.

The lacuna of about five letters between καλουμένου and ότερον, except πρ, has not been supplied with certainty. Groskurd would write Τυμφρηστοῦ; Tzschucke conj. Τεφρηστοῦ; Jones conj. Τέφρα or Τύφρα (see Stephanus and Elymol. Magnum, s.v. Τυφρηστόs).

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 8-9

subject to Protesilaüs, is in that part of Phthiotis which lies next to the country of the Malians, so also is Halus; it is about one hundred stadia distant from Thebes, and it is midway between Pharsalus and the Phthiotae. However, Philip took it away from the Phthiotae and assigned it to the Pharsalians. And so it comes to pass, as I have said before,1 that the boundaries and the political organisations of tribes and places are always undergoing changes. So, also, Sophocles speaks of Trachinia as belonging to Phthiotis. And Artemidorus places Halus on the scaboard, as situated outside the Maliae Gulf, indeed, but as belonging to Phthiotis; for proceeding thence in the direction of the Peneius, he places Pteleum after Antron, and then Halus at a distance of one hundred and ten stadia from Pteleum. As for Trachin, I have already described it,2 and the poet mentions it by name.

9. Since the poet often 3 mentions the Spercheius as a river of this country,4 and since it has its sources in Typhrestus, the Dryopian mountain which in earlier times was called . . .,5 and empties near Thermopylae and between it and Lamia, he plainly indicates that both the region inside the Gates, I mean in so far as it belonged to the Maliac Gulf, and the region outside the Gates, were subject to Achilles. The Spercheius is about thirty stadia distant from Lamia, which is situated above a certain plain that extends down to the Maliac Gulf. And

¹ 9. 5. 4. Cf. 3. 4. 19, 4. 1. 1, and 8. 3 10.

² 9. 4. 13 ff.

³ Three times only, *Iliad* 16, 174, 176 and 23, 144.

⁴ i.e. of Achilles' domain.

⁵ See critical note.

πον' ὅτι δ' ὁ Σπερχειὸς ἐπιχώριος, ἔκ τε τοῦ τρέφειν ἐκείνω τὴν κόμην φάσκειν καὶ τοῦ τὸν Μενέσθιον, ἔνα τῶν λοχαγῶν αὐτοῦ, Σπερχειοῦ λέγεσθαι παῖδα καὶ τῆς ἀδελφῆς τῆς ᾿Αχιλλέως. Μυρμιδόνας δ' εἰκὸς καλεῖσθαι πάντας τοὺς ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Αχιλλεῖ καὶ τῷ Πατρόκλω, οῖ συνηκολούθησαν ἐξ Αἰγίνης φεύγοντι τῷ Πηλεῖ. ᾿Αχαιοὶ δ' ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ Φθιῶται πάντες.

τέλει τῷ ὑπ' 'Αχιλλεῖ κατοικίας ἀπὸ 1 Μαλιέων

δ' ἐκαλοῦντο οἱ Φθιῶται πάντες. 10. Διαριθμοῦνται δὲ τὰς ὑπὸ τῷ Φθιωτικῶ

ἀρξάμενοι πλείους μέν, ἐν δ' αὐταῖς ()ηβας τὰς Φθιώτιδας, Ἐχῖνον,² Λαμίαν,³ περὶ ῆν ὁ Λαμιακὸς συνέστη πόλεμος Μακεδόσι καὶ ᾿Αντιπάτρω πρὸς ᾿Αθηναίους ἐν ῷ Λεωσθένης Ἦσες το C 434 ἔπεσε τῶν ᾿Αθηναίων στρατηγός, καὶ Λεοννάτος ⁴ ὁ ᾿Αλεξάνδρου τοῦ βασιλέως ἑταῖρος [ἔτι δὲ Ναρθάκιον ⁵], Ἐρινεόν, Κορώνειαν, ὁμώνυμον τῆ Βοιωτικῆ, Μελίταιαν, β Θαυμακούς, Προέρναν, Φάρσαλον, Ἐρέτριαν, ὁμώνυμον τῆ Εὐβοϊκῆ, Παραχελωίτας, καὶ τούτους ὁμωνύμους τοῖς Αἰτωλικοῖς καὶ γὰρ ἐνταῦθά ἐστιν ᾿Αχελῷος ποταμὸς πλησίον Λαμίας, παρ' ὃν οἰκοῦσιν οἱ Παραχελωῖται. παρέτεινε δ' ἡ χώρα αὕτη πρὸς ἄρκτον μὲν τῆ τῶν ᾿Ασκληπιαδῶν τῶν μάλιστα προσεσπερίων, καὶ τῆ Εὐρυπύλου κα[ὶ ἔτι τῆ τ]

³ See preceding note.

6 Μελίταιαν, Xylander, for Μελιτεία Α, Μελιτείαν other MSS.

¹ ἀπό, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

² Έχίναν Βkl; έχειν ανδαμίαν Acghion.

^{*} και Λεοννάτος, Corais inserts; so the later editors.

⁵ [ἔτι δὲ Ναρθάκ]ιον, lacuna of about thirteen letters supplied by Meineke; only [Ναρθάκ]ιον, Du Theil.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 9-10

he plainly indicates that the Spercheius was a river of this country, not only by the assertion of Achilles that he "fostered the growth of his hair as an offering to Spercheius," but also by the fact that Menesthius, one of his commanders, was called the son of Spercheius and the sister of Achilles. And it is reasonable to suppose that all the people, the subjects of Achilles and Patroclus, who had accompanied Peleus in his flight from Aegina, were called Myrmidons. And all the Phthiotae were called Achaeans.

10. Historians enumerate the settlements in the Phthiotic domain that was subject to Achilles, and they begin with the Malians. They name several, and among them Phthiotic Thebes, Echinus, Lamia (near which the Lamian War arose between the Macedonians, under Antipater, and the Athenians. and in this war Leosthenes, a general of the Athenians, fell, and also Leonnatus, the comrade of king Alexander), and also Narthacium, Erineus, Coroneia (bearing the same name as the Boeotian city), Melitaea, Thaumaci, Proerna, Pharsalus, Eretria (bearing the same name as the Euboean city), and Paracheloïtae (this, too, bearing the same name as the Aetolian city), for here too, near Lamia, is a river Acheloiis, on whose banks live the Paracheloïtae. This country bordered, in its stretch towards the north, on the country of the most westerly of the Asclepiadae, and on the country of Eurypylus,

¹ Rital 23, 142,

² Iliad 16, 173-175.

 $^{^7}$ κα[l έτι τ $\hat{\eta}$], lacuna of about eight letters supplied by Müller-Dübner and Meineke, from conj. of Kramer.

STRABO

Πρωτεσιλάου, ταῖς πρὸς ἔω κεκλιμέναις, πρὸς νότον δὲ τἢ Οἰταία, εἰς τετταρεσκαίδεκα δήμους διηρημένη, 'Ήράκλειάν τε καὶ τὴν Δρυοπίδα, τετράπολιν γεγονυῖάν ποτε, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν Δωρίδα, μητρόπολιν δὲ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσω Δρυόπων νομιζομένην. τῆς δ' Οἰταίας καὶ ὁ 'Ακύφας ἐστὶ καὶ Παρασωπιὰς καὶ Οἰνειάδαι καὶ 'Αντίκυρα,² ὁμώνυμος τἢ ἐν Λοκροῖς τοῖς 'Εσπερίοις. λέγω δὲ τὰς διατάξεις ταύτας οὐκ ἀεὶ μεμενηκυίας τὰς αὐτάς, ἀλλὰ ποικίλως μεταβεβλημένας' αἱ δ' ἐπισημόταται μάλιστα ἄξιαι μνήμης εἰσί.

11. Τοὺς δὲ Δόλοπας φράζει καὶ ὁ ποιητής ἱκανῶς, ὅτι ἐπὶ ταῖς ἐσχατιαῖς εἰσὶ τῆς Φθίας, καὶ ὅτι ὑπὸ τῷ αὐτῷ ἡγεμόνι ἣσαν τῷ Πηλεῖ οὖτοί τε καὶ οἱ Φθιῶται' ἔναιον γάρ, φησίν, ἐσχατιὴν Φθίης ³ Δολόπεσσιν ἀνάσσων, δόντος τοῦ Πηλέως. γειτνιῷ δὲ τῆ Πίνδῳ καὶ τοῖς περὶ αὐτὴν χωρίοις, Θετταλικοῖς οὖσι τοῖς πλείστοις. διὰ γὰρ τὴν ἐπιφάνειάν τε καὶ τὴν ἐπικράτειαν τῶν Θετταλῶν καὶ τῶν Μακεδόνων οἱ πλησιάζοντες αὐτοῖς μάλιστα τῶν Ἡπειρωτῶν, οἱ μὲν ἑκόντες, οἱ δ' ἄκοντες, μέρη καθίσταντο Θετταλῶν ἡ Μακεδόνων, καθάπερ 'Λθαμᾶνες καὶ Αἴθικες

² 'Αντίκιρρα Royhino.
³ ή Φοίνιξ, after Φθίης, suspected by Kramer; ejected by Meineke.

¹ διηρημένη, Mannert, for διηρημένη; so later editors.

¹ The Trachinian Heracleia (see 9. 4. 13 and 9. 2. 23) was in the Oetaean country (9. 3. 14), and, in the above passage, the same appears to have been true of Dryopis. But something seems to have fallen out of the MSS. after "demes"; and it is not clear whether Strabo means to include Heracleia 414

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 10-11

and also on that of Protesilaüs, these countries inclining towards the east; and in its stretch towards the south, on the Oetaean country, which was divided into fourteen demes, and also Heracleia and Dryopis, Dryopis having at one time been a tetrapolis, like Doris, and regarded as the metropolis of the Dryopians who lived in the Peloponnesus. To the Oetacan country belong also Acyphas, Parasopias, Oeneiadae, and Anticyra, which bears the same name as the city among the Western Locrians. But I am speaking of these divisions of the country, not as having always remained the same, but as having undergone various changes. However, only the most significant divisions are particularly worthy of mention.

11. As for the Dolopians, the poet himself says clearly enough that they were situated in the farthermost parts of l'hthia, and that both these and the Phthiotae were under the same leader, Peleus; for "I dwelt," he says, "in the farthermost part of Phthia, being lord over the Dolopians, whom Peleus gave me." ⁵ The country borders on Pindus, and on the region round Pindus, most of which belongs to the Thessalians. For both on account of the fame and of the predominance of the Thessalians and the Macedonians, the countries of those Epeirotes who were their nearest neighbours were made, some willingly and the others unwillingly, parts of Thessaly or Macedonia; for instance, the Athamanes,

and Dryopis in the fourteen demes or to name them as additional parts of the Octacan country.

² See 9. 3. 1 and 9. 4. 10.

The city Pindus (9. 4. 10).

⁴ The same as Parasopii (9. 2, 23). ⁵ Iliad 9. 483-484 (Phoenix speaking).

καὶ Τάλαρες Θετταλῶν, 'Ορέσται δὲ καὶ Πελα-

γόνες καὶ Ἐλιμιῶται Μακεδόνων. 12. Ἡ δὲ Πίνδος ὄρος ἐστὶ ψέγα, πρὸς ἄρκτον

μέν την Μακεδόνων, προς έσπέραν & Περραιβούς μετανάστας ανθρώπους έχου, προς δε μεσημβρίαν Δόλοπας, πρὸς εω δὲ τὴν Εστιαιωτιν. αύτη δ' έστὶ της Θετταλίας. ἐπ' αὐτη δὲ τη Πίνδω ώκουν Τάλαρες, Μολοττικον φύλον, των περί των Τόμαρου 3 απόσπασμα, καὶ Λίθικες, εἰς 4 οὺς έξελαθηναί φησιν ύπο Πειρίθου τούς Κενταύρους ό ποιητής εκλελοιπέναι δε νυν ίστορουνται. την δ' έκλειδιν διττώς ακουστέον ή γαρ αφανισθέντων των ανθρώπων και της χώρας τελέως ήρη-C 435 μωμένης, ή του ονόματος του εθνικού μηκέτι όντος, μηδέ τοῦ συστήματος διαμένοντος τοιούτου. όταν οῦν ἄσημον τελέως ή τὸ λειπόμενον νυνὶ σύστημα, οὐκ ἄξιον μνήμης τίθεμεν οὕτ' αὐτὸ ούτε τούνομα τὸ μεταληφθέν, ὅταν δ' ἔχη τοῦ μεμνήσθαι δικαίαν πρόφασιν, λέγειν άναγκαĵον την μεταβυλήν.

13. Λοιπον δ' εἰπεῖν τῆς παραλίας τὴν τάξιν τῆς ὑπὸ τῷ ᾿Λχιλλεῖ, ἀπὸ Θερμοπυλῶν ἀρξαμένους· τὴν γὰρ Λοκρικὴν καὶ [τὴν Οἰταία]ν ⁵

¹ ξχον, Kramer, for ξχουσα Β(man. sec.)kno.

² πρὸς ἔω δὲ τὴν Ἑστιαιῶτιν, inserted by Pletho; so Corais, Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

³ Τόμαρον n (man. sec.) for Ισμαρον Λεηλίπο, Ίμαρον ΒΕλ!; so later editors.

 $^{^4}$ eis omitted by MSS., but added later in Ba; so Corais and later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 11-13

the Aethices, and the Talares were made parts of Thessaly, and the Orestae, the Pelagonians, and the Elimiotae of Macedonia.

12. The Pindus Mountain is large, having the country of the Macedonians on the north, the Perrhaebian immigrants on the west, the Dolopians on the south, and Hestiaeotis 1 on the east; and this last is a part of Thessaly, The Talares, a Molossian tribe, a branch of those who lived in the neighbourhood of Mount Tomarus, lived on Mount Pindus itself, as did also the Aethices, amongst whom, the poet says, the Centaurs were driven 2 by Peirithous; but history now tells us that they are "extinct." The term "extinct" is to be taken in one of two meanings; either the people vanished and their country has become utterly deserted, or else merely their ethnic name no longer exists and their political organisation no longer remains what it was. therefore, any present political organisation that survives from an earlier time is utterly insignificant, I hold that it is not worth mentioning, either itself

13. It remains for me to tell the order of the places on the coast that were subject to Achilles, beginning at Thermopylae; for I have already spoken of the Locrian and the Octaean countries.

or the new name it has taken; but when it affords a fair pretext for being mentioned, I must needs give

² From Pelion (Iliad 2, 744).

an account of the change.

¹ See 9. 5. 2 and note on "Hestiacotis."

⁵ [την Οἰταία]ν, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Meineke. [την μεσόγαια]ν, Groskurd and Müller-Dübner.

εἰρήκαμεν. αἱ τοίνυν Θερμοπύλαι τοῦ μὲν Κηναίου διεστήκασιν έβδομηκοντασταδίω πορθμώ, παραπλέοντι δ' έξω Πυλών του Σπερχειού ώς σταδίους δέκα. Ενθεν δ' είς Φάλαρα εἴκοσι τῶν δὲ Φαλάρων ἀπὸ θαλάσσης ὑπέρκειται πεντήκοντα σταδίους ή τῶν [Λαμιέων πόλι]ς.2 εἶθ' ἑξῆς παραπλεύσαντι σταδίοις έκατον δ Έχενος ύπέρτης δ' έξης παραλίας έν μεσογείω έστιν ή Κρεμαστή Λάρισα, είκοσι σταδίους αὐτῆς διέχουσα, ή δ' αὐτή και Πελασγία λεγομένη Λ áρισα.³

14. Είτα Μυόννησος νησίον, είτ' 'Αντρών ήν δὲ αΰτη ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλιίφ. τοσαθτα μὲν περὶ της υπό τῷ 'Αχιλλεί μερίδος. ἐπεὶ δ' ὁ ποιητης είς πολλά καί γνώριμα μέρη διε[λων δι]ά 4 τὸ ονομάζειν τούς τε ήγεμόνας καὶ τὰς ὑπ' αὐτοῖς πόλεις του σύμπαντα της Θετταλίας κύκλου διέταξεν, [ήμεις ἀκολ]ουθοῦντες 5 τούτω πάλιν. ώσπερ εν τοίς επάνω, προσεκπληρώσομεν την λοιπήν περιοδείαν της χώρας. καταλέγει τοίνυν έφεξης τοίς ὑπ' 'Αχιλλεί τοὺς ὑπὸ Πρωτεσιλάω. οὖτοι δ' εἰσὶν οι καὶ ἐφεξῆς ὄντες τῆ ὑπὸ τῶ Αχιλλεῖ παραλία μέχρι Αντρώνος. ὅριζομένη τοίνυν της έφεξης έστιν ή ύπο τῷ Πρωτεσιλάω. έξω μεν οὖσα τοῦ Μαλιακοῦ κόλπου, ἔτι δ' ἐντὸς

¹ δέκα (ι') "ten," seems to be an error for εβδομήκοντα (ο'). "seventy," as Kramer suggests. Cp. 9. 4. 14, 9. 4. 17, and Herod. 7. 198-200.

² [Λαμιέων πόλι]s, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors. See Müller, Ind. Var. Lect. p. 1004.

⁸ Λάρισα A, man. prim., and the editors, for Λάρισσα.

⁴ διε[λων δι]ά, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 13-14

Thermopylae, then, is separated from Cenaeum by a strait seventy stadia wide; but, to one sailing along the coast beyond Pylae, it is about ten 1 stadia from the Spercheius; and thence to Phalara twenty stadia; and above Phalara, fifty stadia from the sea, is situated the city of the Lamians; and then next, after sailing a hundred stadia along the coast, one comes to Echinus, which is situated above the sea; and in the interior from the next stretch of coast, twenty stadia distant from it, is Larisa Cremastê (it

is also called Larisa Pelasgia).

14. Then one comes to Myonnesus, a small island: and then to Antron, which was subject to Protesi-So much, then, for the portion that was subject to Achilles. But since the poet, through naming both the leaders and the cities subject to them, has divided Thessaly into numerous wellknown parts and arranged in order the whole circuit of it, I, following him again, as above, shall go on to complete the remainder of my geographical description of the country. Now he enumerates next in order after those who were subject to Achilles those who were subject to Protesilaüs; and these are also the people who come next in order after the stretch of coast which was subject to Achilles as far as Therefore, the territory that was subject to Protesilaüs is in the boundaries of the country that comes next in order, that is, it lies outside the Maliae Gulf, but still inside Phthiotis, though not

¹ See critical note.

 $^{^5}$ [ήμεῖς ἀκολ]ουθοῦντες, lacuna of about nine letters supplied by (froskurd ; so the later editors.

της Φθιώτιδος, οὐ μὴν της [ύπὸ τῷ 'Αχιλλεί.1] ή μέν οῦν Φυλάκη έγγυς Θηβών έστι τών Φθιωτίδων, αίπερ είσι και αὐται ὑπὸ τῶ Πρωτεσιλάω. καὶ "Αλος δὲ καὶ Λάρισα 2 ή Κρεμαστή καὶ τὸ Δημήτριον ὑπ' ἐκείνφ, πᾶσαι πρὸς ἕω τῆς "Οθρυος. τὸ δὲ Δημήτριον Δήμητρος είρηκε τέμενος καὶ ἐκάλεσε Πύρασον. ἢν δὲ πόλις εὐλίμενος ή Πύρασος, ἐν δυσὶ σταδίοις ἔνουσα Δημητρος άλσος καὶ ξερον άγιον, διέγουσα Θηβών σταδίους είκοσι, ύπέρκεινται δε Πυράσου μέν αί Θήβαι, των Θηβών δέ έν τη μεσογαία τὸ Κρόκιον πεδίον πρὸς τῶ καταλήγοντι τῆς 'Οθρυος. δι' οῦ ὁ 'Αμφρυσος ρεί. τούτου δ' ὑπέρκειται ὁ "Ιτωνος, όπου τὸ τῆς Ἰτωνίας ίερον, ἀφ' οῦ καὶ τὸ ἐν τῆ Βοιωτίᾳ, καὶ ὁ Κουάριος ποταμός· εἴρηται δὲ π[ερὶ τούτου καὶ³] τῆς ᾿Αρνης ἐν τοῖς Βοιωτιακοίς. ταθτα δ' έστὶ της Θετταλιώτιδος μιας των τεττάρων μερίδων της συμπάσης Θετταλίας, ης 4 καὶ τὰ ὑπ' Εὐρυπύλω, καὶ ὁ Φύλλ[ος, όπου 'Απόλλω]νος 5 τοῦ Φυλλίου 6 ίερον, καὶ "Ιγναι, ὅπου ή Θέμις Ἰγναία τιμᾶται. καὶ Κίερος δ' είς αὐτὴν συντελεί καὶ [τάλλα μέχρι 8] της 'Αθαμανίας. κατά δὲ τὸν 'Αντρώνα έρμα θ ύφαλον έν τῷ πρὸς Εὐβοία ἐστὶ πόρω, καλού-

² Λάρισα, the editors, for Λάρισσα.

Casaubon inserts η̄ν after η̄s.

6 Φυλλίου, Meineke, for Φυλαίου Α, Φυλλαίου other MSS.

 $^{^1}$ [$i\pi b$ $\tau \hat{\varphi}$ 'Αχιλλεί], lacuna of about twelve letters supplied by Falconer; so Kramer, Müller-Dübner and Meineke.

² π[ερὶ τούτον καί], lacuna of about ten letters in A supplied by Kramer. Corais adds a second περί before τῆς.

 $^{^5}$ Φύλλ[ος ὅπου ᾿Απόλλω]νος, lacuna of about ten letters supplied by bkno, except that they have ένθα instead of ὅπου, Kramer's emendation.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 14

inside the part of Phthiotis1 that was subject to Achilles. Now Phylace is near Phthiotic Thebes. which itself is subject to Protesilaüs. And Halus, also, and Larisa Cremastê, and Demetrium, are subject to him, all being situated to the east of the Othrys Mountain. Demetrium he speaks of as "sacred precinct of Demeter," 2 and calls it "Pyrasus." Pyrasus was a city with a good harbour; at a distance of two stadia it had a sacred precinct and a holy temple, and was twenty stadia distant from Thebes. Thebes is situated above Pyrasus, but the Crocian Plain is situated in the interior back of Thebes near the end of Othrys; and it is through this plain that the Amphrysus flows. Above this river are the Itonus, where is the temple of the Itonian.3 after which the temple in Bocotia is named. and the Cuarius Rivers. But I have already spoken of this river and of Arnê in my description of Bocotia.4 These places are in Thessaliotis, one of the four portions of all Thessaly, in which were not only the regions that were subject to Eurypylus, but also Phyllus, where is the temple of Phyllian Apollo, and Ichnae, where the Ichnaean Themis is held in honour. Cierus, also, was tributary to it, and so was the rest of that region as far as Athamania. Near Antron, in the Euboean strait, is a submarine reef

¹ Cf. 9, 5, 10,

² Iliad 2, 696.

συντελεῖ καί, Corais, for συντελεῖται; so the later editors.
 [ταλλα μέχρι], lucuna of about eight letters supplied by Meineke, following conj. of Kramer.

^{*} i.e. Itonian Athena. * 9. 2. 3, 29, 33, 34.

⁹ ξρμα, Casaubon, for έρμ (A man. prim.), αιον with ξρυμα above (A man. sec.), έρμαῖον ghi, ξρυμα ΒΕδιο; so the later editors

μενον ὄνος 'Αντρώνος· εἶτα Πτελεὸν καὶ ὁ 'Αλος· εἶτα τὸ τῆς Δήμητρος ἱερὸν καὶ ὁ Πύρασος κατεσκαμμένος, ὑπὲρ αὐτὸν δὲ αἱ Θῆβαι· εἶτα ἄκρα Πύρρα καὶ δύο νησία ¹ πλησίον, ὧν τὸ μὲν Πύρρα, τὸ δὲ Δευκαλίων καλεῖται. ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ ἡ Φορείν, ἐνταῦθα δὲ καὶ ἡ

Φθιῶτίς πως τελευτᾶ.

15. Έξης δε τους ύπο τῷ Εὐμήλφ καταλέγει. την συνεχή παραλίαν, ήπερ έστιν 2 ήδη Μαγνησίας καὶ τῆς Πελασγιώτιδος γῆς. Φεραὶ μὲν οὖν είσι πέρας των Πελασγικών πεδίων πρώς την Μαγυησίαν, α παρατείνει μέχρι του Πηλίου σταδίους έκατὸν έξήκοντα. ἐπίνειον δὲ τῶν Φερών Παγασαί, διέχον εννενήκοντα σταδίους αὐτῶν, Ἰωλκοῦ δὲ εἴκοσι. ή δ' Ἰωλκὸς κατέσκαπται μέν έκ παλαιού, έντεύθεν δ' έστειλε τὸν 'Ιάσονα καὶ τὴν 'Αργὼ Πελίας ἀπὸ δὲ τῆς ναυπηγίας της 'Αργούς καὶ Παγασάς λέγεσθαι μυθεύουσι τον τόπον, οί δὲ πιθανώτερον ήγοθνται το ύνομα τῷ τόπω τεθηναι το ῦτο ἀπὸ τῶν πηγῶν, αὶ πολλαί τε καὶ δαψιλεῖς ρέουσι πλησίον δὲ καὶ 'Αφέται, ώς ὢν ὢφετήριόν τι τῶν 'Αργοναυτών, της δε Δημητριάδος έπτα σταδίους ύπέρκειται της θαλάττης Ἰωλκός. ἔκτισε δὲ Δημήτριος δ Πολιορκητής ἐπώνυμον ἑαυτοῦ τὴν Δημητριάδα μεταξύ Νηλίας καὶ Παγασῶν ἐπὶ θαλάττη, τὰς πλησίου πολίχνας εἰς αὐτὴν συνοικίσας, Νηλίαν τε καὶ Παγασάς καὶ 'Ορμένιου.

1 νησίδια Bklno.

 $^{^2}$ ήπερ ἐστίν, Tzschucke, for ἔπεστιν; so Müller-Dübner, and Meineke.

¹ The Greek word is a compound of "nau(s)" ("ship")

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 14-15

called "Ass of Antron"; and then one comes to Pteleum and Halus; and then to the temple of Demeter; and to Pyrasus, which has been rased to the ground; and, above it, to Thebes; and then to Cape Pyrrha, and to two isless near it, one of which is called Pyrrha and the other Deucalion. And it is somewhere here that Phthiotis ends.

15. Next the poet enumerates the peoples that were subject to Eumelus, that is, the adjacent seacoast, which from this point on belongs to Magnesia and the land of Pelasgiotis. Now Pherae is at the end of the Pelasgian plains on the side towards Magnesia; and these plains extend as far as Pelion, one hundred and sixty stadia. The sea-port of Pherae is Pagasae, which is ninety stadia distant from Pherae and twenty from Iolcus. indeed been rased to the ground from early times, but it was from there that Pelias despatched Jason and the Argo. It was from the construction here of the ship 1 Argo, according to mythology, that the place was called Pagasae, though some believe, more plausibly, that this name was given the place from its fountains,2 which are both numerous and of abundant flow. Near by is Aphetae also, so named as being the "apheterium" of the Argonauts. Ioleus is situated above the sea seven stadia from Demetrias. Demetrias, which is on the sea between Nelia and Pagasae, was founded by Demetrius Poliorcetes, who named it after himself, settling in it the inhabitants of the near-by towns, Nelia and Pagasae and Ormenium,

and "pagia" ("construction"), "pagia" being the Doric spelling.

² In Greek (Doric spelling), "pagae."

³ i.c. "starting-place."

έτι δὲ 'Ριζούντα, Σηπιάδα, 'Ολιζώνα, Βοίβην. 'Ιωλκόν, αι δη νύν είσι κώμαι της Δημητριάδος. καὶ δὴ καὶ ναύσταθμον ἦν τοῦτο καὶ βασίλειον μέγρι πολλοῦ τοῖς βασιλεῦσι τῶν Μακεδόνων, έπεκράτει δὲ καὶ τῶν Τεμπῶν καὶ τῶν ὀρῶν άμφοιν, ώσπερ 1 είρηται, του τε Πηλίου και της "Οσσης νῦν δὲ συνέσταλται μέν, τῶν δ' ἐν τῆ Μαγνησία πασών όμως διαφέρει. ή δὲ Βοιβηὶς λίμνη πλησιάζει μέν ταις Φεραίς, συνάπτει δέ καὶ τοῖς ἀπολήγουσι τοῦ ΙΙηλίου πέρασι καὶ τῆς Μαγνησίας Βοίβη δὲ χωρίον ἐπὶ τῆ λίμνη κείμενον. καθάπερ δὲ τὴν Ἰωλκὸν αὐξηθεῖσαν ἐπὶ πλέον κατέλυσαν αί στάσεις καὶ αί τυραννίδες. ούτως καὶ τὰς Φερὰς συνέστειλαν ἐξαρθείσας ποτέ καὶ συγκαταλυθείσας τοῖς τυρώννοις. πλησίον δὲ τῆς Δημητριάδος ὁ "Αναυρος 2 ρεί, καλείται δὲ καὶ ό 3 συνεχής αἰγιαλὸς Ἰωλκός. ένταθθα δε και την Πυλαϊκήν πανήγυριν δ δ' 'Αρτεμίδωρος ἀπωτέρω τῆς Δημητριάδος τίθησι του Παγασιτικου κύλπου είς τους ύπο Φιλοκτήτη τόπους εν δε τω κύλπω φησίν είναι την Κικύνηθον νήσον και πολίχνην δμώνυμον.

16. Έξης δ' αί ὑπὸ Φιλοκτήτη πόλεις καταλέγονται. ή μὲν οὖν Μηθώνη⁵ ἐτέρα ἐστὶ τῆς Θρακίας Μεθώνης, ὴν κατέσκαψε Φίλιππος·

¹ &σπερ, Corais, for &νπερ; so the later editors.

δ "Avaupos, Casaubon, for δ ναῦρος; so the later editors.
 δ, before συνεχής, Casaubon inserts; so the other editors before Kramer.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 15-16

and also Rhizus, Sepias, Olizon, Boebê, and Iolcus, which are now villages belonging to Demetrias. Furthermore, for a long time this was both a naval station and a royal residence for the kings of the Macedonians; and it held the mastery over both Tempê and the two mountains, Pelion and Ossa, as I have already said. At present it is reduced in power, but still it surpasses all the cities in Magnesia. Lake Boebers is near Pherae, and also borders on the foothills of Pelion and the frontiers of Magnesia; and Boebê is a place situated on the lake. Just as seditions and tyrannics destroyed Iolcus after its power had been greatly increased, so they reduced Pherae also, which had once been raised to greatness by its tyrants and was then destroyed along with them. Near Demetrias flows the Anaurus River: and the adjoining shore is also called Ioleus. too, they used to hold the Pylaic Festal Assembly.2 Artemidorus places the Pagasitic Gulf in the region subject to Philoctetes, farther away from Demetrias; and he says that the island Cicynethos and a town bearing the same name are in the gulf.

16. The poet next enumerates the cities subject to Philoctetes. Now Methone is different from the Thracian Methone, which was rased to the ground

^{1 0, 4, 15,}

² No other reference to a "Pylaic" Assembly in Iolcus has been found. It could hardly be identified with the "Pylaean (Amphictyonic) Assembly (9. 3, 7). Groskurd emends "Pylaic" to "Peliac" (i.e. held in honour of Pelias), which is probably right.

⁴ Πελαθέθε, lacuna supplied in A by second hand. (in skyrd writes Πελιακήν; and Meineke (Find. Strab. 153)

έμνήσθημεν δὲ καὶ πρότερον τῆς τῶν ὀνομάτων τούτων καὶ των ἐν Πελοποινήσω τινων 1 τροπης. τάλλα δὲ διηρίθμηται,2 ή τε Θαυμακία καὶ ό 'Ολιζων' καὶ ἡ Μελίβοια, ἃ τῆς έξῆς παραλίας έστίν. πρόκεινται δὲ τῶν Μαγνήτων νησοι συγναὶ μέν, αἱ δ' ἐν ὀνόματι Σκίαθύς τε καὶ Πεπάρηθος και Ίκός, 'Αλόννησός τε και Σκύρος, όμωνύμους έχουσαι πόλεις. μάλιστα δ' έστιν έν ονόματι Σκύρος δια την Αυκομήδους προς 'Αγιλ-C 437 λέα οἰκειότητα καὶ τὴν Νεοπτολέμου τοῦ ᾿Αχιλλέως ένταθθα γένεσίν τε καλ έκτροφήν. ΰστέρον δὲ Φίλιππος αὐξηθείς, όρῶν ᾿Λθηναίους ἐπικρατούντας της θαλάττης και των νήσων άρχοντας καὶ τούτων καὶ τῶν ἄλλων, ἐποίησε τὰς πλησίον έαυτῷ μάλιστα ἐνδύξους. πολεμῶν γὰρ περὶ τῆς ήγεμονίας επεχείρει πρώτοις αεί τοῖς έγγύθεν, καὶ καθάπερ αὐτῆς τῆς Μαγνήτιδος τὰ πολλὰ μέρη Μακεδονίαν εποίησε καὶ τῆς Θράκης καὶ τῆς άλλης της κύκλω γης, ούτω καί τὰς πρὸ της Μαγνησίας νήσους άφηρεῖτο, καὶ τὰς ὑπ' οὐδενὸς γνωριζομένας πρότερον περιμαχήτους καὶ γνωρίμους ἐποίει. τὴν δ' οὖν Σκῦρον καὶ μάλιστα μέν αἱ ἀρχαιολογίαι συνιστῶσιν, ἀλλὰ καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα θρυλεῖσθαι ποιεῖ, οἶον αἱ τῶν αίγῶν ἀρεταὶ τῶν Σκυρίων, καὶ τὰ μέταλλα τῆς ποικίλης λίθου της Σκυρίας, καθάπερ της Καρυ-

¹ [τινῶν], lacuna of about four letters supplied by Jones. Kramer, Müller-Dübner, and others, [μετα]τροπῆs; Meineke conj. τόπων. For the use of τροπή with the same meaning see e.g. Eustath. on Iliad 2. 729, Steph. Byz. s. v. 10 $\Delta \mu \eta$, and Hesych. s. v. τροπή.

² δι-, Kramer inserts; so the later editors.

by Philip. I have mentioned heretofore the change of the names of these places, and of certain places in the Peloponnesus.1 And the other places enumerated by the poet are Thaumacia and Olizon and Meliboea, which are on the next stretch of sea-coast. Off the country of the Magnetans lie numerous islands, but the only notable ones are Sciathos. Peparethos, and Icos, and also Halonnesos Seyros, all having cities of the same name. Sevros is the most notable, because of the familyrelation between Lycomedes and Achilles, and of the birth and nurture there of Neoptolemus the son of Achilles. In later times, when Philip had waxed powerful and saw that the Athenians dominated the sea and ruled over the islands, both these and the rest, he caused the islands that were near him to be most famous; for, since he was fighting for the hegemony, he always attacked those places which were close to him, and, just as he added to Macedonia most parts of the Magnetan country and of Thrace and of the rest of the land all round, so he also seized the islands off Magnesia and made those which were previously well-known to nobody objects of contention and hence well-known. Now Seyros is chiefly commended by the place it occupies in the ancient legends, but there are other things which cause it to be widely mentioned, as, for instance, the excellence of the Seyrian goats, and the quarries of the Seyrian variegated marble, which is comparable to the Carys-

¹ See 8, 4, 3-4, 8, 5, 3 and 8, 6, 15,

^{* [}δ 'Ολιζ]ών, lacuna of about four letters supplied by Corais.

στίας καὶ τῆς Δοκιμαίας, η η Συνναδικης, καὶ τῆς δ΄ Γεραπολιτικης. μουολίθους γὰρ κίονας καὶ πλάκας μεγάλας όρῶν ἔστιν ἐν τῆ Ῥώμη τῆς ποικίλης λιθίας, ἀφ' ης η πόλις κοσμεῖται δημοσία τε καὶ ἰδία· πεποίηκέ τε τὰ λευκόλιθα οὐ πολλοῦ ἄξια.

17. Ὁ δ' οὖν ποιητὴς μέχρι δεῦρο προελθὼν τῆς Μαγνητικῆς παραλίας ἐπάνεισιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἄνω Θετταλίαν καὶ γὰρ τὰ παρατείνοντα τῆ Φθιώτιδι,⁴ ἀρξάμενος ἀπὸ τῆς Δολοπίας καὶ τῆς ΙΙίνδου,

[μέχρι τῆς 5] κάτω Θετταλίας διέξεισιν

οὶ δ' εἶχον Τρίκκην καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμακόεσσαν. ταῦτα τὰ χωρία ἐστὶ μὲν τῆς Ἱστιαιώτιδος, ἐκαλείτο δ', ὥς φασι, πρότερον Δωρίς· κατασχόντων δὲ τῶν Περραιβῶν αὐτήν, οὶ καὶ τῆς Εὐβοίας τὴν Ἱστιαιῶτιν κατεστρέψαντο καὶ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους εἰς τὴν ἤπειρον ἀνέσπασαν, διὰ τὸ πλῆθος τῶν ἐποικησάντων Ἱστιαίων τὴν χώραν ἀπ' ἐκείνων οὕτως ἐκάλεσαν. καλοῦσι δὲ καὶ [αὐτὴν καὶ ⁶] τὴν Δολοπίαν τὴν ἄνω Θετταλίαν, ἐπ' εὐθείας οὖσα[ν τῆ ἄνω ⁷] Μακεδονία, καθάπερ καὶ τὴν κάτω τῆ κάτω. ἔστι δ' ἡ μὲν Τρίκκη, ὅπου τὸ ἱερὸν τοῦ ᾿Ασκληπιοῦ τὸ ἀρχαιότατον καὶ ἐπιφανέστατον,

² ή, Jones, for και της, from conj. of C. Müller (ήτοι).

¹ Δοκιμαίαs, C. Müller (approving conj. of Reinesius, Incl. Var. Lect. p. 1005), for Δευκαλλίου Α, Δευκαλίας λίπο, Δευκολλίας Βm; Λευκολλείας Tzschucke, Λευκολλείου Corais, Λευκαδίας Tyrwhitt.

a καὶ τῆs, Jones inserts, from conj. of C. Müller.
 Φ[θιώτιδι], lacuna supplied by Corais; so the later editors.

 $[\]frac{5}{5} \left[\mu \dot{\epsilon} \chi \rho_l \ \tau \hat{\eta} s\right]$, lacuna supplied by Corais; so the later editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 16-17

tian marble, and to the Docimaean or Synnadic, and to the Hierapolitic. For at Rome are to be seen monolithic columns and great slabs of the variegated marble; and with this marble the city is being adorned both at public and at private expense; and it has caused the quarries of white marble to be of little worth.

17. However, the poet, after proceeding thus far on the Magnetan sea-coast, returns to Upper Thessalv: for, beginning at Dolopia and Pindus, he recounts the parts that stretch alongside Phthiotis. as far as Lower Thessalv: "And those who held Tricce and rocky Ithome." 5 These places belong in fact to Histiacotis,6 though in earlier times Histiaeotis was called Doris, as they say; but when the Perrhaebians took possession of it, who had already subdued Histiacotis in Euboea and had forced its inhabitants to migrate to the mainland, they called the country Histiacotis after these Histiacans, because of the large number of these people who settled there. They call Histiaeotis and Dolopia Upper Thessaly, which is in a straight line with Upper Macedonia, as is Lower Thessaly with Lower Macedonia. Now Tricce, where is the earliest and most famous temple of Asclepius, borders on the country

white marble," simply "white marble" in general.

5 Iliad 2. 729.

6 See 9. 5. 3 and foot-note.

² See 10. 1. 6. ² See 12. 8. 14. ³ See 13. 4. 14. ⁴ But the Greek might mean, instead of "quarries of

⁶ [aὐτὴν καί], lacuna supplied by Du Theil; so the later editors.

⁷ οδου[ν τῆ ἄνω], lacuna supplied by Du Theil; so the later editors.

δμορος ¹ τοῖς τε Δόλοψιν καὶ τοῖς περὶ τὴν Πίνδον τόποις. την δ' 'Ιθώμην όμωνύμως τη Μεσσηνιακή λεγομένην ου φασι δείν ούτως ἐκφέρειν, ἀλλὰ την πρώτην συλλαβην άφαιρείν ούτω γάρ καλείσθαι πρότερον, νῦν δὲ Ἰθώμη ² μετωνομάσθαι, χωρίον έρυμνον καὶ τῶ ὄντι κλωμακόεν, ίδρυμένον μεταξὺ τεττάρων Φρουρίων, ώσπερ εν τετραπλεύρω κειμένων, Τρίκκης τε καὶ Μητροπόλεως καὶ Πελινναίου καὶ Γόμφων. της δὲ δη Μητροπολιτών έστι χώρας ή 'Ιθώμη. ή δε Μητρόπολις πρότερον μεν έκ τριών συνώκιστο πολιχνίων ασήμων, ύστερου δὲ καὶ πλείους προσελήφθησαν, ὧν ἦν καὶ ἡ Ιθώμη. Καλλίμαχος μεν ούν φησίν εν τοίς C 438 ιάμβοις τὰς ᾿Αφροδίτας (ἡ θεὸς γὰρ οὐ μία) τὴν Καστνιήτιν ύπερβάλλεσθαι πάσας τῶ Φρονείν. ότι μόνη παραδέχεται την των ύων θυσίαν. καὶ μην πολυίστωρ, εί τις άλλος, καὶ πάντα τὸν βίον. ώς αὐτὸς εἴρηκεν, ὁ ταῦτα μυθεῖσθαι 3 βουλόμενος. οί δ' ύστερον ήλεγξαν οὐ μίαν 'Αφροδίτην μόνον. άλλα και πλείους αποδεδεγμένας το έθος τοῦτο. ών είναι και την εν τη Μητροπόλει ταύτη δε μίαν τών συνοικισθεισών είς αὐτὴν πόλεων παραδοῦναι τὸ ἔθος 'Ονθούριον.4 ἔστι δὲ καὶ Φαρκαδων έν τη Ίστιαιώτιδι, καὶ ρεί δι' αὐτῶν ὁ Πηνειὸς

¹ δμορος, Palmer, for δμορον; so the later editors.

² 186μη Bno, Θαμαί Εαβηίί, '18 ώμην k and Enstathius; but Kramer conj. Θούμαιον from Steph. Byz. s. v. '1θώμη; but see Etym. Magnum s. v. Θώμη.

³ Meineke suspects μυθεῖσθαι; C. Müller conj. ἀληθεύεσθαι for μυθεῖσθαι; Capps conj. μάλιστα. Kramer conj. τοιαῦτα for ὁ ταῦτα.

^{4 &#}x27;Ονθούριον, Meineke (following Steph. Byz. s. v.), for δνούριον (δμούριον Β, δμίριον editors before Corais).

of the Dolopians and the regions round Pindus. Ithomê, which is called by the same name as the Messenian city, ought not, they say, to be pronounced in this way, but without the first syllable:1 for thus, they add, it was called in earlier times, though now its name has been changed to Ithomê. It is a stronghold and is in reality a heap of stones; 2 and it is situated between four strongholds, which lie in a square, as it were: Triccê, Metropolis, Pelinnaeum, and Gomphi. But Ithomê belongs to the territory of the Metropolitans. Metropolis in earlier times was a joint settlement composed of three insignificant towns; but later several others were added to it, among which was Ithome. Now Callimachus, in his Iambics, says that, " of all the Aphroditês (for there was not merely one goddess of this name), Aphroditê Castnietis surpasses all in wisdom, since she alone accepts the sacrifice of swine." 3 And surely he was very learned, if any other man was, and all his life, as he himself states, wished to recount these things.4 But the writers of later times have discovered that not merely one Aphroditê, but several, have accepted this rite; and that among these was the Aphroditê at Metropolis, and that one of the cities included in the settlement transmitted to it the Onthurian rite,5 Pharcadon. also, is in Histiaeotis; and the Peneius and the

6 "Onthurium" was a "Thessalian city near Arnê"

(Stephanus Byzantinus, s.v.).

¹ i.c. Thomô. ² "Thomos" means "heap of stones."

³ Frag. 82 b, Schneider.

⁴ The text is probably corrupt. We should expect either "wished to tell the truth about matters of this sort," or, as Professor Capps suggests, "preferred this branch of learning."

καὶ ὁ Κουράλιος ὁν ὁ Κουράλιος, ρυεὶς παρὰ τὸ τῆς Ἰτωνίας ᾿Αθηνᾶς ἱερόν, εἰς τὸν Πηνειὸν ἐξίησιν. αὐτὸς δ' ὁ Πηνειὸς ἄρχεται μὲν ἐκ Πίνδου, καθάπερ εἴρηται ἐν ἀριστερῷ δ' ἀφεὶς Τρίκκην τε καὶ Πελινναῖον ¹ καὶ Φαρκαδόνα φέρεται παρά τε ᾿Ατρακα καὶ Λάρισαν,² καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῷ Θεται πάρὶ δεξάμενος ποταμοὺς πρόεισι διὰ τῶν Ἱεμπῶν ἐπὶ τὰς ἐκβολάς, τὴν δ' Οἰχαλίαν πόλιν Εὐρύτου λεγομένην ἔν τε τοῖς τόποις τούτοις ἱστοροῖ τι καὶ ἐν Εὐβοία καὶ ἐν ᾿Αρκαδία, καὶ μετονομάζουσιν ἄλλως, δ καὶ ἐν τοῖς Πελοποννησιακοῖς εἴρηται. περὶ δὲ τούτων ζητοῦσι, καὶ μάλιστα, τίς ἦν ἡ ὑπὸ Ἡρακλέους άλοῦσα, καὶ περὶ τίνος συνέγραψεν ὁ ποιήσας τὴν Οἰχαλίας ἄλωσιν. ταῦτα μὲν δὴ τὰ χωρία τοῖς ᾿Λσκληπιάδαις ὑπέταξεν.

18. Έξης δε λέγει την ύπ' Εὐρυπύλφ.

οὶ δ' ἔχου 'Ορμένιου οί τε κρήνην 'Υπέρειαν οί τ' ἔχου 'Αστέριου 'Γιτάνοιό τε λευκὰ κάρηνα.

τὸ μὲν οὖν 'Ορμένιον ³ νῦν 'Ορμίνιον καλεῖται, ἔστι δ' ὑπὸ τῷ Πηλίφ κώμη κατὰ τὸν Παγασιτικὸν κόλπον τῶν συνφκισμένων εἰς τὴν Δημητριάδα πόλεων, ὡς εἴρηται. ἀνάγκη δὲ καὶ τὴν Βοιβηίδα λίμνην εἶναι πλησίον, ἐπειδὴ καὶ ἡ Βοίβη τῶν περιοικίδων ἢν τῆς Δημητριάδος καὶ αὐτὸ τὸ 'Ορμένιον. τὸ μὲν οὖν 'Ορμένιον ἀπέχει

Πεληνναΐον Acgh, Πελινναίην Ι.
 Λάρισσα, MSS. except A.

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Curalius flow through its territory. Of these rivers, the Curalius flows past the temple of the Itonian Athena and empties into the Peneius: but the Peneius itself rises in Pindus, as I have already said, and after leaving Tricce and Pelinnacum and Pharcadon on the left flows past both Atrax and Larisa, and after receiving the rivers in Thessaliotis flows on through Tempê to its outlet. Historians place the Occhalia which is called the "city of Eurytus" 2 not only in this region, but also in Euboca and in Arcadia; and they give its name in different ways, as I have already said in my description of the Peloponnesus.3 They inquire concerning these, and particularly in regard to what Oechalia it was that was captured by Heracles,4 and concerning what Oechalia was meant by the poet who wrote The Capture of Oechalia.5 These places, then, were classed by Homer as subject to the Asclepiadae.

18. Next he speaks of the country subject to Eurypylus: "and those who held Ormenium and the fountain Hypereia, and those who held Asterium and the white summits of Titanus." Now at the present time Ormenium is called Orminium; it is a village situated at the foot of Pelion near the Pagasitic Gulf, one of the cities included in the settlement of Demetrias, as I have said. And Lake Boebers, also, must be near, since Boeber, as well as Ormenium itself, was one of the dependencies of Demetrias. Now Ormenium is distant by land twenty-seven

Frags. 14 15, 15a, Vol. III, pp. 335, 337.

² Iliad 2, 596. ³ See 9. 5. 16 and foot-note.

⁴ Cf. 10. 1. 10. 5 Sec 14. 1. 18.

τῆς Δημητριάδος πεζῆ σταδίους ἐπτὰ καὶ εἴκοσι, ό δὲ τῆς Ἰωλκοῦ τόπος ἐν όδῷ κείμενος τῆς μὲν Δημητριάδος ἑπτὰ σταδίους διέστηκε, τοῦ δ' Ὀρμενίου τοὺς λοιποὺς σταδίους εἴκοσι. φησὶ δ' ὁ Σκήψιος ἐκ τοῦ 'Ορμενίου τὸν Φοίνικα εἶναι, καὶ φεύγειν αὐτὸν ἐνθένδε παρὰ τοῦ πατρὸς ᾿Αμύντορος ᾿Ορμενίδαο εἰς τὴν Φθίαν ἐς Πηλῆα ἄνακτα ἐκτίσθαι γὰρ ὑπὸ ἸΟρμένου τὸ χωρίον τοῦτο τοῦ Κερκάφου τοῦ Τοῦ Λιόλου παῖδας δὲ τοῦ 'Ορμένου Κερκάφου τοῦ τοῦ Λιόλου παῖδας δὲ τοῦ 'Ορμένου μὲν εἶναι Φοίνικα, τοῦ δ' Εὐρύπυλον φυλαχθῆναι δὲ τῷ Εὐρυπύλῳ τὴν διαδοχὴν κοινήν, ἄτε ² ἀπελθόντος τοῦ Φοίνικος ἐκ τῆς οἰκείας καὶ δὴ καὶ γράφει οὕτως.

οίον ὅτε πρῶτον λίπον Ὀρμένιον πολύμηλον, ἀντὶ τοῦ

λίπον Έλλάδα καλλιγύναικα.

Κράτης δὲ Φωκέα ποιεῖ τὸν Φοίνικα, τεκμαιρόμενος ἐκ τοῦ κράνους τοῦ Μέγητος, ῷ ἐχρήσατο ὁ Ὀδυσσεὺς κατὰ τὴν νυκτεγερσίαν, περὶ οῦ φησὶν ὁ ποιητής, ὅτι

ἐξ Ἐλεῶνος ᾿Αμύντορος Ἡρμενίδαο ἐξέλετ᾽ Αὐτόλυκος, πυκινὸν δόμον ἀντιτορήσας.

τόν τε γὰρ Ἐλεῶνα ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ πολίχνιον εἶναι, τόν τε ᾿Ορμενίδην ᾿Λμύντορα οὐκ ἄλλον τινὰ λέγεσθαι ἢ τὸν τοῦ Φοίνικος πατέρα, καὶ τὸν Αὐτόλυκον οἰκοῦντα ἐν τῷ Παρνασσῷ τοιχωρυχεῖν τὰ τῶν γειτόνων, ὅπερ κοινόν ἐστι τοιχωρύχου παντός, οὐ τὰ τῶν πόρρωθεν. ὁ δὲ

stadia from Demetrias, whereas the site of Iolcus. which is situated on the road, is distant seven stadia from Demetrias and the remaining twenty stadia from Ormenium. The Scensian 1 says that Phoenix was from Ormenium, and that he fled thence from his father Amyntor the son of Ormenus into Phthia to Peleus the king; for this place, he adds, was founded by Ormenus the son of Cercaphus the son of Aeolus; and he says that both Amentor and Eugemon were sons of Ormenus, and that Phoenix was son of the former and Eurypylus of the latter, but that the succession to the throne, to which both had equal right, was kept for Eurypylus, inasmuch as Phoenix had gone away from his home-land. Furthermore, the Scepsian writes thus, "as when first I left Ormenium rich in flocks," instead of "I left Hellas, land of fair women,"2 But Crates makes Phoenix a Phoeian, judging this from the helmet of Meges, which Odysseus used at the time of his night-spying, concerning which the poet says, "Autolycus filched it from Eleon, from Amyntor the son of Ormenus, having broken into his close-built home." 3 For Eleon, he says, is a town of Parnassus; and Amyntor, son of Ormenus, means no other than the father of Phoenix; and Autolyeus, who lived on Parnassus, must have broken into the house of a neighbour (as is the way of any housebreaker), and not into that of people far away. But the Scensian

¹ Demetrius of Scepsis. ² Ilial 9. 447. ³ Ilial 10. 266.

¹ Κερφίου A man. prim., Κεκάρου A mun. sec. and other MSS., and Eustathius.

² ἄν, after ἄτε, Jones deletes; ὡς ἄν Α mun. sec, Βλίπο; ὅτε ἄν chỉ.

Σκήψιός φησι μήτε Έλεωνα μηδένα τόπον τοῦ Παρνασσοῦ δείκυυσθαι, ἀλλὰ Νεωνα, καὶ ταύτην οἰκισθεῖσαν μετὰ τὰ Τρωικά, μήτ' ἐκ γειτόνων τὰς τοιχωρυχίας γίνεσθαι μόνον. καὶ ἄλλα δ' ἐστίν, ὰ λέγοι τις ἄν, ὰλλ' οῦν ὀκνῶ διατρίβειν ἐπὶ πλέον. ἄλλοι δὲ γράφοισιν ἐξ Ἑλεωνος Ταναγρικὴ δέ ἐστιν αὕτη· καὶ μᾶλλον ἐλέγχοι ἀτόπως ἃν λεγόμενον τό

φεῦγον ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε δι' Ἑλλάδος, Φθίην δ' ἐξικόμην.

η δ' Υπέρεια κρήνη ἐν μέση ἐστὶ τῆ Φεραίων πόλει Εὐμήλου οὔση. ἄτοπον τοίνυν [δοῦναι Εὐρυπύ]λφ. Τίτανος δ' ἀπὸ τοῦ συμβεβηκότος ἀνομάσθη· λευκόγεων γάρ ἐστι τὸ χωρίον "Αρνης πλησίον καὶ [τῶν 'Αφε]τῶν. καὶ τὸ 'Αστέριον δ' οὐκ ἄπωθεν τούτων ἐστί.

19. Συνεχείς δὲ τῆ μερίδι ταύτη λέγονται οί ὑπὸ τῷ Πολυποίτη

οὶ δ' ''Αργισσαν ἔχον καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο,
''Ορθην ''Ηλώνην τε πόλιν τ' ''Ολοοσσόνα
λευκήν.

ταύτην τὴν χώραν πρότερον μὲν తκουν Περραιβοί, τὸ πρὸς θαλάττη μέρος νεμόμενοι καὶ τῷ Πηνειῷ μέχρι τῆς ἐκβολῆς αὐτοῦ καὶ Γυρτῶνος, πόλεως Περραιβίδος. εἶτα ταπεινώσαντες ἐκείνους καὶ ἀπώσαντες ⁴ εἰς τὴν ἐν τῆ μεσογαία ποταμίαν, 5

¹ Εὐμήλου ούση, Kramer, for μεταλαιούση; so Meineke. ὑπ' Εὐμήλφ ούση Du Theil, μεγάλη ούση conj. Casaubon, μεσογαία ούση Politus, μεταλλευούση Toup, ἔτι μενούση Corais.
2 [δοῦναι Εὐρυπύ]λφ, lacuna supplied by Du Theil, who,

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says that there is no place called Eleon to be seen on Parnassus, though there is a place called Neon, founded in fact after the Trojan War, and also that housebreakings are not confined to neighbours only. And there are other arguments which one might give, but I hesitate to spend further time on this subject. Others write "from Heleon," 1 but Heleon is a place in Tanagria, and this reading would increase the absurdity of the statement, "Then I fled afar off through Hellas and came to Phthia."2 fountain Hypereia is in the middle of the city of the Pheraeans, which belonged to Eumelus. It is absurd, therefore, to assign the fountain to Eurypylus. tanus 3 was named from the fact in the case there; for the region near Arnê and Aphetae has white soil. Asterium, also, is not far from these.

19. Continuous with this portion of Thessaly is the country of those who are called the subjects of Polypoetes: "And those who held Argissa and dwelt in Gyrtone, Orthe, and Elone and the white city Oloosson." In earlier times the Perrhaebians inhabited this country, dwelling in the part near the sea and near the Peneius, extending as far as its outlet and Gyrton, a Perrhaebian city. Then the Lapiths humbled the Perrhaebians and thrust them back into the river-country in the interior, and seized

1 Instead of "from Elcon."

² Iliad 9. 478.

* Iliad 2, 738,

however, inserts also αὐτήν after δοῦναι, omitted by Kramer and Meineke.

³ [τῶν 'Αφε]τῶν, lacuna of about six letters supplied by Groskurd; so the later editors.

4 και ἀπώσοντες, Corais inserts.

3 "White earth."

⁵ είς . . . ποταμίαν, Meineke ejects.

Λαπίθαι κατέσχον αὐτὰ τὰ χωρία, Ἰξίων καὶ ὁ υίὸς Πειρίθους, ὃς καὶ τὸ Πήλιον κατεκτήσατο, βιασάμενος τοὺς κατασχόντας Κενταύρους, ἄγριόν τι φῦλον. 1 τούτους μὲν οὖν

έκ Πηλίου ὧσε καὶ Αἰθίκεσσι πέλασσε,

C 440 τοίς δε Λαπίθαις τὰ πεδία παρέδωκε τινὰ δ' αὐτῶν καὶ οἱ Περραιβοὶ κατεῖχον, τὰ πρὸς τῶ 'Ολύμπω· ἔστι δ΄ ὅπου καὶ ὅλοι ἀναμὶξ τοῖς Λαπίθαις ϣκουν. ἡ μὲν οῦν ᾿Λργισσα,² ἡ νῦν "Αργουρα, επὶ τῶ Πηνειῶ κεῖται ὑπέρκειται δ' αὐτῆς 'Ατραξ ἐν τετταράκοντα σταδίοις, τῶ ποταμώ πλησιάζουσα καὶ αύτη τὴν δ' ἀνὰ μέσον ποταμίαν είχον Περραιβοί. "Ορθην δέ τινες την άκρόπολιν των Φαλανναίων εἰρήκασιν Φάλαννα Περραιβική πόλις πρός τω Πηνειώ πλησίον των Τεμπών, οι μεν οδυ Περραιβοί καταδυνασθέντες ύπο των Λαπιθών είς την όρεινην άπανέστησαν οι πλείους την περί Πίνδον καὶ ' Αθαμάνας καὶ Δόλοπας, τὴν δὲ χώραν καὶ τοὺς ύπολειφθέντας των Περραιβών κατέσχον Λαρισαίοι,4 πλησίον μεν οικούντες τού Πηνειού. γειτνιώντες δ' έκείνοις, νεμόμενοι δὲ τὰ εὐδαιμονέστατα μέρη των πεδίων, πλην εί τι σφόδρα κοίλον πρός τη λίμνη τη Νεσσωνίδι, είς ην ύπερκλύζων ό ποταμὸς ἀφηρεῖτό τι τῆς ἀροσίμου τούς Λαρισαίους άλλ' ύστερον παραχώμασιν ἐπηνώρθωσαν Λαρισαΐοι. οὖτοι δ' οὖν κατεῖχον τέως την Περραιβίαν και φόρους ἐπράττοντο, ἔως

¹ acghno add or; also A man. prim.

² Αργισσα (*Iliad* 2. 738), the editors, for Αργισα Β, Αργεισα Α, with ισ over ει in man. sec.

their country-I mean the Lapiths Ixion and his son Peirithous, the latter of whom also took possession of Pelion, forcing out the Centaurs, a wild folk, who had seized it. Now these "he thrust from Pelion and made them draw near to the Aethices," 1 and he gave over the plains to the Lapiths, though the Perrhaebians kept possession of some of them, those near Olympus, and also in some places lived completely intermingled with the Lapiths. Argissa, the present Argura, is situated on Peneius; and forty stadia above it lies Atrax, which also is close to the river; and the Perrhaebians held the river-country between the two places. Some have called Orthe the acropolis of the Phalannaeans; and Phalanna is a Perrhaebian city close to the Peneius near Tempê. Now the Perrhaebians, being overpowered by the Lapiths, for the most part emigrated to the mountainous country about Pindus and to the countries of the Athamanians and Dolopians, but their country and all Perrhaebians who were left behind there were seized by the Larisaeans. who lived near the Peneius and were their neighbours and dwelt in the most fertile parts of the plains. though not in the very low region near the lake called Nessonis, into which the river, when it overflowed, would carry away a portion of the arable soil belonging to the Larisaeans. Later, however, they corrected this by means of embankments. Larisaeans, then, kept possession of Perrhaebia and exacted tribute until Philip established himself as

¹ Iliad 2, 744.

^{3 &#}x27;Αργουρα, Xylander, for 'Αργουσα; so the later editors.

Φίλιππος κατέστη κύριος τῶν τόπων. Λάρισα δ' έστὶ καὶ ἐν τῆ "Οσση χωρίον καὶ ἡ Κρεμαστή, ὑπό τινων δὲ Πελασγία λεγομένη καὶ έν τη Κρήτη πόλις ή νῦν εἰς Ἱεράπυτναν συνοι-κισθεῖσα, ἀφ' ής καὶ τὸ ὑποκείμενον πεδίον νῦν ² Λαρίσιου 3 καλείται και έν Πελοπουνήσω ή τε των 'Αργείων ἄκρα καὶ ὁ τὴν 'Ηλείαν ἀπὸ Δύμης διορίζων Λάρισος 4 ποταμός. Θεύπομπος δὲ καὶ πόλιν λέγει έν τη αὐτη μεθορία κειμένην Λάρισαν. καὶ ἐν τῆ ᾿Ασία ἥ τε Φρικωνὶς ἡ περὶ τὴν Κύμην καὶ ἡ κατὰ ʿΑμαξιτον τῆς Τρωάδος καὶ ἡ Έφεσία Λάρισά έστι καὶ ή ἐν Συρία, τῆς δὲ Μιτυλήνης άπὸ πεντήκοντα σταδίων εἰσὶ Λαρισαΐαι πέτραι κατά την έπι Μηθύμνης όδον και έν τῆ 'Αττικῆ ⁵ δ' ἐστὶ Λάρισα· καὶ τῶν Τράλλεων διέχουσα κώμη τριάκοντα σταδίους ύπερ της πόλεως ἐπὶ Καΰστρου πεδίου διὰ τῆς Μεσωγίδος ίοντων κατά τὸ τῆς Ἰσοδρόμης Μητρὸς ἱερόν, όμοίαν την θέσιν καὶ την άρετην έχουσα τη Κρεμαστή Λαρίση και γὰρ εὐυδρος και άμπε-λόφυτος ἴσως δὲ και ὁ Λαρίσιος Ζεὺς ἐκεῖθεν έπωνόμασται· καὶ ἐν τοῖς ἀριστεροῖς δὲ τοῦ Πόντου κώμη τις καλείται Λάρισα μεταξύ Ναυ-[λόχου 6] 7 πλησίου τῶυ ἄκρων τοῦ Αίμου. καὶ 'Ολοοσσών 8 δέ, λευκή προσαγορευθείσα ἀπὸ τοῦ λευκάργιλος είναι, καὶ Ἰλώνη.

² πεδίον ἐστὶ ὁ νῦν Αμλίπο.

¹ Πελασγία, Xylander, for πλάγια; so the later editors.

³ Λαρίσιον, Kramer, for Λαρίσσιον; so the later editors.
⁴ Λαρίσσος, Kramer, for Λαρίσσος; so the later editors.

⁵ On 'Αττική, see C. Müller *Ind. Far. Lett.* p. 1005. ⁶ Ναυλό[χου], lacuna supplied by Kramer; so the later editors.

lord over the region. Larisa is also the name of a place on Ossa; another is Larisa Cremastê, by some called Pelasgia; and in Crete is a city Larisa, now ioined to Hierapytna, whence the plain that lies below is now called Larisian Plain; and, in the Peloponnesus both Larisa, the citadel of the Argives. and the Larisus River, which is the boundary between the Eleian country and Dymê. Theopompus speaks of another city Larisa situated on the same common boundary; and in Asia is a Larisa Phryconis near Cyme; and also the Larisa near Hamaxitis in the Troad; and there is the Ephesian Larisa, and the Larisa in Syria; and there are Larisaean Rocks fifty stadia from Mitylenê on the road to Methymnê; and there is a Larisa in Attica; and a village Larisa thirty stadia distant from Tralleis, above the city, on the road which runs through Mesogis towards the Cayster Plain near the temple of the Isodromian Mother,2 which in its topographical position and its goodly attributes is like Larisa Cremastê, for it has an abundance of water and of vineyards; and perhaps the Larisacan Zeus received his epithet from this place; and also on the left of the Pontus is a village called Larisa, between Naulochus and . . . , 3 near the end of Mount Haemus. And Oloosson, called "white" from the fact that its soil is a white clay,

¹ See 9, 5, 13, ² i.e. Cybelê, ³ "Odessa" seems to be the lost word.

⁷ It is almost certain that the remainder of the lacuna (about eight letters) should be supplied with καὶ 'Οδησσοῦ.

8 'Ολοσσών Aghitno, Meineke. See 'Ολοοσσόνα at beginning of 9. 5. 19.

Περραιβικαὶ πόλεις, καὶ Γύινος. ἡ δ' Ἡλώνη μετέβαλε τοὕνομα, Λειμώνη μετονομασθεῖσα· κατέσκαπται δὲ νῦν' ἄμφω δ' ὑπὸ τῷ 'Ολύμπω C 441 κεῖνται, οὐ πολὺ ἄπωθεν τοῦ Εὐρώπου ¹ ποταμοῦ, δν ὁ ποιητὴς Τιταρήσιον καλεῖ.

20. Λέγει δὲ καὶ περὶ τούτου καὶ περὶ τῶν Περραιβῶν ἐν τοῖς έξῆς ὁ ποιητής, ὅταν φῆ·

Γουνεύς δ' ἐκ Κύφου ἣγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας. τῷ δ' Ἐνιῆνες ἔποντο μενεπτύλεμοί τε Περαιβοί, οἱ περὶ Δωδώνην δυσχείμερον οἰκί ἔθεντο, οἵ τ' ἀμφ' ἱμερτὸν Τιταρήσιον ἔργ' ἐνέμοντο.

λέγει μὲν οὖν τούτους τοὺς τόπους τῶν Περραιβῶν, ἀπὸ μέρους τῆς 'Εστιαιώτιδος ² ἐπειληχότας' ἢσαν δὲ καὶ αἱ ⁴ ὑπὸ τῷ Πολυποίτῃ ἐκ μέρους Περραιβικαί, τοῖς μέντοι Λαπίθαις προσένειμε διὰ τὸ ἀναμὶξ οἰκεῖν καὶ τὰ μὲν πεδία κατέχειν τοὺς Λαπίθας καὶ τὸ ἐνταῦθα Περραιβικὸν ὑπὸ τούτοις τετάχθαι ὡς ἐπὶ πλέον, τὰ δ' ὀρεινότερα χωρία πρὸς τῷ 'Ολύμπῳ καὶ τοῖς Τέμπεσι τοὺς Περραιβούς, καθάπερ τὸν Κύφον καὶ τὴν Δωδώνην καὶ τὰ περὶ τὸν Τιταρήσιον, ὸς ἐξ ὅρους Τιταρίου⁵ συμφυοῦς τῷ 'Ολύμπῳ ῥέων εἰς τὰ πλησίον τῶν Τεμπῶν χωρία τῆς Περραιβίας αὐτοῦ που τὰς συμβολὰς ποιεῖται πρὸς τὸν Πηνειοῦν. τὸ μὲν οὖν τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καθαρόν ἐστιν

² Ίστιαιώτιδος l, Ald., Corais.

4 ai, after wal, Corais inserts.

¹ Εὐρώπου, Kramer, for Εὐρώτου; so the later editors.

³ ἐπειληχότας, conj. of Meineke, for ἐπειληφότας; ἐπειλη-φότων, Groskurd.

⁵ Κιταρίου Agi.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 19-20

and Elonê, and Gonnus are Perrhaebian cities. But Elonê changed its name to Leimonê, and is now in ruins. Both are situated below Olympus, not very far from the Europus River, which the poet calls the Titaresius.¹

20. The poet next mentions both Titaresius and the Perrhaebians, when he says, "And Guneus led from Cyphus twenty-two ships. And there followed him the Enienians,2 and the Perrhaebians steadfast in war, who had established their homes round wintry Dodona,3 and dwelt in the fields about lovely Titaresius." 4 Now he speaks of these places as belonging to the Perrhaebians, places which fell into their possession as a part of Hestiaeotis. 5 And also the cities subject to Polypoetes were in part Perr-However, he assigned them to the Lapiths because the two peoples lived intermingled with one another,6 and also because, although the Lapiths held possession of the plains and the Perrhaebian element there were for the most part subject to the Lapiths, the Perrhaebians held possession of the more mountainous parts near Olympus and Tempê, as, for example, Cyphus, and Dodona, and the region about the Titaresius; this river rises in the Titarius Mountain, which connects with Olympus, and flows into the territory of Perrhaebia which is near Tempê, and somewhere in that neighbourhood unites with the Peneius. Now the water of the Peneius is pure.

² The Homeric spelling of "Aenianians" (9. 4. 11.)

¹ Iliad 2. 751.

³ The Thussellian Dodona mentioned in Frags. 1, 1a, 1b, 1c, Vol. III, pp. 321, 323.

⁴ Iliad 2. 748.

⁵ The Perrhaebians had seized Hestiaeotis (9. 5. 17).

⁶ Sec 9. 5. 19.

ύδωρ, τὸ δὲ τοῦ Τιταρησίου λιπαρὸν ἔκ τινος ὕλης, ὥστ' οὐ συμμίσγεται,

άλλά τέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιτρέχει ἢΰτ' ἔλαιον.

διὰ δὲ τὸ ἀναμὶξ οἰκεῖν Σιμωνίδης Περραιβούς καὶ Λαπίθας καλεί τοὺς Πελασγιώτας ἄπαντας, τοὺς τὰ έῷα κατέγοντας τὰ περὶ Γυρτῶνα καὶ τὰς έκβολάς του Πηνειού και Όσσαν και Πήλιον καὶ τὰ περὶ Δημητριάδα καὶ τὰ ἐν τῶ πεδίω. Λάρισαν, Κραννώνα, Σκοτοῦσσαν, "Ατρακα, καὶ τὰ περὶ τὴν Νεσσωνίδα λίμνην καὶ την Βοιβηίδα. ών ο ποιητης ολίγων μέμνηται διά τὸ μη οἰκισθηναί πω τάλλα ή φαύλως οἰκισθηναι διά τούς κατακλυσμούς άλλοτ' άλλους γινομένους. έπεὶ οὐδὲ τῆς Νεσσωνίδος μέμνηται λίμνης, άλλὰ της Βοιβηίδος μόνον, πολύ ελάττονος ούσης. ταύτης δὲ μόνης μενούσης, ἐκείνης δέ, ὡς εἰκός, τοτε μεν πληρουμένης ατάκτως, τοτε δ' έκλειπομένης. της δε Σκοτούσσης έμνησθημεν και έν τοις περί Δωδώνης λόγοις καί τοῦ μαντείου τοῦ ἐν Θέτταλία, διότι περὶ τοῦτον ὑπῆρξε τὸν τόπον. ἔστι δ' ἐν τῆ Σκοτούσση χωρίον τι Κυνὸς Κεφαλαὶ καλούμενον, περὶ δ 'Ρωμαῖοι μετ' Αἰτωλῶν καὶ Τίτος Κοίντιος ἐνίκων μάχη μεγάλη Φίλιππου του Δημητρίου, Μακεδόνων βασιλέα.

21. Πέπουθε δέ τι τοιοῦτο ταλ ή Μαγνῆτις κατηριθμημένων γὰρ ἤδη πολλῶν αὐτῆς τόπων, C 442 οὐδένας τούτων ἀνόμακε Μάγνητας Όμηρος, ἀλλ'

¹ τοιοῦτο, Meineke, for τοιοῦτον.

¹ Iliad 2, 754.

^{2 7. 7. 12.}

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 20-21

but that of the Titaresius is oily, because of some substance or other, so that it does not mingle with that of the Peneius, "but runs over it on the top like oil."1 Because of the fact that the two peoples lived intermingled, Simonides uses the terms Perrhaebians and Lapiths of all the Pelasgiotes who occupy the region about Gyrton and the outlets of the Peneius and Mount Ossa and Mount Pelion, and the region about Demetrias, and the region in the plain, I mean Larisa, Crannon, Scotussa, Mopsium, Atrax, and the region about Lake Nessonis and Lake Boebers. Of these places the poet mentions only a few, because the rest of them had not yet been settled, or else were only wretched settlements, on account of the inundations which took place at various times. Indeed, he does not mention Lake Nessonis either, but Lake Boebeïs only (though it is much smaller), because the latter alone persisted, whereas the former, in all probability, was at times filled at irregular intervals and at times gave out altogether. Scotussa I have already mentioned in my account of Dodona and of the oracle in Thessalv, saying that originally it was near this place.2 In the territory of Scotussa there is a place called Cynoscephalae,3 near which Titus Quintius 4 and the Romans, along with the Aetolians, in a great battle 5 conquered Philip the son of Demetrius, king of the Macedonians.

21. Magnetis, also, has been treated by Homer in about the same way. For although he has already enumerated many of the places in Magnetis, none of these are called Magnetan by him except those two

 ^{3 &}quot;Dogs' Heads," a low range of hills.
 4 Titus Quintius Flamininus.
 5 197 B.C.

ἐκείνους μόνους, οὓς τυφλῶς καὶ οὐ γνωρίμως διασαφεῖ,

οὶ περὶ Πηνειὸν καὶ Πήλιον εἰνοσίφυλλον ναίεσκον.

άλλὰ μὴν περὶ τὸν Πηνειὸν καὶ τὸ Πήλιον οἰκοῦσι καὶ οἱ τὴν Γυρτῶνα ἔχοντες, οῦς ἤδη κατέλεξε, καὶ τὸ ᾿Ορμένιον καὶ ἄλλοι πλείους, καὶ ἔτι ἀπωτέρω τοῦ Πηλίου ὅμως Μάγνητες ῆσαν, ἀρξάμενοι ἀπὸ τῶν ὑπ' Εὐμήλῳ, κατά γε τοὺς ὕστερον ἀνθρώπους. ἐοίκασιν οῦν διὰ τὰς συνεχεῖς μεταστάσεις καὶ ἐξαλλάξεις τῶν πολιτειῶν καὶ ἐπιμίξεις συγχεῖν καὶ τὰ ὀνόματα καὶ τὰ ἔθνη, ὥστε τοῖς νῦν ἔσθ' ὅτε ἀπορίαν παρέχειν, ¹ καθάπερ τοῦτο τὸ πρῶτον μὲν ἐπὶ Κραννῶνος καὶ τῆς Γυρτώνος γεγένηται. τοὺς μὲν γὰρ Γυρτωνίους Φλεγύας πρότερον ἐκάλουν ἀπὸ Φλεγύου τοῦ Ἱξίονος ἀδελφοῦ, τοὺς δὲ Κραννωνίους ᾿Εφύρους, ὥστε διαπορεῖν, ὅταν φῆ ὁ ποιητής.

τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἐκ Θρήκης Ἐφύρους μέτα θωρήσσεσθον

ήὲ μετὰ Φλεγύας μεγαλήτορας,

τίνας ποτέ βούλεται λέγειν.

22. Ἐπειτα τοῦτο καὶ ἐπὶ τῶν Περραιβῶν καὶ τῶν Αἰνιάνων² συνέβη. "Ομηρος μὲν γὰρ συνέζευξεν αὐτούς, ὡς πλησίον ἀλλήλων οἰκοῦντας καὶ δὴ καὶ λέγεται ὑπὸ τῶν ὕστερον ἐπὶ χρόνον

² Αἰνιάνων, Pletho, for 'Αθαμάνων; so the later editors.

 $^{^1}$ παρέχειν, Pletho, for παρείχεν A, παρείχε α and other MSS.

places, and even these are designated by him in a dim and indistinct way:1 "who dwelt about Peneius and Pelion with its shaking foliage." 2 Assuredly, however, about the Peneius and Pelion lived those who held Gyrton, whom he had already named,3 as also those who held Ormenium.4 and several other Perrhaebian peoples; and yet farther away from Pelion there were still Magnetans, beginning with those subject to Eumelus, at least according to the writers of later times. These writers, however, on account of the continual migrations, changes of political administrations, and intermixture of tribes, seem to have confused both the names and the tribes, so that they sometimes present difficult questions for the writers of to-day. For example, this has proved true, in the first place, in the case of Crannon and Gyrton; for in earlier times the Gyrtonians were called "Phlegyae," from Phlegyas, the brother of Ixion, and the Crannonians "Ephyri," so that it is a difficult question who can be meant by the poet when he says, "Verily these twain, going forth from Thrace, arm themselves to pursue the Ephyri, or to pursue the great-hearted Phlegyae." 5

22. Again, the same thing is true in the case of the Perrhaebians and Aenianians. For Homer 6 connected the two, as living near one another; and in fact we are told by the writers of later times that for a long

Homer nowhere specifically names either the Magnetans or their country except in *Hind* 2. 756, where he says, "Prothoüs, son of Tenthredon, was the leader of the Magnetans."

6 Iliad 2. 749.

² Thiad 2. 757. ³ Hiad 2. 738. ⁴ Hiad 2. 734. ⁵ Some modern scholars question the authenticity of this passage. See Leaf's note ad loc.

συχνον ή οἴκησις τῶν Αἰνιάνων 1 ἐν τῷ Δωτίφ γενέσθαι πεδίφ, τοῦτο δ' ἐστὶ πλησίον τῆς ἄρτι λεχθείσης Περραιβίας καὶ τῆς 'Όσσης καὶ ἔτι τῆς Βοιβηίδος λίμνης ἐν μέση μέν πως τῆ Θετταλία, λόφοις δὲ ἰδίοις 2 περικλειόμενον περὶ οῦ 'Ησίοδος οὕτως εἴρηκεν·

ή οίη Διδύμους ίεροὺς ναίουσα κολωνούς Δωτίφ ἐν πεδίφ πολυβότρυος ἄντ' 'Αμύροιο νίψατο Βοιβιάδος λίμνης πόδα παρθένος ἀδμής.

οί μεν οθν Αινιάνες 3 οί πλείους είς την Οίτην έξηλάθησαν ύπὸ τῶν Λαπιθῶν, κἀνταῦθα δὲ έδυνάστευσαν άφελόμενοι τών τε Δωριέων τινά μέρη καὶ τῶν Μαλιέων μέχρι Ἡρακλείας καὶ Έχίνου, τινὲς δ' αὐτῶν ἔμειναν περὶ Κύφον, Περραιβικόν όρος δμώνυμον κατοικίαν έχον. δὲ Περραιβοί, τινὲς μὲν συσταλέντες περὶ τὰ έσπέρια τοῦ 'Ολύμπου μέρη κατέμενον αὐτόθι, πρόσχωροι όντες Μακεδόσι, τὸ δὲ πολὺ μέρος εἰς τὰ περί τὴν ᾿Αθαμανίαν ὄρη καὶ τὴν Πίνδον ἐξέπεσε· νυνὶ δὲ μικρὸν ἡ οὐδὲν αὐτῶν ἴχνος σώζεται τοὺς δ' οὖν ὑπὸ τοῦ ποιητοῦ λεχθέντας Μάγνητας ύστάτους ἐν τῷ Θετταλικῷ καταλόγω C 443 νομιστέον τοὺς ἐντὸς τῶν Τεμπῶν ἀπὸ τοῦ Πηνειοῦ καὶ της "Οσσης έως Πηλίου, Μακεδόνων τοῖς Πιεριώταις δμόρους, τοις έχουσι την του Πηνειου περαίαν μέχρι της θαλάττης. το μέν οὖν 'Ομόλιον ή την Ομόλην (λέγεται γαρ αμφοτέρως) αποδοτέον

Aἰνιάνων, Pletho, for ᾿Αθαμάνων; so the later editors.
 For δὲ ἰδίοις, Meineke conj. διδύμοις.

time the habitation of the Aenianians was in the Dotian Plain. This plain is near the Perrhaebia just mentioned above, and Ossa and Lake Boebeis: and while it is situated in the middle of Thessalv, vet it is enclosed all round by hills of its own. Concerning this plain Hesiod has spoken thus: "Or as the unwedded virgin1 who, dwelling on the holy Didyman Hills, in the Dotian Plain, in front of Amyrus, bathed her foot in Lake Boebers." 2 Now as for the Aenianians, most of them were driven into Octa by the Lapiths; and there too they became predominant. having taken away certain parts of the country from the Dorians and the Malians as far as Heracleia and Echinus, although some remained in the neighbourhood of Cyphus, a Perrhaebian mountain which had a settlement of the same name. As for the Perrhaebians, some of them drew together round the western parts of Olympus and stayed there, being neighbours to the Macedonians, but the greater part of them were driven out of their country into the mountains round Athamania and Pindus. But to-day little or no trace of them is preserved. At any rate, the Magnetans mentioned last by the poet in the Thessalian Catalogue should be regarded as those inside Tempê, extending from the Peneius and Ossa as far as Pelion, and bordering on the Pieriotae in Macedonia, who held the country on the far side of the Peneius as far as the sea. Now Homolium, or Homolê (for it is spelled both ways), should be

Coronis, mother of Asclepius.

² Frag. 122 (Rzach): again quoted in 14. 1. 40.

³ Alviaves, Plotho, for 'Abahaves; so the later editors.

αὐτοῖς εἴρηται δ' ἐν τοῖς Μακεδονικοῖς, ὅτι ἐστὶ πρὸς τῆ "Όσση κατὰ τὴν ἀρχὴν τῆς 1 τοῦ Πηνειοῦ διά των Τεμπων διεκβολής. εί δε καὶ μέχρι τής παραλίας προϊτέου της έγγυτάτω τοῦ Όμολίου, λόγου έχει, ὥστε² του Ἑιζοῦντα προσυέμειυ καὶ Έρυμνας έν τη ύπο Φιλοκτήτη παραλία κειμένας καὶ τη ύπο Ευμήλω. τοῦτο μεν οὖν ἐν ἀσαφεῖ κείσθω. καὶ ή τάξις δὲ τῶν ἐφεξῆς τόπων μέχρι Πηνειοῦ οὐ διαφανῶς λέγεται, ἄδύξων δ' ὄντων τών τόπων, οὐδ' ήμεν περί πολλοῦ θετέον. ή μέντοι Σηπιας άκτη και τετραγώδηται μετά ταθτα καὶ ἐξύμνηται διὰ τὸν ἐνταῦθα ἀφαιισμὸν τοῦ Περσικοῦ στόλου· ἔστι δ' αὕτη μὲν ἀκτὴ πετρώδης, μεταξύ δ' αὐτης καὶ Κασθαναίας κώμης ὑπὸ τῶ Πηλίω κειμένης αίγιαλός ἐστιν, ἐν ὡ ὁ Ξέρξου στόλος ναυλοχών, άπηλιώτου πολλοῦ πνεύσαντος, ό μεν εύθυς αὐτοῦ πρὸς τὸ ξηρὸν εξώκειλε καὶ διελύθη παραχρημα, ὁ δ' εἰς Ἰπνούς,3 τόπον τραγύν τῶν περί τὸ Πήλιον, παρενεχθείς, ὁ δ' εἰς Μελίβοιαν, ό δ' είς την Κασθαναίαν διεφθάρη. τραχύς δ' έστιν ο παράπλους πας ο του Πηλίου,4 όσον σταδίων ογδοήκοντα τοσούτος δ' έστι και τοιούτος καὶ ὁ τῆς "Οσσης. μεταξὺ δὲ κόλπος σταδίων πλειόνων ή διακοσίων, εν ω ή Μελίβοια. ό δὲ πᾶς ἀπὸ Δημητριάδος ἐγκολπίζουτι ἐπὶ τὸν Πηνειον μείζων των χιλίων, ἀπὸ δὲ Σπερχειοῦ

² Meineke inserts καί after ώστε.

⁴ Πηλίου, Palmer, for Πηνειοῦ; so later editors.

¹ τηs, transferred here from position after διά.

³ Ἰπνούς, Kramer and Meineke (see Herod. 7. 188) for Ἰπνοῦν ABEghis, Ὑπνοῦν lm, Ἱπνοῦντα chno; Ἰπνοῦντα correction in B, and so Corais.

assigned to the Magnetans; as I have said in my description of Macedonia,1 it is close to Ossa, situated where the Peneius begins to discharge its waters And if one were to proceed as far through Tempê. as the sea-coast nearest to Homolium, there is reason for assigning to them Rhizus and Erymnae, which were situated on that part of the sea-coast which was subject to Philoctetes and on that which was subject to Eumelus. However, let this question remain undecided. And also the order of the places next thereafter as far as the Peneius is not plainly told by the poet; but since these places are without repute, neither should I myself regard the matter as of great importance. Cape Sepias, however, was afterwards celebrated both in tragedies and in hymns on account of the total destruction there of the Persian fleet. Sepias itself is a rocky cape, but between it and Casthanaea, a village situated at the foot of Pelion, is a beach where the fleet of Xerxes was lying in wait when, a violent east wind bursting forth, some of the ships were immediately driven high and dry on the beach and broken to pieces on the spot, and the others were carried along the coast to Ipni, one of the rugged places in the region of Pelion, or to Meliboea, or to Casthanaea, and destroyed. The whole voyage along the coast of Pelion is rough, a distance of about eighty stadia; and that along the coast of Ossa is equally long and rough. Between the two mountains is a gulf more than two hundred stadia in circuit, on which is Meliboea. The whole voyage along the coast from Demetrias to the Peneius, following the sinuosities of the gulfs, is more than one thousand stadia in length, and from the Sperchius eight hun-

¹ Frag. 16b (see also 16c), Vol. III., p 337.

καὶ ἄλλων ὀκτακοσίων, ἀπὸ δὲ Εὐρίπου δισχιλίων τριακοσίων ¹ πεντήκοντα. Ἱερώνυμος δὲ τῆς πεδιάδος Θετταλίας καὶ Μαγνήτιδος τὸν κύκλον τρισχιλίων ἀποφαίνεται σταδίων· ἀκῆσθαι δ' ὑπὸ Πελασγῶν· ἐξελαθῆναιδὲ τούτους εἰς τὴν Ἱταλίαν ² ὑπὸ Λαπιθῶν· εἶναι δὲ τὸ νῦν καλούμενον Πελασγικὸν πεδίον, ἐν ῷ Λάρισα ³ καὶ Γυρτώνη ⁴καὶ Φεραὶ καὶ Μόψιον καὶ Βοιβηὶς καὶ Όσσα καὶ Όμόλη καὶ Πήλιον καὶ Μαγνῆτις· Μόψιον δ' ἀνόμασται οὐκ ἀπὸ Μόψου τοῦ Μαντοῦς τῆς δ Τειρεσίου, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τοῦ Λαπίθου τοῦ συμπλεύσαντος τοῖς ᾿Αργοναύταις· ἄλλος δ' ἐστὶ Μόψοπος, ⁶ ἀφ' οὖ ἡ ᾿Αττικὴ Μοψοπία.

23. Τὰ καθ' ἔκαστα μὲν ταῦτα περὶ Θετταλίας, καθ' ὅλου δ', ὅτι Πυρραία πρότερον ἐκαλεῖτο ἀπὸ Πύρρας τῆς Δευκαλίωνος γυναικός, Λίμονία δὲ ἀπὸ Αἴμονος, Θετταλία δὲ ἀπὸ Θετταλοῦ τοῦ Αἴμονος. ἔνιοι δέ, διελόντες δίχε, τὴν μὲν πρὸς νότον λαχεῖν φασὶ Δευκαλίωνι, καὶ καλέσαι Πανδώραν ἀπὸ τῆς μητρός, τὴν δ' ἐτέραν Λἴμονι, C 444 ἀφ' οῦ Λίμονίαν λεχθῆναι· μετωνομάσθαι δὲ τὴν μὲν Ἑλλάδα ἀπὸ "Ελληνος τοῦ Δευκαλίωνος, τὴν δὲ Θετταλίαν ἀπὸ τοῦ υίοῦ Λἵμονος· τινὲς δὲ ἀπὸ Ἐφύρας τῆς Θεσπρωτίδος ἀπογόνους 'Αντίφου

1 δκτακοσίων, editors before Kramer; see his note.

² 'Ιταλίαν, Kramer, instead of Αlτωλίαν (BElno and editors before Kramer). A has alτω in man. scc. above; and ch have both.

³ ἐν ῷ Λάρισα, Politus, for ἐν Λαρίσση; so the editors.

GEOGRAPHY, 9. 5. 22-23

dred more, and from the Euripus two thousand three hundred and fifty. Hieronymus 1 declares that the plain-country of Thessaly and Magnetis is three thousand stadia in circuit, and that it was inhabited by Pelasgians, and that these were driven out into Italy by the Lapiths, and that the present Pelasgian Plain, as it is called, is that in which are situated Larisa, Gyrtonê, Pherac, Mopsium, Boebeïs, Ossa, Homolê, Pelion, and Magnetis. Mopsium is named, not after Mopsus, the son of Manto the daughter of Teiresias, but after Mopsus the Lapith But Mopsopus, who sailed with the Argonauts. after whom the Attic Mopsopia is named, is different person.2

23. So much, then, for the several parts of Thessaly. But speaking of it as a whole, I may say that in earlier times it was called Pyrrhaea, after Pyrrha the wife of Deucalion, and Haemonia after Haemon, and Thessaly after Thessalus the son of Haemon. But some writers, dividing it into two parts, say that Deucalion obtained the portion towards the south and called it Pandora after his mother, and that the other part fell to Haemon, after whom it was called Haemonia, but that the former name was changed to Hellas, after Hellen the son of Deucalion, and the latter to Thessaly, after the son of Ilaemon. Some, however, say that descendants of Antiphus and

² Sec 9. 1. 18.

^β All MSS., except no, have Μόψος; see Μοψσόπου 9. 1. 18.

¹ Apparently Hieronymus of Rhodes (see note on 8. 6. 21).

⁴ Instead of Γυρτώνη ΒΕΕΙο have Φεραίς.

⁵ Μαντοῦς τῆς, Tzschucke, from conj. of Kuhn, for μάντεως τοῦ; so the later editors.

καὶ Φειδίππου, τών Θετταλοῦ τοῦ Ἡρακλέους, ἐπελθόντας ἀπὸ Θετταλοῦ, τοῦ ἑαυτῶν προγόνου, τὴν χώραν ὀνομάσαι. εἴρηται δὲ καὶ Νεσσωνὶς ὀνομασθῆναί ποτε ἀπὸ Νέσσωνος τοῦ Θετταλοῦ, καθάπερ καὶ ἡ λίμνη.

1 Φειδίππου, Lipsius, for Φιλίππου; so the editors.

Pheidippus, the sons of Thessalus the son of Heracles, invaded the country from Thesprotian Ephyra and named it after Thessalus, their own ancestor. And it has been said that the country too was once named Nessonis, like the lake, after Nesson the son of Thessalus.

A PARTIAL DICTIONARY OF PROPER NAMES ¹

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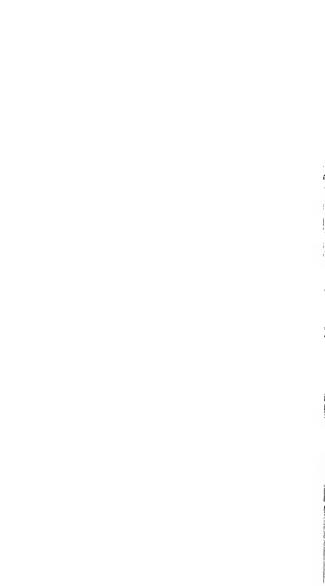
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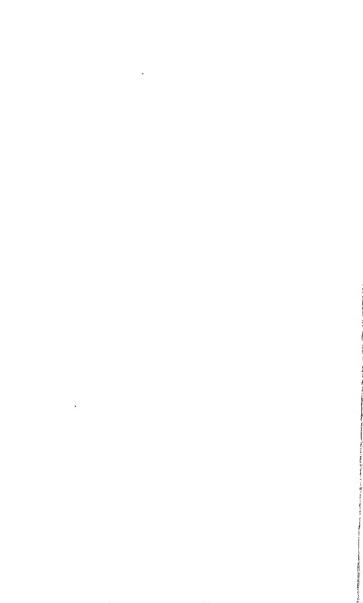
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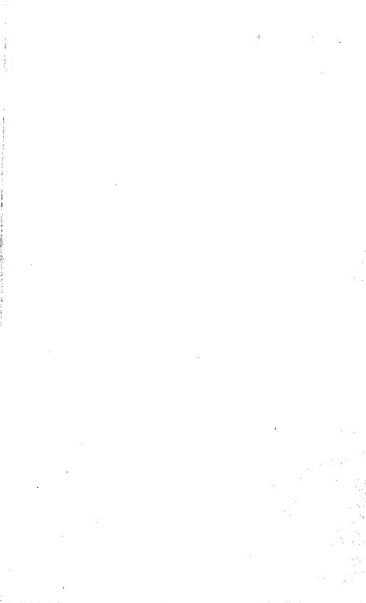
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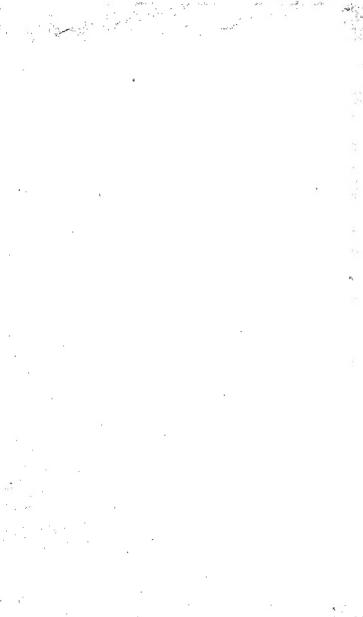
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